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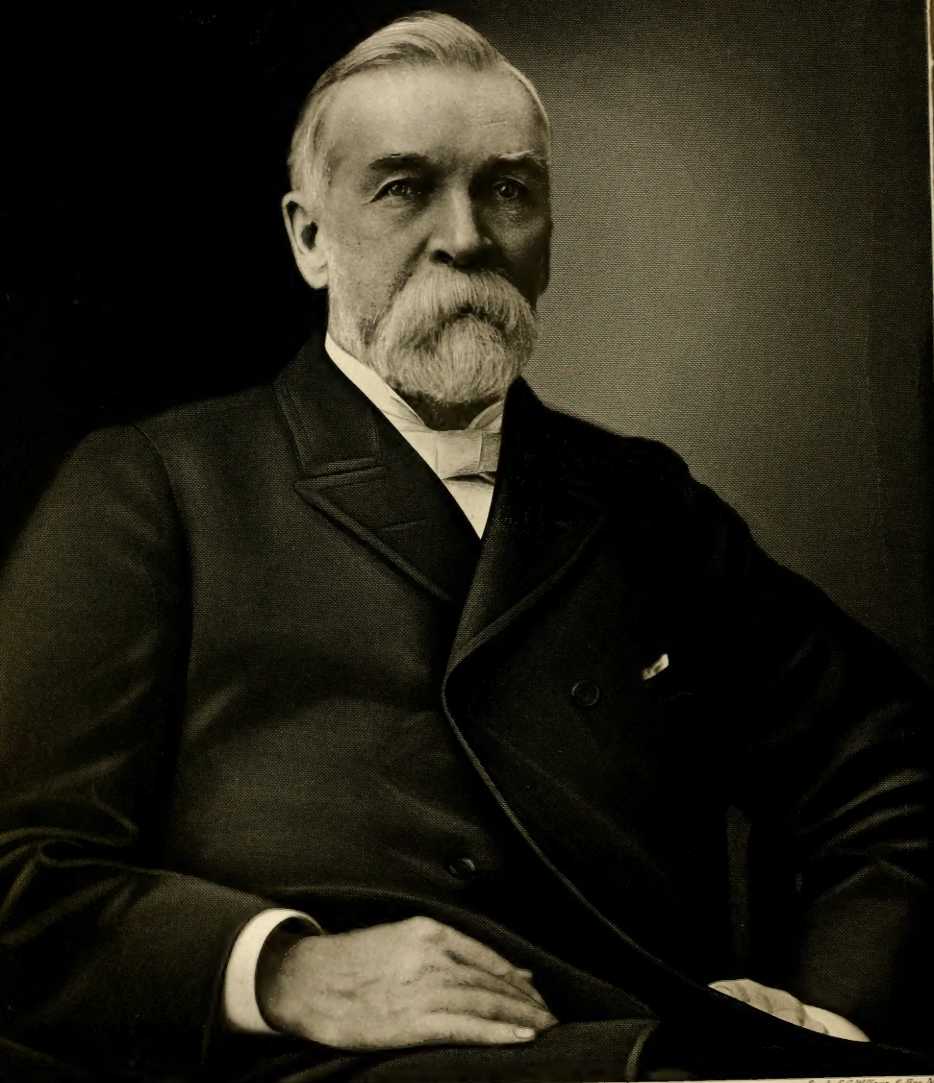
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John Fritz

Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania

BIOGRAPHY

BY

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Author of "Colonial Families of Philadelphia;" "Revolutionary History of Bethlehem,"
and various other works.

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BIOGRAPHICAL

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

FRITZ, John,

Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineer.

(By Rossiter W. Raymond, New York, N. Y., and Henry Sturgis Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pa.)

John Fritz, one of the most distinguished mechanical and metallurgical engineers, was born August 21, 1822, in Londonderry, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father, George Fritz, a native of Hesse Cassel, was brought to this country by his parents in 1802, with three brothers and a sister, to whom were subsequently added three daughters born in America. The family settled in Pennsylvania. George Fritz married the native-born daughter of a Scotch Irish Presbyterian immigrant of 1787, and they had four girls and three boys, of whom John was the first. He was named after his grandfather, the foreign form, Johannes Fritzius, being Americanized into John Fritz. Thus he was descended from stanch and sturdy stock on both sides. His ancestors came here when faith in the new Republic and the future development of its domain under free institutions, brought to its shores the bravest and most enterprising of pioneers. It was the era of dauntless, independent individualism, and it produced among us a generation of strong men, whose personal gifts and ambitions could be developed freely in the stimulating atmosphere of liberty and opportunity.

The "Autobiography of John Fritz," published in 1911, bears unconscious testimony to the effect of this environment upon innate genius. His father, a millwright and mechanic, could not be content with farming, but repeatedly followed the call of the trade which he loved better; and the sons, inheriting his talent and his predilection,

after dutifully following the plough in their youth, abandoned it for mechanical engineering, in which, educating themselves without the aid of technical schooling, they all achieved high position. Another influence, not to be overlooked, was that of the large family, with its necessary development of mutual affection and happiness. It was a sad thing for John Fritz, brought up in such an atmosphere, that to him and his beloved wife, during their long life together, only one child was given—a daughter, who died at the age of seven; but it may be fairly imagined that this experience had something to do with the fatherly and brotherly affection which he lavished upon the sons of others. If he had had, like his father, many children of his own, perhaps there would not now be so many to call him gratefully "Uncle John Fritz!" It should be added that both his ancestry and his early life endowed him with splendid health and strength. Finally, we cannot omit to mention (what John Fritz was wont, on all occasions, to emphasize) the moral influence of his God-fearing father and mother upon his whole life. Under that influence, added to all the rest, he became the strong, gently, simple-hearted, high-souled man we knew and loved, combining with his own inborn genius the warm Irish heart, the steady German head, and the American courage and elasticity of endeavor.

Like other American boys, he had the benefit of some schooling; but his own epigrammatic summary, "Five days in the week, for three months in the year, is too short a time for the study of Bennett's Arithmetic," tells the whole story. In 1838, at the age of sixteen, he became an ap-

prentice in the trades of blacksmith and machinist—the latter comprising repairs of agricultural and manufacturing machinery, including the simple blast-furnaces of that day. At the end of his apprenticeship he returned to work for a time on the paternal farm, with his mind made up to engage somehow in the manufacture of iron, with special relation to its use on railroads. This early decision was illustriously justified by his subsequent career.

It was not until 1844 that he succeeded in making an entrance upon this career, by getting employment in a rolling-mill at Norristown, Pennsylvania, then in process of erection. He was put in charge of all the machinery, and soon discovered many weak spots in design and construction which he afterwards remedied either by his own inventions or by those which he adopted and introduced. Among these were the two-high rolls and their cog-gearing, which he determined to abolish, if he ever got a chance. Meanwhile he seized the opportunity to master thoroughly the thing nearest to him, outside of his immediate task. This happened to be the puddling-furnace. John Fritz worked through a long day at his job as superintendent and repairer of machinery, and then spent the evening in the exhausting work of a common puddler, studying, while he rabbled or drew the glowing charge, the apparatus and the process. Months of such toil and thought made him at last not only a master-puddler, but also an expert, qualified to improve the old construction and practice. This accomplishment, however, he merely stored for the time when he should be able to use it, and meanwhile, turned his attention to the heating, rolling, and finishing departments of the mill, with each of which, by the same method of actual practice at night, he acquired a similarly thorough familiarity.

Having learned what was to be learned in that particular business, he accepted in 1849, with the sympathetic approval of Moore & Hooven, his employers at Norris-

town, a position in a new rail-mill and blast-furnace at Safe Harbor, Pennsylvania, by Reeves, Abbott & Co. The salary was smaller (\$650 a year, instead of \$1,000!); but he wanted to learn all about blast-furnace practice and the manufacture of rails. His strenuous and successful work at Safe Harbor was cut short after a few months by an attack of fever and ague. During this interval, he made a trip to Lake Superior, and saw the great Cleveland and Jackson iron-ore deposits in the Marquette district. After his return, he tried in vain to interest Pennsylvania capitalists in Lake Superior iron-mines, as a source of supply even for Pennsylvania. He was told that he might as well dream of bringing iron-ore from Kamschatka as from Marquette—to which he replied that, within ten years (this was in 1852), iron-ore from Lake Superior would be sold in Philadelphia. One-half the Jackson mine could have been bought then for \$25,000!

But if his friends and former employers could not trust him as a prophet, they appreciated him as a mechanical engineer; and he was engaged in 1852 to superintend the rebuilding of the Kunzie-blast-furnace, on the Schuylkill, about twelve miles from Philadelphia. This involved the new method of manufacturing pig-iron with anthracite, instead of charcoal or coke, as fuel—a scheme which had just been proved practicable by David Thomas and William Firmstone in the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Fritz, though not the designer of the new furnace, was called upon to remedy defects in the original design, and managed to the satisfaction of the proprietors, and without losing the friendship of the engineer whose opinion he had contradicted. After the furnace had been put in blast, his desire to learn all about operation as well as construction, led him to pursue his old habit of prowling about at odd times, day and night; and in this way he discovered one of the most important principles of modern blast-furnace practice, namely, that of the

"closed front," replacing the old fore-hearth and those frequent interruptions of the blast for cleaning out the crucible, known as "working" the furnace—a revolutionary change of practice. The principle was afterwards embodied and made more effective by the water-cooled cinder-notch patented by Lürmann. But, while Mr. Fritz cannot be said to have anticipated that invention, he was apparently the first, in this country at least, to recognize the importance of that purpose, and to carry it out in another way. When Lürmann's agent was trying to introduce his improvement in this country, the favorable opinion of John Fritz was one of the strongest arguments at his command.

In 1853, having got the Kunzie furnace machinery into good running order, Mr. Fritz joined with his brother George and others in building at Catsauqua a foundry and machine-shop to supply blast-furnaces and rolling-mills. In the following year he was invited, through David Reeves, to go to the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, as general superintendent. This was the turning-point of his career. His preparation for it had occupied sixteen years, during which he had mastered every part of the manufacture of iron into commercial forms, while he had also learned the higher art of commanding the enthusiastic loyalty of workmen, and the highest art of all, perhaps—that of securing the confidence of employers. All these patiently acquired qualifications were demanded and tested in his new position, and the lack of any one of them would have been probably fatal to his success. The Cambria Iron Company was in a bad way administratively, financially, mechanically, and metallurgically, although, to his hopeful vision, "Cambria was destined to be the greatest rail-plant in the world." He met successively the problems of technical authority and responsibility, temporary repair and reform of an old plant, improvement in quality of product, and the procure-

ment of means for new and needed construction. When these problems had been so far solved that the mill was running well, and making some money, the property was attached under judgments upon former claims. Fritz persuaded all parties to allow the work to go on, and he was the only man upon whom all parties could agree as an agent to protect the rights of all. Under his management operations went on under the shadow of impending bankruptcy, until a reorganization with adequate capital was decided upon. This was not easily effected, under the circumstances, and confidence in the technical ability, good judgment, integrity, and loyalty of John Fritz, on the part of capitalists who knew him and his record, was the influence which turned the scale in favor of the enterprise. The capital was subscribed, and operations were resumed. He determined to put into the works a three-high roll-train, in accordance with his prophetic vision of earlier years; and this plan was opposed by many of the stockholders, who were supported in their position by the opinions of leading iron-masters in all parts of the country, and the declarations of the laboring "heaters" and "rollers," and it was by sheer force of personal character that he secured authority for the execution of his plan. Against the denunciation of critics and the warning of friends, he introduced the three-high rolls into the Cambria Company's mill, laying thereby the foundation not only of unexampled prosperity for that establishment, but also of an improvement which was rapidly adopted throughout this country and the world, and has been justly called the last great step of progress in iron-manufacture preceding the Bessemer process.

But this triumph was followed by further trials. The day after the success of the three-high rolls had been demonstrated in the Cambria mill, the mill itself was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the demonstration had been conclusive, so that, if the fire was the work of an enemy, it came too

late to defeat the new invention. Fritz was equal to the emergency. Inside of thirty days he had the mill running again, though without a roof to cover it; and it was one of the proudest recollections of his after-life that he subsequently erected a building 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide, with trussed and slated roof—the finest rolling-mill building, at that time, in the United States—without interrupting the running of the mill which it covered, and without injury to a single person. In the progressive reconstruction of the Cambria works, Fritz introduced many improvements which he had conceived in previous years—improvements in puddling-furnaces, gearing, boilers, etc. One of his most characteristic and radical measures was the abandonment, in connection with the roll-trains, of light coupling-boxes and spindles, and a special “breaking-box,” holding the rolls in place—all of which were intended to break under special strain, so as to save the rolls from fracture. The structures and machines designed by him have been occasionally criticized, as unnecessarily costly at the outset; but none of them ever failed in service. His trusses are still standing; his engines are still running; and perhaps his abundant “margins of safety” have proved to be worth more than they cost.

After six years with the Cambria Iron Company, Mr. Fritz accepted in July, 1860, the position of general superintendent and chief engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The works of this company, designed and erected by Mr. Fritz, were so far completed by September, 1863, as to begin the rolling of rails made from the product of its own blast and puddling furnaces. The first of his improvements was the introduction of high-pressure blast in the iron blast-furnace. The iron-masters of the Lehigh Valley region were startled, when they learned that Fritz was blowing air at 12 lb. per sq. in. into his furnaces, and was prepared even to blow at 16 lb. in an emergency. This method of overcoming the in-

ternal difficulties which had previously been treated with so much old-fashioned skill, was the beginning of the new blast-furnace practice, in which rapid running, immense product and high blast, while creating fresh problems of blast-furnace management, have superseded many of the old ones. Fritz's horizontal blowing-engines were much criticized at the time, but they have run continuously, day and night, for more than thirty years, blowing at from 10 to 12 lb. pressure, and frequently more. He was so well satisfied with the result of his innovations in blast-furnace practice that he designed a larger furnace, with an engine that would supply a 20 to 30 lb. blast. But, to his great regret, the directors of the company were too conservative to authorize this experiment.

During the Civil War, the government needed a rolling-mill somewhere in the South, in which twisted rails could be rerolled. It was probably the advice of Abram S. Hewitt, which led to the selection of Mr. Fritz as one who could procure the necessary machinery and secure the erection of the mill with the least possible delay. He was surprised in March, 1864, by his appointment to this place with almost unlimited powers. His commission under the War Department declared that “any arrangements” he might make would be “fully carried out” by the Government. Mr. Fritz immediately prepared the plans and secured the necessary machinery for the mill, which was built at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and of which his brother William Fritz had been superintendent. William Fritz had been employed at Cambria and at Bethlehem until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, and in 1864, he was on furlough, recovering from a serious wound. He ran the Chattanooga mill successfully until the end of the war.

The part taken by John Fritz at the Bethlehem works in the application and improvement of the Bessemer process in this country was no small one. He was one of

a notable group, comprising his brother George Fritz, then superintendent of the Cambria Works, Robert W. Hunt, William R. Jones, Owen F. Leibert and Alexander L. Holley, which used to meet frequently for the discussion of serious practical difficulties not communicated to the general public, or even to the technical societies and journals. It is worthy of notice that these young engineers were all railmakers; and it was in the manufacture of rails, more than in any other department, that the Bessemer process produced its widest and deepest effect throughout the civilized world, by its revolutionary improvement of the conditions, distances, speed, and economy of transportation. The troubles encountered in making good steel rails would never have been solved by chemists, physicists, and metallurgists without the aid of the practical rail-makers, of whom John Fritz was a leader and type.

During nearly thirty years of work with the Bethlehem Iron Company, Mr. Fritz, supported by the faith and courage which he inspired in other men, made that enterprise one of the most famous in the world—the Mecca of engineer-pilgrims from abroad and the pride and pattern of American practice. The introduction of open-hearth furnaces and of the Thomas basic process; the progressive improvements of strength, simplicity, and automatic handling in the rolling-mills; the adoption of the Whitworth forging-press; the manufacture of armor-plate; the erection of a 125-ton steam-hammer; and innumerable other improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, owe their present perfection in large degree to his inventive genius, practical resourcefulness, and patient study. The stamp of his mind may be found on almost every detail of construction and operation throughout a wide range of processes and products.

In 1892, at the age of seventy, he retired from the responsible and arduous work at Bethlehem, which had occupied more than

the latter half of the fifty-four years since his apprenticeship began. For nearly twenty years longer he lived to enjoy, as few men have been permitted to do, the fame and the friendships which he had amply earned. Indeed, he had received world-wide recognition before his retirement, and that event elicited numerous public expressions of the pre-existing fact. This Institute, of which he had been a loyal member since 1872, elected him its president in 1894, and he made the following contributions to the *Transactions*: "Remarks on the Fracture of Steel Rails," 1875; Remarks on the Bessemer Process, 1890; Early Days of the Iron Manufacture (Presidential Address), 1894; Remarks on Rail-Sections, 1899. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which he had joined in 1882, made him an honorary member in 1892, and president in 1895; the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he became a member in 1893, conferred honorary membership upon him in 1899; the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain made him an honorary member in 1893, and a perpetual honorary vice-president in 1909; and the recently organized American Iron and Steel Institute elected him an honorary member in 1910. Meanwhile, he had received the Bronze Medal of the U. S. Centennial Exposition in 1876; in 1893 the Bessemer Gold Medal of the Iron and Steel Institute; in 1902 the John Fritz Medal (the fund for which was established by subscription, to honor his eightieth birthday, by awarding a gold medal annually "for notable scientific or industrial achievement"—the first medal being bestowed with enthusiastic unanimity upon John Fritz himself); in 1904 the Bronze Medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in connection with which he served as honorary expert on iron and steel; and in 1910, the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, "for distinguished leading and directive work in the advancement of the iron and steel in-

dustries." And he received *honoris causa* the following academic degrees: Master of Arts, from Columbia University, in 1895; Doctor of Science, from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1906; Doctor of Engineering, from the Stevens Institute of Technology, in 1907; and Doctor of Science, from Temple University, in 1910.

But these official distinctions could not tell fully the story of love and praise which pressed for the utterance which it found on two memorable occasions—celebrations of his seventieth and eightieth birthday anniversaries, in which hundreds of his friends and professional colleagues participated. The first took place at Bethlehem in 1892, and the second at New York in 1902. On the latter occasion, as has been said above, he received the first "John Fritz medal." The conferment of honorary degrees by institutions of learning upon this self-educated workingman was a recognition not merely of his professional achievements, but also of his wise and generous aid to the cause of technical education, some account of which may fitly close this story of his life.

Lehigh University was founded in 1866 by a Pennsylvanian—Asa Packer, who knew and appreciated the great qualities of John Fritz, and who named him as one of the original board of trustees. This institution had in its board of control, from the beginning, the strong common sense and the superlative engineering ability of John Fritz. For a wholly self-educated, self-cultured man, he was remarkably broad in his conceptions of education. While not wealthy in the modern sense of the term, Mr. Fritz, who though generous was thrifty, had laid aside and enjoyed a comfortable competence in his old age; and one day in the spring of 1909 he astonished President Drinker of Lehigh by saying:

In my will I have left Lehigh University a certain sum of money to be expended in your discretion. I now intend to revoke that bequest, and instead of leaving money for you to spend

after I am gone, I'm going to have the fun of spending it with you and Charley Taylor (Mr. Taylor being a co-Trustee of Lehigh with Mr. Fritz, and an old and valued friend—a former partner of Andrew Carnegie). I have long watched the career of a number of Lehigh graduates, and I have been impressed by the value of the training they have received at Lehigh. But you need an up-to-date engineering laboratory, and I intend to build one for you.

Mr. Fritz acted as his own architect; designed the building (substantially on the lines of the large shop he had built at the Bethlehem Steel Works); selected, purchased and installed the superb testing-equipment; and renewed his youth in the task, which was a great pleasure to him. At his death it was found that (after making generous provision for his near relatives, and for bequests to the Free Library of the Bethlehems, to St. Luke's Hospital at South Bethlehem, to Temple College at Philadelphia, to the Methodist Hospital at Philadelphia, to the American University at Washington and to other charitable purposes) he had bequeathed his residuary estate, estimated to amount to about \$150,000, to Lehigh University, as an endowment-fund for the maintenance and operation of this Laboratory.

Mr. Fritz retained much of his vigor and activity up to the autumn of 1911. He took frequent trips alone to Philadelphia and New York, and attended many gatherings of his old engineering friends and associates. In the spring of 1911, he decided, at the urgent solicitation of friends, to put into shape the notes of incidents in his life which he had been making for years. This was done largely on the insistence of friends, during the summer of 1911, in Bethlehem. The penciled notes in his own handwriting, on yellow slips, was arranged chronologically by his nephew, George A. Chandler, who as an engineer, had had a close lifelong association with Mr. Fritz; then Dr. Drinker, who was admitted to participation in the task, procured a competent stenographer; and they, with Mr. N. M. Emery,

another friend, spent day after day, during the summer vacation-season, on the task. First, the crabbed desultory penciled notes were read aloud, and commented on by Mr. Fritz—every now and then with the injection of some delightful reminiscence or story—all being taken down by the stenographer, of whose presence Mr. Fritz soon became unconscious, as she was an unobtrusive, most competent little woman. As soon as this mass of matter had been typewritten, it was all read over again to Mr. Fritz, who again corrected, commented, and amplified. It was then turned over to the publishers (William H. Wiley claimed this privilege as a labor of love), and again the galley-proofs were similarly read, and the matter improved in Mr. Fritz's painstaking way. Finally the paged proofs were all read to him. The *Autobiography* was absolutely his own individual work. All that the devoted friends who were admitted to participate in its preparation did, was (as Dr. Drinker expressed it), to do the "cooly work," to perform the manual operations of authorship; the literary work, the direct forcible expression, the loving reminiscences, the jocund incidents of home-and-mill-life are all the work of Mr. Fritz.

And then came the beginning of the end. This literary work finished, the laboratory built, his affairs in good order, Mr. Fritz began to fail. He suffered from recurring attacks of bronchitis, and finally an abscess formed on his chest. The abscess was opened by his physician, Dr. John H. Wilson, in February, 1912. Mr. Fritz, in his weakness shrank from physical pain; so the spot was frozen by the application of chloride of ethyl before the knife was applied. When the patient heard the hissing of the gas, he turned languidly in bed towards Dr. Drinker, who stood by him, and said, "Doctor, that sound reminds me of my first Bessemer blow!"

In March, 1912, his medical attendants expressed the opinion that unless he would submit to a drastic operation for the re-

moval of pus on his chest, blood-poisoning would set in and death must soon follow; and Dr. Drinker was appealed to by the family to exert his personal influence as a friend to persuade Mr. Fritz to submit to the operation. In this he was successful; and the operation was performed April 15, 1912, by Dr. William L. Estes, Mr. Fritz's old and intimate friend, with Dr. Edward Martin, of Philadelphia, as consulting surgeon, and Dr. John H. Wilson as physician.

At this time Mr. Fritz again gave evidence of his characteristic sense of humor under any and all conditions. Every precaution was of course taken to ease the patient, and the surgeons arranged to bring from Philadelphia a special operator with apparatus to administer nitrous oxide, before subjecting him to the influence of ether. When Dr. Drinker explained this to him, Mr. Fritz said, "All right, but don't let them pull out any of my teeth"—the joke being that he had not a natural tooth left. This from a man in a state of extreme weakness, following weeks of suffering! The operation was highly successful in averting the immediate threatened danger. Mr. Fritz wished to live; and his life was prolonged until February 13, 1913, when he died quietly, without apparent pain, passing away in sleep. His funeral, held at Bethlehem on February 17, was attended by a large concourse of his friends; and he lies at rest in the beautiful Nisky Hill cemetery of his home town, beside his only daughter, who died in childhood, and his beloved wife. So lived and died a great man—strong, wise, brave, invincible; a good man—simple, generous, tender and true; a loving husband; a loyal friend; a public-spirited citizen; a real philanthropist, giving "himself with his gift!" To us who miss and mourn him now, the man shines even more illustrious than the famous engineer.

Mr. Fritz married Ellen W. Maxwell, born in White Marsh, June 8, 1833, died at Bethlehem, January 29, 1908. Their only child, Gertrude, born in 1853, died in 1860.

On March 28, 1913, the board of directors of the American Institute of Mining Engineers unanimously adopted the following minutes:

John Fritz, one of the most distinguished of American mechanical and metallurgical engineers, won that position by the force of innate genius, indomitable industry, unstained integrity and unfailing sympathy, and generosity towards his fellow-men.

Self-educated in the hard school of practice, he appreciated nevertheless the advantages of technical instruction and discussion, and evinced this appreciation both by his membership and lively interest in this and other similar societies, and by his munificent gifts to engineering education at Lehigh University, and his long and faithful service as a Trustee of that institution.

As one of the foremost of those American engineers who, through their brilliant inventions and practical skill, developed here the modern iron blast-furnace and rolling-mill, and introduced and perfected the Bessemer process and other improvements in the manufacture of steel, Mr. Fritz contributed mightily to the chief departments of that industrial progress which characterized the Nineteenth Century.

Proud of his great achievements, we cannot but rejoice over his long and fruitful life, crowned with a peaceful death; but our praise and thanks are mingled with sorrow, as we recall the kindly face which we shall see no more on earth, and the loyal friendship and spontaneous good-will which led the love of his generation, and the reverence of the generation which followed, to regard him universally as "Uncle John Fritz."

CADWALADER, John,

Lawyer, Useful Citizen.

A member of the Philadelphia bar since 1864, John Cadwalader in professional and social life enjoys a reputation fairly earned and one not depending on the fame of his distinguished ancestors. Since 1697 the Cadwalader name has been familiar in Pennsylvania history, and in every generation men of eminence in civil life, the professions, and high in military rank, have contributed to the glory of their State and to the honor of the family name. Wealth, honors and position have been freely showered upon them and in the stirring scenes

that attend the birth of a nation all this wealth and prestige was employed to establish its right to exist free and independent. Great as was its early fame the family in succeeding generations have proved no less worthy of the name they bear.

John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, is of the sixth American generation of a family founded by John Cadwalader, of Wales, who came to Pennsylvania in 1697. He was born in county Merioneth, Wales, about 1677, and at the age of twenty years came to this country, bearing testimony from the Friends of Pembrokeshire that they had known him since his thirteenth year and that he "hath the reputation of an apt scholar and hath attained to as good a degree of learning as any at school." Furthermore they gave testimony that "his demeanor has been sober and innocent." The young man settled on the "Welsh Tract," near Philadelphia, and on December 26, 1699, married Martha Jones, daughter of Dr. Edward Jones, who came from Wales with the first immigrants from that country in 1682. Dr. Jones married Mary Wynne, daughter of Thomas Wynne, a physician who came with William Penn on the "Welcome." After his marriage, John Cadwalader settled in Philadelphia, where he first was an instructor, later became a merchant, was elected a member of the common council in 1718, and in 1729 a member of the General Assembly. He died July 23, 1734, leaving a son Thomas to perpetuate the family name—the only son to survive childhood.

Thomas Cadwalader became a noted physician, obtaining his professional education largely in England. He practiced first in Philadelphia, then went to live at Trenton, New Jersey, where in 1746 he became the first burgess under the charter granted by Governor Belcher, of New Jersey. In 1750 he returned to Philadelphia and there rose to eminence in his profession, served in many positions of honor and trust. He was an ardent patriot, and lived an honorable, useful life that terminated November 14,

1779, at the age of seventy-two years, at his farm "Greenwood," about one mile from Trenton, New Jersey. He is known in history as Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, the "Councillor," having served with Chew and Mifflin as a member of the Provincial Council from November 2, 1755, until the Revolution. He also served as a member of Philadelphia common council, 1751 until 1774. He was one of the original incorporators of the Philadelphia Library Company, founded in 1731, and was a director in the years 1731-1732-1733-1739-1752-1769-1773-1774. He married, June 18, 1738, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert, of New Jersey. She died in Philadelphia, in 1786, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in Friends' burying ground at Fifth and Arch streets; Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was buried in Friends' burying ground in Trenton, New Jersey, in which city he had founded a public library. His daughters married distinguished men of their day, except the youngest, Elizabeth, one of the flower girls at Washington's reception in Trenton, in 1789, who died unmarried ten years after that event, aged twenty-nine years. His sons—John, of further mention, and Lambert—both attained distinction in business, military and official life.

General John Cadwalader, eldest son of Dr. Thomas, the Councillor, was a merchant of Philadelphia in company with his brother, the firm being known as John & Lambert Cadwalader. In 1771 he erected a large double house in Second street, below Spruce, with gardens extending to Third street. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was captain of the company of the Philadelphia, an organization familiarly known as the "Silk Stocking Corps," many members of which later became officers of the Continental Line. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, colonel of a city battalion, and brigadier-general in command of Pennsylvania troops. He led one of the divisions of Washington's army that crossed the Del-

aware, December 27, 1776, remaining on the Jersey side, fought at Princeton, January 3, 1777, and won from General Washington the encomium: "A man of ability, a good disciplinarian, firm in his principles and of intrepid bravery." He declined in 1777 the appointment of brigadier-general, and a later appointment by Congress of brigadier-general of cavalry of the United States, believing the war practically over and preferring to remain in command of Pennsylvania troops. Later, at Washington's request, he organized the militia of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, joined the army under Washington, fought at Brandywine and Germantown as a volunteer, and performed valiant service at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. Soon afterward he fought a duel with General Conway, whom Washington characterized as a "dangerous incendiary." General Cadwalader was uninjured, but wounded his adversary. In 1779 he succeeded his honored father as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and returned to his home in Maryland, becoming a member of the Assembly of that State. He died at Shrewsbury, Kent county, Maryland, February 10, 1786, just past his forty-fourth birthday. General John Cadwalader married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot county, Maryland, (second) Williamina, daughter of Dr. Phineas Bond, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of John Moore, judge of the Admiralty in Pennsylvania. His daughters by both wives married men of distinction and rank.

General Thomas Cadwalader, only son of General John Cadwalader to survive infancy, was a child of the second wife, Williamina Bond. His father, a man of great wealth, gave him every advantage of education, and in 1795, he graduated A. B., University of Pennsylvania. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, but becoming trustee of the Penn and other large estates he withdrew from active practice. In 1799 he served with the cavalry

troops sent out to quell an insurrection in Pennsylvania, which grew out of resistance to the enforcement of a law levying a tax to defray the charges of the French War. He was a lieutenant colonel of cavalry in the War of 1812, was also in command of the "advanced light brigade," and later major-general, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. He was solicited by President Monroe to accept the diplomatic appointment of Minister to England, but declined that and other civic positions. He was appointed with General Scott and Colonel (afterwards President) Taylor in 1826 to revise the tactics of the United States Army. He was the author of numerous articles in various journals, and his mansion at Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, was the resort of the most accomplished scholars of the country.

He married, June 25, 1804, Mary, daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Revolutionary army from Pennsylvania, and United States Marshal. General Cadwalader died October 31, 1841, leaving five sons—John, of whom further; George, brevetted major-general in the United States regular army for gallant conduct at Chapultepec, Mexico, and major-general of volunteers for service during the Civil War, a large landowner and man of affairs, died in Philadelphia, February 3, 1879; Thomas; Henry, an officer in United States navy; and William.

Judge John Cadwalader, the third in direct line to bear the name, was the eldest son of General Thomas and Mary (Biddle) Cadwalader. He was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1805, died January 26, 1879. He was a graduate of University of Pennsylvania, A. B., class of 1821. When sixteen years of age he studied law, and before arriving at legal age, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, September 20, 1825. He soon after his admission became solicitor for the Bank of the United States, and soon became conspicuous even among the brilliant men of that day who composed the

Philadelphia bar. He was retained by the government in the famous Blackburne "Cloth Cases," and with Walter Jones and Daniel Webster represented the complainants in the Girard Will Case. When twenty-eight years old he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1834. From 1833-1853 he was vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law Academy. In 1844 he commanded a well-known company of Philadelphia militia that served during the riots and disturbances of that year. He was active in securing the consolidation of the several districts of which Philadelphia was formerly composed, and in 1854 was elected to Congress after a hotly contested canvass in the Fifth District, then composed of Montgomery county and Kensington. He served with honor, but declined renomination. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan to succeed Judge John K. Kane, deceased, as Judge of the United States District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania. This honorable position he held until his death, a period of twenty-one years. During the Civil War the jurisdiction of the court was greatly extended, and afterwards by the Internal Revenue Acts and the Bankrupt Law. In 1870 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Judge Cadwalader the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, elected in 1867; and a Democrat in politics.

He married (first) January 26, 1879, Mary, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Cox) Binney, (second) Henrietta Maria, widow of Bloomfield McIlvaine, and daughter of Charles N. Bancker, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. Children: Mary Binney, married William Henry Rawle; Elizabeth Binney, married George Harrison Hare. Children by second wife: Sarah Bancker; Frances, deceased; Thomas, died in childhood; Charles Evert, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, A. B. and A. M.; enlisted in 1861 in First City Troop, afterwards was first lieutenant, 6th Regi-



Opp. to 21, 2nd Floor, T. B. Co. 1877

John L. Carroll

John L. Carroll, 1877

ment Pennsylvania Cavalry, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Meade; Anne, married Rev. Henry J. Rowland; John, of whom further; George, died young.

John, son of Judge John and Henrietta Maria (Bancker) Cadwalader, was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1843, and has passed his life principally in the city of his birth. He prepared for college in the city schools, entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduated A. B., class of 1862, received A. M. in course in 1865; received the degree of LL. D. in 1912, and is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1864, and has from that time been actively connected with the legal profession, practicing in all State and Federal courts of the district. He has acquired large financial interests, and is identified with many Philadelphia institutions, philanthropic, patriotic and social, and from 1889 to 1897 was president of the Trust Company of North America. He is president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Steamboat Company; manager and president of Philadelphia Institution for the Blind; served as school director, 1875-1885; was collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1885-1889, appointed by President Cleveland; was jury commissioner, United States Circuit Court; and in all things honorable, upright and honored. Through the distinguished service of his ancestors he gains admission to the patriotic orders, and is president-general of the Society of the War of 1812, and belongs to Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, and vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, serving as a member of the council. In political faith he is a Democrat. His clubs are the Metropolitan of Washington, the University of Philadelphia, of which he has been president since 1896; the Rittenhouse, Art, Penn and Philadelphia Country.

He married Mary Helen, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher, and a descendant of Logan Fisher; children: Sophia, Mary Helen, John, Thomas Francis. The family home is No. 1519 Locust street, Philadelphia.

JOHNSON, Frederick Charles,

Physician, Journalist, Litterateur.

The subject of this sketch, though actively interested in medical science, attained eminence as a journalist. He was of the sixth generation of his family in this country. Thomas, Robert and William Johnson were the progenitors of the American branch.

Robert, who, April 3, 1655, deeded land to his kinsman Thomas (supra), was the ancestor of those eminent educators and clergymen of the Church of England and United States: Rev. Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., first president of King's College, New York, 1754-63; and Rev. William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., first president of Columbia (formerly King's) College, 1792-1800, and member of the Continental Congress, 1784, etc. Thomas came from England to New England with the Puritan immigration in a company headed by Ezekiel Rogers.

William Johnson came from England about 1660, settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and ten years later became one of the proprietors of Wallingford, and one of the signers of the compact. He married, in 1664, Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Woolen) Hall, and died in 1716, his will being recorded in New Haven. They had thirteen children.

Rev. Jacob Johnson, grandson of William and Sarah (Hall) Johnson, was born April 7, 1713, in Wallingford, and died on March 15, 1797, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His record of public service was notable. He was a sergeant in the Wallingford Train Band; deputy in the general court in 1732-33-36; graduate of Yale; pas-

tor of Congregational church, Groton, Connecticut, from 1749 to 1772; first pastor of Wilkes-Barre Congregational (afterward Presbyterian) Church from 1772 to 1797. He made missionary excursions to the Six Nations, and preached to the Indians in their own tongue. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of the Wyoming Valley settlements by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a sturdy and selfsacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the protracted land contest in the Wyoming Valley. Several years before the revolution, at a public banquet during the treaty conference, he was called upon for an address, and made this prophetic response, matching the spirit of the famous words of Patrick Henry in Virginia: "I drink to the health of George III. of Great Britain, comprehending New England and all the British colonies in North America, and I mean to drink such a health as long as His Royal Majesty shall govern the British and American subjects according to the great charter of English liberty, and so long as he hears the prayers of his American subjects. But in case His British Majesty (which God in great mercy prevent) should proceed contrary to charter rights and privileges, and govern us with a rod of iron and the mouth of cannons, then I should consider it my indispensable duty to join my countrymen in forming a new empire in America." Rev. Jacob Johnson married, at North Groton, Connecticut, Mary, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Williams) Giddings, of Preston, and they had a number of children. He was an extensive land and slave owner, and as attested by the foregoing was a man prominent in large affairs.

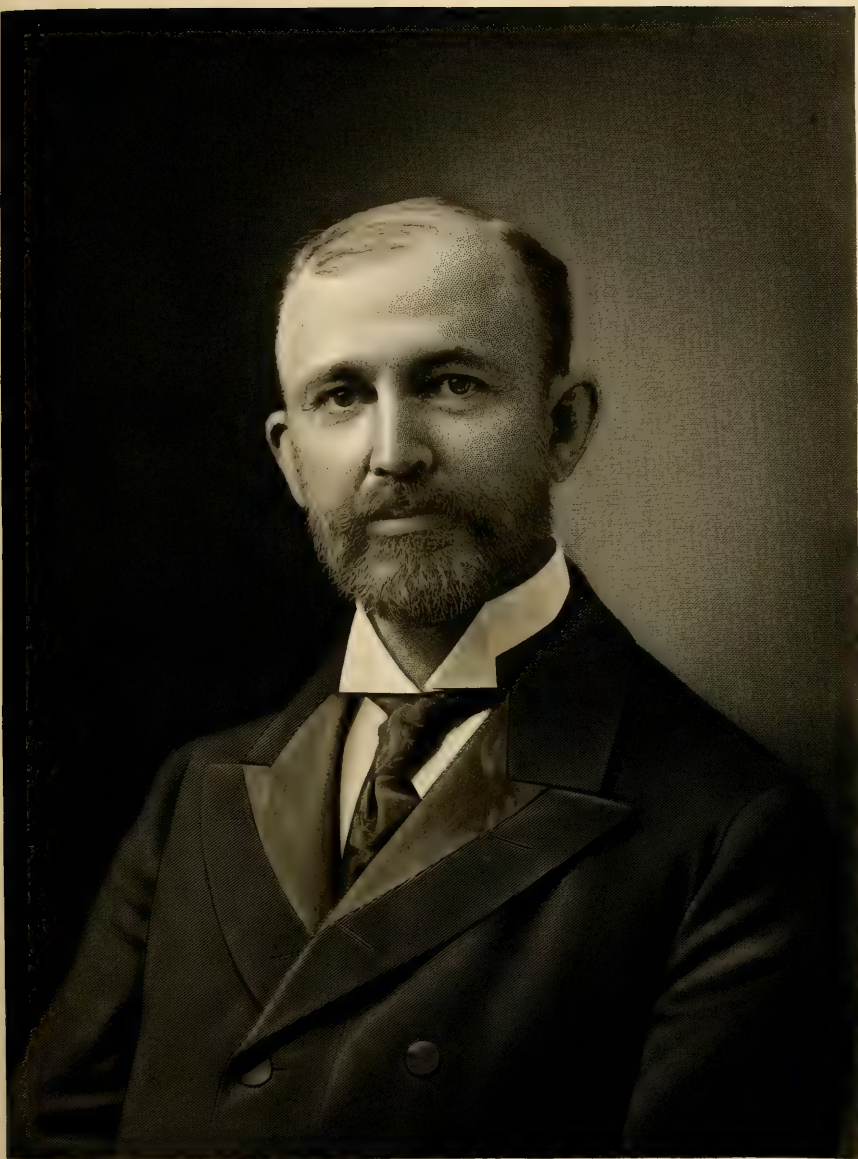
One of the sons of Jacob Johnson was Jehoida Pitt Johnson. The latter espoused the Connecticut side in the Yankee-Pennamite struggle. He, with a hundred others, was arrested in Wilkes-Barre by the Pennamites on the charge of "treason," and sent to jail. He had a large part in the public

affairs of the community. He married Hannah Frazer, a relative of Sir Simon Frazer, the Scottish chieftain, known in history as Lord Lovat. Her father served with the British against the French before the American Revolution, was wounded at Quebec, where he was a sergeant under Wolfe, and was in Colonel Obadiah Gore's regiment of Continentals during the Revolutionary War.

Wesley, son of Jehoida and Hannah (Frazer) Johnson, was educated for the law, and had attained distinction in practice when he abandoned it for a more peaceful mode of life than that of continual litigation. He was one of the originators and leaders in the Wyoming Centennial Celebration of 1878; was secretary of the Wyoming Commemorative Association from its inception to the day of his death, and the "Memorial Volume," compiled by him, is one of the standard works among the annals of Wyoming. He married (first) Cynthia Henrietta, daughter of David Sands and Mary (Tuttle) Green, and (second) Frances Wilson, widow of Frederick McAlpine.

Dr. Frederick Charles Johnson, son of Wesley and Cynthia Henrietta (Green) Johnson, was born in Marquette, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on March 2, 1853, and died at his home at Orchard Knob Farm, Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on March 5, 1913. His earlier education was secured in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and returning to his native State, Wisconsin, he took a partial course in Ripon College, with the class of 1873. Returning to Wilkes-Barre in 1871, he had ten years of business training, during which time he developed his taste for newspaper work, contributing to the local papers, and undertaking special correspondence from the coal regions for the "Chicago Tribune." One of these years he spent in Chicago, on "The Tribune" staff.

He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1883, and following graduation obtained appointment on exami-



J. C. Johnson

nation as resident physician in Wilkes-Barre City Hospital. It was while attached as stated that he purchased, with the late Joseph C. Powell, the "Wilkes-Barre Record," then an old established newspaper, and then, as since, a power for good in the community and in the newspaper world. At the time he became a joint owner, the paper had been faring precariously, and Dr. Johnson, with an enthusiasm born of his newspaper instinct, threw himself into the task of laying the foundation for a daily newspaper of larger scope and influence. To this great work he gave the best years of his life, the best intelligence of his mind, and the best idealism of his nature. And yet in the midst of such engrossing effort he found time to contribute a remarkable share in the general uplift work of the community.

Dr. Johnson married, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on June 25, 1885, Georgia Post, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Green) Post, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and they had: Mrs. Ruth (Johnson) Morgan, Frederick Green (Cornell University, 1913), and Margaret. At the first and only reunion of the class of 1883 of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Dr. Johnson prepared the class history, which was afterward published in pamphlet form. Each year he furnished to the Luzerne County Medical Society the vital statistics of Wilkes-Barre. He wrote for the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society papers on: The Pioneer Physicians of Wyoming Valley, 1775-1825; Pioneer Women of Wyoming Valley; Count Zinzendorf and the Moravian Movement in Wyoming Valley; Biography of Rev. Jacob Johnson; Memoir of Mrs. Ruth Tripp Ross; Proposed Exodus of Wyoming Settlers in 1783; Wallingford (Connecticut) Johnsons; The Johnson Family, etc., etc., several of which have become permanent published records of the society. He also through a period of years compiled the Wyoming Historical Record in fourteen volumes, a work rich in local history.

The foregoing, and other associations with general enterprises outside his routine, reveal a man of large public impulse, and one whose high intelligence and capacity in achievement made him for years a prominent and a controlling personality. He served on the committee appointed by the State Board of Public Charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county. He was one of the prison commissioners of the county; life member, and for a long time treasurer, of the Historical Society, and at the time of his death historiographer thereof. He outlined in an exhaustive paper read before the Luzerne County Medical Society, the projected enterprise of the free sanitarium for tuberculosis at White Haven, and his paper was used before the Pennsylvania Legislature when the question of the initial State appropriation was debated. Dr. Johnson was treasurer of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and always an active worker; member of the Moravian Historical Society; Minesink Valley Historical Society; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; New England Society; Pennsylvania Society; Westmoreland, Country, Franklin, Automobile and Camera clubs; American Medical Association; State and County Medical societies; Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis; Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; State and National Editorial associations; Pennsylvania Forestry Association; Civil Service Reform Association; Young Men's Christian Association (and director); Masonic Order, including Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (and vestryman), etc.

So vast a field of usefulness connotes a man whose largest impulses were industry and altruism—the former a natural trait and continually manifested, and the latter largely unfolded through a heart of deep sympathies and through the practical working out of his religious convictions. In an age when the relationship of men and reli-

gion is like to be somewhat perfunctory, Dr. Johnson's religious zeal was manifested with an ever increasing consistency. Beautiful impulses working from within, were shown in his undertaking a heavy burden of duty, and yet he was a man upon whom these burdens sat lightly. For duty became to him not negation but affirmation, not a shunned and dreaded call but a keen delight. Immediately after the organization of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association he became an active worker. With one other he initiated and brought to success the boys' department, which has since grown to a separate plant and organization allied with the older branch. He assisted in the formation of suburban Young Men's Christian Associations. His work as Young Men's Christian Association director was for many years a vital influence. His church affiliation bears the same stamp of sincerity and constant usefulness. He was baptized at nineteen, and a few days thereafter was confirmed by the Right Reverend Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, Alonzo D'W Howe, D. D. His church activity was unbroken through forty years, until his death. A short service as vestryman in St. Stephen's was interrupted by his medical study in Philadelphia. He was in later years reelected, and served continuously for ten years before his death. He was one of the pioneer workers in Calvary Chapel, a mission of St. Stephen's, was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school, and he lived to see a commodious church, parish house and rectory become the property of the congregation.

Religion meant to him a vital daily force in life's experiences. It meant generosity, sympathy, helpfulness, charity in gifts and in judgments. It meant a high-minded ambition in the newspaper career. He of all men was the last to recognize in himself any merit. His faithfulness to church and to his public and domestic relations was both natural and inevitable. His spirit was clothed in humility. In business connected

with "The Record" newspaper he was a master of detail. He was perhaps the best all-round chronicler of events the city of Wilkes-Barre has ever had. He was a paragon of correct statement and generous marshaling of fact. And beyond this, he preserved in himself and cultivated and encouraged in others the duty of presenting news correctly, thoroughly and without offense to the better taste of the community. He wrought so well that the tradition of his personal work and example is still a potent force. When his paper persuaded, modified, or moulded public opinion it did so with the trend always toward the honorable, the moral and the right. Naturally, under such a regime as this, "The Record" became a potent force, and its influence extended beyond the immediate locality. During his active work its circulation was increased five-fold. And it is safe to say that in this achievement his was the most considerable force.

In fine, it may be said that the talents entrusted to his keeping were manifolded. He was the faithful steward. He left an impress on the community. His name is gratefully remembered, and his influence will remain long after the name is merged with the other notable personal forces of the past.

ALLISON, Henry Willard,

Financier, Public Official.

The subject of this sketch, born July 8, 1846, died October 12, 1913, was the son of James Willetts Allison and Mary McClelland Boal; grandson of Isaac Allison and Margaret Millard; and great-grandson of James Allison and Margaret Willetts, all of whom were Pennsylvanians by birth, and passed many years if not their entire lives as residents of the State. His earlier ancestors were among the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who came to this country early in the eighteenth century, settling for the greater part in York, Chester and North-

ampton counties. They were men of strong religious convictions, energetic disposition and sterling character, and his life record showed that he had inherited to a marked degree the qualities of the race.

His parents—James W. Allison, born in Mauch Chunk, in 1806, and Mary M. Boal, born in Muncie, in 1812, crossed the Alleghanies into Ohio in 1836, settling in Lawrence county, where his father engaged in the mercantile business, and later in the development of the coal and iron industries of that locality. As years passed, these interests carried him into Kentucky, where, at Catlettsburg, at the mouth of the Big Sandy river, the son was born in 1846. Two years later, the financial panic of 1848, which shook the commercial world to its centre, and brought disaster to thousands of the most enterprising men of the country, found the father with more interest than he could protect at once, and brought crash-ing about his ears the promising but incomplete business edifice reared through years of effort.

Undismayed he returned to Ohio and set about building anew, to meet similar disaster in the succeeding panic of 1857. And, as misfortunes rarely come singly, an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, induced by overwork and exposure, rendered him a helpless and temporarily almost hopeless invalid. Pathetically and tragically enough, the condition of affairs brought to the mind of the ten year old boy the responsibility devolving upon him as the eldest son of the poverty stricken family. Without a word of his intention he went to a druggist whom he knew and asked for work—he was big enough to sweep out the store and run errands and must earn some money. And he could learn to put up prescriptions. Probably struck with the boy's earnestness and enterprise rather than the value of his service, the good man at once made an offer which was readily accepted, and the child took up the burden of work and responsibility which was to be laid down only with

his life. From this time the boy no longer thought and spoke and acted as a child, but as a man. His daily life lay between the school house and the drug store where his eager mind searched into the mysteries surrounding him, and he experimented in various directions until after some month's work he was taken home, his face and head swathed in bandages, having "blown himself up," with a mixture which proved to be a dangerous explosive. The prohibition following this disaster he insisted to the day of his death, was all that prevented his being recognized as the discoverer of nitro-glycerin in this country.

Until sixteen years of age he attended the public schools, always looking for and always finding work in some capacity during the summer vacation, and in some cases through the year outside of school hours. A boy in years he became familiar with the mining and marketing of bituminous coal and the manufacture of wrought and cast iron in every shape among the coal mines, blast furnaces, rolling and nail mills, foundries, and machine shops of Lawrence county, Ohio, where his parents then resided.

At sixteen he left school for business life and thereafter his education was what he could glean through the school of experience and his love of reading. Thenceforward he was under no necessity of looking or asking for employment. His reputation for industry, honesty, integrity and ability, was already so well known among business men that he found himself at liberty to simply accept or decline among the numerous applications for his services. Naturally gifted with a high order of intelligence, of good figure, handsome of feature and of polished manners he was as popular socially as in a business way and a welcome guest at the best homes of any locality where he was known. At sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the iron firm of Sinton & Means, of Southern Ohio, and two years later of the Norton Iron Works, of Ashland, Kentucky. In

1868 he accepted a position with Pardee Brothers & Co., of Hazleton and Latimer, Pennsylvania, where for the next seven years he made close and careful study of the anthracite interests which he mastered in every detail. In 1875 he was transferred to the Allentown Rolling Mills of which he became secretary, treasurer and general manager, retaining his position until his death.

Perhaps the two ruling principles of Mr. Allison's life were conscientiousness and thoroughness. Had he been as scrupulous of his own interests as he was of those of his employers he should and probably would have died a rich man. But his unswerving loyalty to those who trusted him and his devotion to duty amounted to self abnegation, and he frequently stood in his own light and the way of his own welfare.

Such a man is sure to die respected. He is not apt to die rich, and Mr. Allison was no exception to the rule. What he did, he did with all his might, and did not rest until he knew to the bottom and in every detail, whatever he came in contact with.

A western iron master who entertained him on a visit to the Pacific Coast told the writer that he had learned more about iron in one evening from his guest than in twenty years of actual experience in its manufacture and sale. As an authority on iron and steel, and bituminous and anthracite coals he was probably without a superior in the country.

In 1879 Mr. Allison was married to Miss Clara Unger, of Allentown, who survives him, with three daughters—Mary, Jean and Marjorie, a daughter and an only son dying in infancy.

While Mr. Allison was never an active politician, his affiliations were with the Republican party, with which he always voted, so that when in 1888 he accepted the nomination of mayor of a city regarded as a Democratic stronghold, the situation was regarded by many of his friends in the light of a practical joke. He

was elected, and in 1893 re-elected, giving to Allentown two terms of office that will long be remembered by the people of that city as the "most precise, progressive and businesslike" that the city has ever known. He accepted the call simply as a call of duty and carried into the administration of the office the same conscientious methods of rigid honesty, integrity, impartiality, unselfishness and business ability that he gave to his private affairs. In or out of office his broad minded, generous and always capable public spirit was recognized and his time and abilities were sought and freely and cheerfully rendered in many directions. He was a powerful factor in the organization of the Young Mens' Temperance Society and of the Livingston Club of which he was the first president. He served also for years as president of the City Board of Trade, as director of the Rapid Transit Railway, of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, and as director of the Second National Bank, the Fairview Cemetery Association, the Allentown Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem. Through the services of his father as an officer of the Union army, during four years of the Civil War, he was an honored member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Sons of Veterans, and was also a member of Barger Lodge, F. and A. M.; Allen Chapter, R. A. M.; Allen Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. In his appreciation of the dignity of the highest manhood, his hatred of all that is mean, sordid and vulgar, his fine scorn of that disposition that would "crack the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning" he was a born aristocrat. In his love for his fellow man, his easy accessibility at all times to high and low alike, his ever readiness to aid the "under dog in the fight" and to lend a helping hand to the unfortunate, he was the ideal Democrat and man of the people. Caring little for the pleasures and vanities of the world and nothing for the



Wm. G. Smith

dissipations of "high society," and loving the quiet of his own fireside, the company of his family, his books and chosen friends above all else, no night was too dark or cold or stormy to draw him from these at the cry of distress. A lover of nature in all her moods—of mountain and forest and river, of fine horses and cattle, of the trout in the streams and wild animals of the forest and plain, he was never happier than when he could, for brief intervals of a busy life, throw off the cares and responsibilities of his work among the whiz and clamor of flying wheels and roaring machinery and "flee as a bird to the mountain" and be a boy again. And when at last came to him the summons which, sooner or later, comes alike to rich and poor, the proud and the humble, high and low, he met it frankly and fearlessly as he had met every other change in his life, fully realizing that for him this was only a change and in no wise a conclusion. Half whimsically he deprecated his increasing weakness and difficulty of breathing, with no word of complaint or despondency, and from his dying bed, but a few days before the end, came to the writer a humorous message of his surrender to the tyranny of nurse and doctor who had put a ban on his determined efforts to help himself and "fight it out."

So, bravely living, he bravely died, leaving behind him the highest form of wealth that man can boast—a stainless life, a business career without a blemish, and the love, respect and veneration of all who knew him.

GARRETT, Albin,

Financier, Manufacturer, Model Citizen.

Albin Garrett, man of large affairs, and a splendid type of citizenship, one who held to the loftiest ideals in public as well as in personal life, had for ancestors those who were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania, and were among the pioneers of a new civilization.

In 1764, William Garrett emigrated from

Harby, Leicestershire, England, and settled in Darby, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his wife and seven children. He became identified with the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia, presenting a letter from the Meeting at Harby, England, and he was warmly welcomed by those to whom he came thus accredited. He was already a landowner in Pennsylvania, for before leaving England he and Samuel Levis had jointly purchased 1,000 acres of land, as attested by deeds of lease and release of date August 9-10, 1684. This land was located in Willistown township, and before his death was divided, 556 acres being assessed to himself. It is worthy of note that a portion of this original tract was in the ownership of Albin Garrett at the time of his death.

From the time William Garrett settled in Pennsylvania, members of the family have been known as active, enterprising, law-abiding citizens. Some served the State as legislators, and in minor offices, and all took a lively interest in the general welfare. They were soon so widely scattered, that their blood flows in countless families of other names as well as their own.

Of this relationship and so descended, was Robert Garrett, who married, November 18, 1812, Albina, daughter of Jesse and Rachel Hoopes, and to them was born a son, Albin Garrett, the father of Albin Garrett, the subject of this narrative. His birth occurred April 22, 1844, at the Willistown homestead, on Ridley creek, near the power house of the Philadelphia & West Chester railway, the land having been derived from the Garrett farm, upon which was located "the Indian orchard" which had been occupied by the Okehocking tribe, and who had been removed westward under the direction of William Penn. In and about this historic spot, surrounded by wooded hills encircling the stream which moved the mills of his father and grandfather, Albin Garrett passed his youth, in industrious pursuits, youthful sports, and with ambitious

aspirations. His wish was for a liberal education, and he became a student at the West-town School and Haverford College, from both of which he graduated—from the latter at the age of twenty years. His college contemporaries spoke of him as a grave and rather reserved youth, intent upon his studies, full and accurate in his recitations; with powers of generalization, analysis and logical acumen that made him of mark as a reasoner.

His first three years after leaving college were given to clerical work, in which he laid the foundations for his subsequent active and useful career. In 1867, in conjunction with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and others, he formed the banking house of Kirk, MacVeagh & Co. This property was subsequently sold to the Brandywine Bank, and after various transmutations now exists in the present Farmers and Mechanics Trust Company of West Chester. After leaving the bank, Mr. Garrett was for some years engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia and New York. During a portion of this time he resided at Englewood Cliff, on the Palisades of the Hudson; here his life was idyllic, and in after years he took delight in recalling its memories. Here he met a number of prominent New Yorkers, who were not long in recognizing and appreciating his sterling worth. It was while he was thus pleasantly situated, that a number of gentlemen, none of them known to Mr. Garrett, organized the India Refining Company and proffered the presidency to him, and he agreed upon acceptance, on condition that the plant should be removed from Chicago to Philadelphia. So great was their confidence in Mr. Garrett and so desirable were his services esteemed, that they gave their consent, the removal was made, and the business was established at McKean and Swanson streets. To Mr. Garrett was given entire charge, and he gave to it his undivided attention, occupying the position of president until his death. To use the

words of a friend who was his biographer: "At the time he assumed control of the company, he had the esteem of the board of directors; at the time he died, he had won their love—nor theirs, alone, but that of the company's humblest employee, who believed that the president of the India Refining Company was his friend, and he was right. Mr. Garrett was always willing to listen to complaints; always ready to remedy abuses, if any existed; in short, was anxious to assist his employees in any way compatible with the duties of his office."

The India Refining Company was a pioneer in the manufacture of edible vegetable butters from cocoanuts and similar fruits. Through Mr. Garrett's able management and far-sighted business policy, the company came to be the largest of its class in America, if not in the world. Its products are not only used throughout the United States and Canada, but are exported in large quantities to probably every market open to American commerce.

Aside from his large business obligations, Mr. Garrett gave active and intelligent attention to public affairs, and entirely without self-seeking, for he was absolutely without political aspirations. As a rule, he was a firm believer in Republican principles and policies, but when these were not adhered to, he acted independently, and for many years was known as an Independent Republican. In 1905, when the domination of bosses in State and county was so notorious that it was characterized by Elihu Root as "a corrupt and criminal combination masquerading as Republicans," he revolted, and consented to act as committeeman for the Republican party from his township of Thornbury. There was then a question as to the right of using the name "Republican," because of certain irregularities, and this he determined to sift to the bottom. When the county convention assembled in West Chester, in the fall of 1905, he was made temporary chairman and then permanent

chairman, in which capacity, with the aid of others, he instituted proceedings which were finally carried to the Supreme Court. The decision in that body was adverse, whereupon Mr. Garrett and his colleagues formed "the Lincoln Party." Following the convention, a meeting was held in West Chester, to endorse the course taken by Mr. Garrett and his colleagues, where approving speeches were made by Charles Emory Smith, editor of the "Philadelphia Press"; Mr. Henry C. Niles, of York, Pennsylvania, and Hon. Wayne MacVeagh. A pungent address was also delivered by Mr. Garrett. In closing he said: "It is fitting, eminently fitting, that on this fiftieth anniversary day of the Republican party in this State, that we celebrate the emancipation of the 'White' Republicans of Chester County." His biting irony and bitter arraignment of political bosses was enthusiastically applauded, and from that time until his death, he was the leader of the reform movement in Chester county, and it was largely through his untiring effort that the Republican organization was forced to hold primaries according to law, and otherwise to curb tendencies to treat public office as a personal perquisite, in the award of which the people were to have no voice. Mr. Garrett was a warm personal friend of Hon. William H. Berry (afterward Collector of the Port of Philadelphia), and in the bitter fight which resulted in the election of that gentleman as State Treasurer, Mr. Garrett took an active part, and it was largely due to his effort that Chester county gave Mr. Berry a largely increased majority. In the gubernatorial contest of 1906, Mr. Garrett aided in forming a coalition of the Democratic and Lincoln parties, and carried Chester county. The Lincoln party (generally called Independents), was practically dormant until 1910, when it became the nucleus of the "Keystone party," and made its weight felt. Mr. Garrett was about this time a member of the State Executive

Board, and he aided largely in bringing about the election of Mr. Rudolph Blankenburgh as mayor, on a ticket opposed to the "Contractor Rule."

Mr. Garrett was an ardent admirer and warm supporter of Colonel Roosevelt, and as a member of the executive board of the Washington party rendered efficient service in the last presidential campaign, and he was deeply chagrined at the defeat of his friend. In the same campaign, at the Keystone Convention, held in Philadelphia, the nomination for Congressman-at-large was absolutely forced upon him. He had no taste for public life, and finally accepted, only out of his lofty convictions of duty. His ticket was defeated, but so great was the estimation in which he was held, that he polled 30,000 more votes than any of his fellow candidates—a striking evidence of his recognition as a man of worth and sterling integrity. This practically was the end of his active public career.

For many years prior to his death, his reputation as a man of affairs and an ideal citizen, was State-wide. His honesty of purpose and wisdom of judgment were such that his opinion upon both business and public affairs was eagerly sought after, and was appreciated and depended upon. In person, he was a striking personality, and passersby frequently turned to admire him. A large man, fully six feet in height, and of portly build, he was fastidious in his dress, and seemed moulded into it. As a speaker, he was fluent and forceful; his commanding appearance and easy manner held an audience to closest attention. In his intercourse with his fellows, he was the personification of consideration and kindly sympathy. No deserving person ever appealed to him in vain. He acted steadfastly upon his chief motto: "Do something for somebody." His encouraging words and wholesome advice gave strength and comfort to many a heart. If assistance was needed, it was afforded cheerfully and gen-

erously, and few knew the extent of his benefactions except those who were the recipients.

Mr. Garrett was married, November 24, 1885, in West Chester, to Mary Hickman Ebbs (widow), daughter of Wellington and Jane E. (Osborne) Hickman. Upon his return from Englewood Cliff to Chester county, he purchased the Hickman homestead in Thornbury township. It was a place dear to Mrs. Garrett as the home of her girlhood; it had been in the family for more than a century and Mr. Garrett loved it for its associations. Known as "Fair Acres," standing on a gentle eminence crowned with ancient trees, the house covered with ivy, it seems to transport the beholder back to colonial days. Visitors will remember the spacious hall, wide as a twentieth century drawing room, with the old "grandfather's clock" in the corner, old enough to have struck the hours when the battle of Brandywine was fought; the broad stairway; the pleasant dwelling rooms, with their treasures of rare antique furniture and curios, gathered during many visits to foreign lands. This home was Mr. Garrett's constant delight. As some one has remarked, "A man is to be judged by his home life," and in the light of this utterance, how much might be said of Mr. Garrett. No mother ever had a more affectionate son; no wife a more devoted husband. Every movement political or social, was interestingly discussed with her. Only on the most urgent and important occasions would he leave her even for a single night, and then he would return at the earliest possible moment. Frequently, after addressing an audience in a far distant town, in inclement weather which involved discomfort and danger to health, he would return home in spite of the protests of his friends. In return, Mrs. Garrett bestowed upon him a love that knew no relaxation. During his last illness she scarcely left his side; the importunity of friends availed

nothing, and she could scarcely be compelled to take food or rest.

The death of Mr. Garrett occurred February 27, 1913. The high estimation in which he was held throughout the State was evidenced by the many kindly messages sent to him during his last illness, and to his widow after his death, by men of national distinction, including Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, and his business partner long years before; Hon. Walter H. Page, Minister to England; Hon. William H. Berry, collector of the Port of Philadelphia; Hon. Rudolph Blankenburgh, mayor of Philadelphia; Isaac Sharpless, LL. D., president of Haverford College; J. B. Rendall, LL. D., president of Lincoln University; Mr. H. H. Gilkyson, a distinguished member of the Chester county bar; and many others. The epitaph of such a man might well be that of one of the world's great humanitarians:

"Servant of God, well done;
They serve Him well, who serve his creatures."

HAY, Thomas A. H.,

Leading Transportation Official.

One of the most successful and enterprising "Captains of Industry" to be found in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is Thomas A. H. Hay, who is at the head and has been the leading spirit in many of the most important undertakings in that section of the country. Possessed of executive ability and foresight to large degree, Mr. Hay lays his plans carefully, giving due attention to the veriest detail, and success is an assured fact.

He is a descendant in a direct line of the Earl of Erroll, one of whose younger sons, Colonel Malcolm Hay, espousing the wrong political side in Scotland had to flee to save himself. This young Colonel Malcolm Hay was born in Scotland, and fled to Germany



Thomas A. Hay

after a series of political reverses. He served with honor in the army of his adopted country, and settling at Sweibrücke, Bavaria, married a young German woman. They had a son, Melchior.

Melchior Hay came to America with his two brothers in 1738, and settled on the land on which South Easton is now located. He purchased twenty-six acres of land in 1771, of Israel Morris, of Philadelphia, and a few months later, in the same year, bought three hundred and seventy-five acres from Peter Rush and his wife, all of this land being a part of the ten thousand acres originally owned by William Penn. In the column opposite the assessment of Mr. Hay's property are the words "no quit," showing that he bought the property in fee simple. Mr. Hay sold this land in 1796, and it then passed through various hands, and was used for farming purposes until the completion of the Lehigh canal. This Mr. Hay was a man of much public spirit, and donated a large lot and burying ground to the Reformed Church, still known as Hay's Chapel and Hay's burying ground. During the trying revolutionary period, Melchior Hay was elected among the first a member of the Committee of Safety, and did most efficient work. He was captain of a company of one hundred and four men raised in Williams township. His patriotic spirit was transmitted to his descendants, and many of them earned distinction in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the civil and the Spanish-American wars. At the close of the revolution, Mr. Hay purchased a large farm in the locality called Drylands, west of Easton, and much of this property is still in the hands of his direct descendants.

Melchior, a son of Captain Melchior Hay, married, and had children: Abraham Horn, Peter, Melchior, George, Charles, John and Anna.

Abraham Horn, son of the second Melchior Hay, married and had children: Peter, Andrew J., Thomas J., Jacob, George, Charles and Mary, all of Easton.

Captain Jacob Hay, son of Abraham Horn Hay, was one of the most successful merchants in Easton. As the head of the dry goods house of J. Hay & Sons, and of Hapgood, Hay & Company's wholesale boot and shoe house, he displayed excellent business ability, and was progressive in his methods. He became the owner of vast quantities of real estate in Easton. He purchased large tracts, partly within and partly outside of the city limits, his idea being to set it apart as a place for suburban residences of high grade. He donated much land to the public, after improving it, and laid out numerous private drives and walks at great expense, and threw these open to the public. Mr. Hay married, in 1854, Annie, a daughter of Alexander Wilson Sr., and they had children: Thomas A. H., whose name heads this sketch; Annie W., who married Hon. Asa W. Dickinson, collector of the Port of Jersey City, New Jersey; Ida Wilson and William O.

Thomas A. H. Hay was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1855. He attended the public schools of Easton and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1872, after which he matriculated at Lafayette College, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1876. He had been an earnest student, and close application had somewhat impaired his health, so that it was deemed advisable that he spend some time in the west. Accordingly, with his school chum, Russell B. Harrison, a son of the late President Harrison, he went to Montana, long before the Northern Pacific railroad was finished, and while game was still plentiful in that region. While in Montana, Mr. Hay served as assistant superintendent in the Helena Assay Office. At the end of three years, with his health perfectly restored, Mr. Hay returned to Easton, where he established himself in business as a merchant and real estate dealer. He was appointed United States Postage Stamp Agent at New York in 1889, and had charge of the distribution of post-

age stamps to all post offices in the United States until the change in the administration in 1893. Mr. Hay is justly proud of being the originator of the first Commemorative or Jubilee Stamp issued by this government, the Columbian issue, and since then his ideas have been followed by succeeding administrations in the various commemorative issues.

In August, 1895, in association with his brother, he established the Easton Power Company, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the first hydro-electric plant in his section of the country, and was elected president of this corporation. In 1897 Hay Brothers constructed the first Interurban street railway in that region, this running from Easton to Bethlehem; two years later, one from Easton to Nazareth; in 1901, one from Easton to Bangor; in 1903, one from Phillipsburg to Washington, New Jersey; and it is now in contemplation to construct a road to Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, thus connecting the entire Lehigh Valley with New York by trolley. In 1904, in association with other residents of Easton and Stroudsburg, Mr. Hay constructed the Delaware Valley railroad from Stroudsburg to Bushkill, and Mr. Hay was elected its first vice-president. In 1899 Mr. Hay and his brother, William O., bought the Easton Fair grounds, developed them along practical and original lines, and at the present time this is one of the finest residential sections of Easton. A partial list of the official business positions held by Mr. Hay is as follows: Director of the Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Street Railway Company, organized in 1896; president of the Easton & Nazareth Street Railway Company, 1898; director of the Easton, Tatamy & Bangor Street Railway Company, 1899; director of the Slate Belt Street Railway Company, 1899; director of the Easton & Washington Traction Company, 1902; president of the Northampton Traction Company, 1903; and director of the Montgomery Traction Company, 1904. In 1905,

at its incorporation, he became a director in the Wahneta Silk Company of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

Of an intensely patriotic nature, Mr. Hay served as a member and second sergeant in Company C, Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, throughout the memorable strikes in 1877, which threatened such danger to the community, and the State in general. He was always an Independent Republican in his political affiliations, later a Progressive. Mr. Hay has been prominently identified with all the progressive movements and legislation suggested by his personal friend, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He was a member in 1912-13 of the Republican State Committee to draft bills putting into effect the live questions of the day, notably the Public Service Commission, Workman's Compensation, Employers' Liability, Woman's Hours of Labor and Minimum Wage, Children's Hours of Labor, Primary Elections, and Pure Elections Law. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian church. His fraternal association is an extended one, being as follows: Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of London, England; Easton Lodge, No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Quaint and Zeta Psi clubs, of New York; the Art Club, of Philadelphia; and the Pomfret Club, of Easton. For many years, the leisure time of Mr. Hay has been devoted to music, and he has served as president of the Orpheus Society of Easton for almost a quarter of a century. While he has never spent any time in foreign travel, Mr. Hay has been in almost every State and territory of the United States, and has visited every province of Canada and Labrador with the exception of Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. Hay married Helen M., eldest daughter of the late Major-General Thomas H.

Ruger, United States Army, and their three children now living are: Helen Ruger, who was graduated from Wilson College; Anna Ruger, who was graduated from the Woman's College, of Baltimore, Maryland, now known as Goucher College; Ruger Nelson, who was graduated from Lafayette College in 1906, and is now a mining engineer at Calumet, Arizona. They were all born in Easton.

WATERS, Bertram Howard,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

The evolution of a modern scientist whose life work has been devoted largely to the task of alleviating the horrors of the great "White Plague" shows the wonderful transitions that may occur in the history of any family or individual during a few generations. The life history of Dr. Bertram Howard Waters illustrates in a remarkable manner the changes that have been wrought from the primitive type of early New England settlers, who were farmers and blacksmiths, to the man of scientific attainments who has won distinction in the medical profession.

He is a lineal descendant from the Richard Waters who came to America in 1635-1636 with Richard Plaise, a gunsmith, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he received a grant of land, 22nd day, 3rd month, 1636, in Salem. He was the son of James Waters, an iron monger of London, and himself a gunsmith by trade. He was made freeman in 1639, wrote his will dated 16th July, 1676, and died before 28th, 9th month, 1677, when his will was proved by witnesses in open court at Salem. He married Rejoice Plaise, daughter of William Plaise, the gunsmith, in England, who survived him; had issue, ten children.

John Waters, son of Richard and Rejoice (Plaise) Waters, was born in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 27th day, 9th month, 1640. He settled in that part of Salem called North Fields, on Waters river,

named for him, near Governor Endicott's farm; was a well-to-do farmer, and died there early in 1707-08. His will dated February 14, 1706-07, was proved March 1, 1707-08. He married Sara Tompkins, daughter of John Tompkins, August 15, 1663, in Salem, and had ten children.

Samuel Waters, son of John and Sara (Tompkins) Waters, was born May 6, 1675, and baptized July 14, 1678, in Salem. He moved to Woburn, ten miles from Boston, but later went to Easton, Bristol county, Massachusetts Bay, where he married Miss Turrill, but died soon afterward, leaving one child, Samuel. His widow married (second) Nathaniel Maudley, of Easton, and had issue by him, ten children.

Samuel Waters, son of Samuel and ——— (Turrill) Waters, was born at Easton, Bristol county, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and died at Stoughton, Massachusetts, about 1750. His will was proved August 28, 1750, at Stoughton; and named his son Daniel and his wife as executors. He married Bethyah Thayer, who, as widow of Samuel Waters, died before January, 1759, leaving surviving issue.

Zebulon Waters, son of Samuel and Bethyah (Thayer) Waters, was born about January, 1735, probably at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He lived at Stoughton and was a land owner among the early settlers of that place. Also, he was one of the soldiers who assisted Colonel Winslow to removed the Acadians on May 28, 1755, from that region, as did also his brother, Daniel Waters. He died there May 29, 1790, aged fifty-five years and about four months. He married Allis Bradford, tenth child of Elisha Bradford, by his second wife, Bethshua Le Brocke, September 21, 1757, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. She was born November 3, 1734, died July 6, 1795, granddaughter of Joseph Bradford, who was the youngest son of Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, by Alice Southworth, his second wife. They had ten children.

Asa Waters, son of Zebulon and Allis (Bradford) Waters, was born February 11, 1760, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He owned land in the southwest corner of Norfolk county, immediately adjoining that of his father at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolutionary War from Stoughton. According to the official records of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, volume xvi, page 693, his service was as follows: "Waters, Asa, Stoughton. Descriptive list of men raised in Suffolk Co. to reinforce the Continental Army, agreeable to resolve of June 9, 1779; Capt. Talbut's co., Col. Gill's regt.; age 19 yrs.; stature 5 ft. 8 in.; hair light; eyes, gray;; occupation, husbandman; nationality, American; residence, Stoughton; engaged for town of Stoughton; reported delivered to Capt. L. Bailey; also list of men returned as received of Maj. Stephen Badlam, Superintendent for Suffolk Co., by Justin Ely, Commissioner, certified at Springfield, Sept. 20, 1779." In a memorandum of service made by himself, which has been preserved, it appears that he did other service; and he with others marched to West Point, New York, in 1779, where he was among the troops inspected by Baron Steuben. He died in 1845, aged about eighty-five years. Married (first) Lydia, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Stoughton, November 10, 1785. She was born January 10, 1763; and died June 22, 1809. He married twice after her death, but there were no children as issue of either subsequent wife.

Oren Waters, son of Asa and Lydia (Smith) Waters, was born November 6, 1788, at Stoughton, Massachusetts. He and his brother, Asa Waters, manufactured shovels and other tools at Easton, Massachusetts; and they, together with Oliver Ames, "built a cotton factory there, not far from the shovel factory." After a few years they sold their interest and Asa Waters moved to Troy, New York, where he started a shovel factory near the mouth

of the Mohawk river; and Oren Waters went on to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Oren Waters set up the first tilt-hammer in Pittsburgh, and introduced the press for stamping the shovels into shape; also the fan-blast forge for increasing the forge fires. Later Asa Waters came on to Pittsburgh, and the two brothers engaged in the manufacture of shovels, picks, and other tools, on an extensive scale; and were the earliest manufacturers of such articles in Pittsburgh. He married Juliet Harris, of Harrisville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1820, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. She was born April 21, 1798, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, died May 10, 1872, at Jumonville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Lydia Waters, born February 22, 1822, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; died unmarried. 2. Asa H. Waters, born March 4, 1824, at Pittsburgh, married, October 6, 1855, Hannah C. Steck. 3. Samuel E. Waters, born August 20, 1827; married, June 18, 1850, Ann M. Shaeffer. 4. Anna M. Waters, born August 17, 1830; married, March 19, 1863, James A. Smith. 5. Oren E. Waters, born March 18, 1833; married (first) June 21, 1855, Mary E. Maynard; (second) November 1, 1870, Esther A. Trask. 6. James Q. Waters, born September 16, 1835; married, October 15, 1861, Annie C. Price. 7. William Webster Waters, of whom further. 8. Mary Ellen Waters, born October 5, 1840; married, November 25, 1865, Edward M. Brooks.

William Webster Waters, son of Oren and Juliet (Harris) Waters, was born June 10, 1838, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The early years of his life were spent in his native city, and at New Brighton, in which last place he attended the public schools; and where at about sixteen years of age he secured a position as clerk in a book store, where he was enabled to continue his educational work by an extended course of reading. He not only thoroughly learned the business, but developed into a well edu-

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William A. Seiber

cated man, having a wide and varied acquaintance with current literature. He was employed by John S. Davidson from 1853 to 1860, then by his successor, R. S. Davis, until 1870, when he resigned to become superintendent of the Presbyterian Book Store of Pittsburgh, which became his principal life work. The last mentioned business association continued from 1870 to the time of his death. His life was distinguished by his eminent Christian virtues, and by devotion to his church and family. He died March 28, 1905, at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburgh. He married Elizabeth Loring Critchlow, daughter of Rev. Benjamin C. and Eunice (Hatch) Critchlow, June 24, 1863, at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. She was born September 21, 1839, at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and resided at Sewickley, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Children: Evangeline Waters, born May, 1864, died in infancy; Bertram Howard Waters, of whom further; Daisy Waters, died in infancy; May Waters, born May, 1869, died in infancy; Elizabeth Loring Waters, born February 21, 1874, married, June 12, 1895, Hon. Richard Roberts Quay, and had issue.

Dr. Bertram Howard Waters, son of William Webster and Elizabeth Loring (Critchlow) Waters, was born September 4, 1867, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Was educated at Sewickley Academy, Sewickley, Pennsylvania; and at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1889, as A. B. In 1889-90 he was biological fellow at Princeton University; studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, and graduated therefrom as M. D. in 1893. The same year he received the M. A. degree from Princeton University. He was appointed interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, and served from 1893 to 1895; also from August to October, 1895, was interne of the Sloan Maternity Hospital of New York City. He traveled and studied

in Europe from December, 1895, to June, 1896; and since that time has been engaged in the practice of medicine, clinical and special biological work, in New York City. From 1896 to 1901 he was engaged in clinical work at the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the Presbyterian Hospital Clinic; was appointed bacteriologist of the New York City Department of Health in 1901; and in 1906 was made assistant chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, and chief of Tuberculosis Clinics. In 1908 he was appointed lecturer of the New York State Department of Health, and made clinical assistant and instructor in the Department of Phthiso-Therapy, at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York. In 1913, following the reorganization of the Department of Health by bureaus, was made chief of the Tuberculosis Division of the Bureau of Infectious Diseases for New York City. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and of the Harvey Society, also of the New York State Medical Society, and of the New York County Medical Society; member of the Princeton and the University clubs of New York City.

He married Jessica Howard Buck, daughter of Jerome and Kate (McGrath) Buck, September 4, 1906, at St. Ignatius Church, New York City. She was born November 17, 1877, in Lexington, Kentucky, and is descended from Kate McGrath, of McGrathiana, near Lexington.

SEIBERT, William A.,

Physician, Prominent in Public Institutions.

Dr. William A. Seibert, one of the most prominent and most skillful physicians of Easton, a man respected and loved by all who know him, is a worthy representative of a large and influential family that has long been located in the State of Pennsyl-

vania, performing well their part in the various communities in which they have made their homes.

Dr. William A. Seibert, son of Owen and Matilda (Miller) Seibert, was born February 10, 1859. After attending the public schools of Easton, he prepared for college at Stevens Institute, from which he was graduated in 1876, and at Trach's (Easton) Academy, whose course he completed in 1878. In 1882 he was graduated from Lafayette College with first honor and the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The same institution later also honored him with the degree of Master of Arts. He received his medical training at Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1885 with first honor and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving as house surgeon of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, in which position he obtained the extended experience that has proved so helpful a factor in the success of his subsequent career, he located in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he is now engaged in the active practice of his profession. His skill and ability in the diagnosis and the treatment of disease, and his comprehensive knowledge of the various departments of his chosen profession, have gained him the good will and the confidence of his fellow practitioners and a very liberal patronage from the public. In addition to his extensive practice, he is a member, by appointment of the Governor of Pennsylvania, of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane, at Allentown, a member of the advisory board of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, and a member of the consulting staff of the State Hospital at Allentown and of the Public Hospital of Easton. He is the author of many monographs and papers which have been read before various societies and published in numerous magazines. Dr. Seibert is furthermore a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic

Medical Society, of which he was president in 1905; of the Lehigh Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president; of the Lehigh Valley Medical Club; and an honorary associate member of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, as well as honorary member of various local and county societies. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, the Historical Society of Northampton County, the Northampton County Country Club, and the Pomfret Club of Easton. In his college affiliations he is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and a member of the board of trustees of the Delta Tau fraternity at Lafayette College.

DILTHEY, William Jacob,

Architect, Man of Affairs.

Germany has furnished the United States of America with many citizens whose descendants have become distinguished as artisans, tradesmen, and in the professions. Charles Frederick (or August) Dilthey came to this country in an old-time sailing vessel, and left descendants who have since distinguished and honored the name. He was born near Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, about 1838, and died in 1901, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He served his allotted time in the Prussian army before coming to America. His early ancestors were Scotch. He learned the trade of upholsterer and harnessmaker in the army, and followed the trade of upholsterer and decorator in Philadelphia. He finally settled on a farm near Three Tuns, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he lived during the latter years of his life. He married Elizabeth Helen Hess, who came to America from Germany in early life with her brothers.

William Jacob Dilthey, son of Charles Frederick (or August) and Elizabeth Helen (Hess) Dilthey, was born February 17, 1867, at Three Tuns, Upper Dublin town-

ship, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about seventeen miles north of Philadelphia, in a log cabin there standing and which dated back to Revolutionary days of "76." He received elementary instruction in the public schools of his native village, then attended the Central High School of Philadelphia. He studied architecture for two years at the Spring Garden Institute of Philadelphia. While taking this course he studied at night and worked at the trade of builder by day, in order to pay expenses, and at the same time secure a practical training for his chosen vocation. In 1892 he came to New York City and secured employment as draftsman in the office of Richard M. Hunt, an architect. He was also employed in the office of De Lemos & Cordes, architects and engineers, and while thus employed assisted in the preparation of plans for the Vanderbilt Mansion on the Biltmore estate, near Asheville, North Carolina, and on both the Astor and Vanderbilt mansions of New York City, and was also with C. H. Gilbert, Van Campen Taylor, architects, in New York City.

In 1896 he opened an office and began his professional career under his own name, with an office at No. 1-3 Union Square West, New York City, and has achieved considerable success in his vocation. He designed and supervised the construction of a fourteen-story mercantile building at Nos. 547-555 Broadway, New York City, for Charles Broadway Rouss, in 1900, and in 1907-08 a fifteen-story mercantile building at Nos. 123-125 Mercer street, New York City, for Peter Winchester Rouss. He planned and remodelled a residence for William Floyd Jones, at Massapequa, Long Island, New York; designed and erected one for F. Taylor Pusey, at Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; and a fine mansion for Peter Winchester Rouss, in the Prospect Park section of Brooklyn, New York. A few years ago he planned the design upon which the historical old Lutheran Church at Upper Dublin, Pennsylvania, was

rebuilt; he designed the plans and decorations for the Epiphany Church, of Sterling Place, Brooklyn, New York; the St. Mark's Church, at Jamaica, Long Island; the Church of the Advent, in Flatbush, Long Island; the Church of the Good Shepherd, at South Ozone Park, Long Island; and has just completed the enlargement and remodelling of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Mr. Dilthey is a Republican in politics; has twice been nominated for assemblyman in the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn by the Republicans, and endorsed by the Citizens Union, an independent organization, and while he has not been elected to office he has been instrumental in securing improved political conditions in his district. He was a member of the Upper Dublin Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania at his old home, and a communicant of St. Matthew's Lutheran and Calvary Church in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association, also president of the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association Literary Society, and was president of the Franklin Literary Society. He has traveled extensively in the south and west, and has made several trips to the mining regions of the south-west. He is president of the Arizona Copper Belt Mining Company, of Yavapai county, Arizona, a mining property that consists of three hundred acres of mineral lands in copper, gold and silver, which is under development. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Brooklyn Chapter; the Taxpayers Association of New York City, and the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, New York, and is active in civic and public improvements for the common welfare.

LICHLITER, Marcellus Deaves,
Clergyman, Litterateur.

Marcellus Deaves Lichliter, educator, minister, author and lecturer, is descended

from good ancestral stock—German, English and Scotch-Irish—grafted into New England Puritan stock. The name has been variously rendered: Lechleiter, Leichleider, Leichliter and Lichliter. It is composed of two German words—*licht*, meaning light, and *leiter*, meaning bearer or leader.

Johann Conrad Lechleiter, of Bremen, Germany, was the founder of the Lichliter family in America. He took passage from Rotterdam, October 21, 1741, in the ship "Friendship," Alexander Thomas, master, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from whence several branches migrated, settling in Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.

Jacob Lichliter, grandfather of this Mr. Lichliter, married a woman of Scotch-Irish descent, whose ancestors had distinguished themselves at the Battle of the Boyne. Among their nineteen children the third was Levi, who was one of the pioneer farmers of his section, an educator and a minister. He married Catherine Younkin, whose ancestors, having supported Cromwell, were obligated to flee to this country to escape religious persecution, and found a home among the hills of New England.

Marcellus Deaves Lichliter, second son of Levi and Catherine (Younkin) Lichliter, was born on a farm near New Lexington, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1849. He attended the public and normal schools, and completed his education at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio. For several years he was engaged in teaching in the public schools, entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872, in the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, and served for a period of twenty-eight years. Impaired health obliged him to retire from active ministerial service in 1900. During his effective service in the conference, he was statistician of that body for ten years. Since his retirement from the ministry he has filled the position of chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, having been appointed to this office

by Governor William A. Stone, and retained in office by all the governors of the State up to the present time. From his early manhood Mr. Lichliter was an enthusiastic Republican, and has always been an active worker in the interests of that party.

Mr. Lichliter has been prominently identified with many fraternal organizations, and to some he has given much time and service. The first organization with which he became identified was the Independent Order of Good Templars, in 1869, and so inspired did he become by its teachings, that he has been an unrelenting foe of intoxicants and active in every temperance movement in the country. He united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and a member of the grand lodge, and he has lectured frequently in the interest of the order. He is a very active member of the Masonic fraternity, past master of Masons, eminent commander of Knights Templar (1914) and is a member of the grand lodge, and grand commandery, respectively, of each. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

It is, however, as a member and officer of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics that Mr. Lichliter has been especially conspicuous and active. He was the first clergyman in his locality to recognize the noble and lofty principles taught by this patriotic organization, and became an enthusiastic member, ever ready with voice and pen to advance the objects of the order. As a lecturer his services were in great demand, and he has been called into many States to address public meetings and to present flags and Bibles. Since his connection with the organization he has presented to the public schools fifty Bibles and more than four hundred flags. He was elected state councilor of the State Council of Pennsylvania, Junior Order United American Mechanics, in 1896; became a member of the National Council in 1898;

served as chairman of the national legislative committee for two years; was elected national chaplain in 1901, and has been re-elected at each session of the body up to the present time. Mr. Lichliter has written four rituals for the order; addressed twice the Congressional Committee on Immigration in support of a restrictive measure on the subject of immigration; and in numerous other ways has worked for the passage of legislation affecting the public schools.

Mr. Lichliter is prominent in the field of literature as author and historian. For thirty years he has been a press correspondent of "The American" and other journals, his contributions including the following: Compulsory Education; Secretarian Appropriations; The Bible in the Public Schools; Suitors of Columbia; The Junior Order of United American Mechanics and Its Achievements; The Perils of Columbia; The New Face at the Door; Patriotism in the Southland; Washington, General, Statesman and Man; The Magna Charta of American Liberty and Its Signers; Our Cherished Traditions; The Public School System of Education; The Junior Order United American Mechanics and What It Stands For; Through the Midnight to the Morn of Freedom—Valley Forge; A Symposium on the American Flag; Betsey Ross and the First Flag; The History of the Flag; The Flag and the Public Schools; and The Flag and What Is Stands For.

He is a member of the following named historical associations: Western Pennsylvania Historical Society; National Geographic Society of Washington, District of Columbia; Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, of which he is the first vice-president, and will in 1915 become president. Among the historical monographs of which he is the author are the following: The Mound Builders, Massey Harbison, The Seven Guardian Angels of Columbia, General Henry Boquet, General

Arthur St. Clair—A Nation's Ingratitude, Pioneer Life, Indian Chiefs of Western Pennsylvania, The Forts of Pittsburgh, The Battle of Monongahela, The First Settlements of Western Pennsylvania, The Croghans, Robert Fulton, Washington's First Battle—its Reflex Influence—Fort Necessity, Captain Sam Brady and His Exploits, Hannastown—First Seat of Justice of Westmoreland County, The Battle of Bushy Run—its Reflex Influence, and others. He is also the author of two publications: History of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and James Jackson McIlyar—and Autobiography, and has in manuscript a comprehensive history relating to Western Pennsylvania, entitled "Footprints of Patriots and Landmarks of Western Pennsylvania," which covers the period from the first coming of the white man until the opening of the nineteenth century. He anticipates the compilation of a similar volume relating to Eastern and Central Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lichliter married, June 22, 1876, Mary Florence, a daughter of the Rev. James Jackson and Alice (Morris) McIlyar, of Butler, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. McIlyar Hamilton, who was graduated from the public schools, spent a short time in an academic course at Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, then two academic and three college years at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated from the DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The last named university conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1903. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1900, and has served in important charges in Pennsylvania, New York and Missouri. At present he is in charge of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He married, 1902, Gertrude, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Larimore, of Greenfield, Indiana; has two children—Mary Florence and James Marcellus Lich-

liter. 2. Alice Morris, who was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Music, and was prominently engaged in musical work at Chautauqua and elsewhere. She married, 1905, A. Bradford Crooks, a merchant in Boise, Idaho.

SNYDER, J. Frank,

Lawyer, Author.

John Franklin Snyder, of New York City, was born at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1855, and is a son of the late Henry Edward Snyder, of the same place.

Balthazer Snyder, of German parentage, who died at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1838, in the seventy-third year of his age, and Susanna, his wife, who died in 1845, in her eighty-third year, were his great-grandparents; and their son, David Snyder, who was born in Union (now Snyder) county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1800, and died July 23, 1891, and Catharine, his wife, who was born November 7, 1804, and died April 20, 1890, were his grandparents. They had seven sons and four daughters, of whom Henry Edward Snyder above-named was the eldest. Balthazer Snyder and his son David were farmers, and the Balthazer Snyder homestead near New Berlin, Pennsylvania, is still owned and occupied by a son of David Snyder, who is also a farmer.

Henry Edward Snyder was born January 31, 1827, on the Balthazer Snyder homestead, and learned the trade of carriage smithing, and located at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in 1850, where he carried on his trade for about forty years, when he retired, enjoying the confidence and respect of the whole community until his death on January 14, 1906. He was one of the original members of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Clearfield. He married, April 24, 1854, Louisa McPherson, daughter of John McPherson and his wife Margaret. John McPherson was born July 23, 1808, in Center county, Pennsylvania, and died November 21, 1864, at Clearfield. His father, Thomas

McPherson, son of Joseph McPherson, of Center county, was born June 25, 1776, and died April 1, 1827, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. John McPherson was a tanner. Margaret McPherson, wife of John and a daughter of Benjamin Bloom, son of William Bloom, was born June 13, 1815, in Pike township, near Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and died August 16, 1852, at Clearfield. Her father, Benjamin Bloom, was one of the first settlers in Clearfield county, having come there with his parents in 1800 from Center county, and was born December 31, 1790, and died August 13, 1878, in Pike township, Clearfield county. He married Sallie McClure, who was born October 20, 1792, and died September 14, 1868.

J. Frank Snyder, as he is most familiarly known, was educated in the private and public schools of his native town; he attended the Clearfield Academy, and was graduated in 1876 from the Clearfield High School. In 1872 he was put at work in his father's carriage smithing shop, and worked there until the fall of 1874, and during his vacations in 1875-76, until his graduation in 1876 from the Clearfield High School. He then entered the law office of the late Judge Augustus S. Landis, at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted, April 25, 1878, to the Blair county bar. On June 18, 1878, after passing a second bar examination, he was admitted to the Clearfield county bar, and on June 23, 1878, opened an office at Clearfield, his native town, where he practiced his profession until June 18, 1898. In 1883 the late Judge John H. Orvis, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, resigned his position as President Judge of the several courts of the judicial district composed of the counties of Center and Huntingdon, and formed a partnership with him, under the firm name of Orvis & Snyder. The firm conducted a general law practice at Clearfield until October, 1893, when it was dissolved by the death of Judge Orvis.

Mr. Snyder moved to New York City in June, 1898, and was admitted to the New York bar on August 13, 1898, and for several years acted as general counsel for the widely-known leather house of Fayerweather & Ladew, and for the late Edward R. Ladew, and for the last seven years has been engaged in the general practice of law in New York City. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the New York County Lawyers Association. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, is identified with the Democratic party, and is a member of the National Democratic Club.

He is also a member of the National Geographical Society, and of the Clearfield Historical Society, and was a charter member of the Clearfield Law Library Association. He is the author of the chapter of the "Origin, Growth and Development of the Educational Interests and Institutions," in the "History of Clearfield County, Pennsylvania," D. Mason & Co., 1887; of the written part of "Clearfield County, Pennsylvania—One Hundred Years' Growth—1804—March 26—1904;" of a booklet "Clearfield Alumni Association, Thirtieth Anniversary," published in 1913; and of historical and miscellaneous newspaper articles.

He was first married, October 10, 1885, at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, to Edith Ann Tate, a daughter of the late Hon. Aaron Chandler Tate, and his wife, Martha Jane Brown. Edith Ann Tate was born April 4, 1856, in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and died March 14, 1894, at Clearfield. They had one son, Aaron Tate Snyder, of San Francisco, born January 4, 1887, and a son who died in infancy. Aaron Chandler Tate, son of Joshua Tate and Lydia Wilson, his wife, was born in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, and died December 24, 1880, at Clearfield; he served two terms of three

years each as prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Clearfield county, and one term as a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Joshua Tate, son of William Tate and Ann Nichols, his wife, was born June 1, 1801, and died March 8, 1864, on his farm in Lawrence township, Clearfield county; and William Tate was born March 14, 1770, and resided in Chester and Center counties, and died April 24, 1834, at Clearfield. William Tate was one of the first settlers in Clearfield town, and a member of the first board of county commissioners of Clearfield county.

Mr. Snyder married Sarah Ann Patchin, at Clearfield, June 19, 1907. She is a daughter of the late Horace H. Patchin, and Sarah Ann Weaver, his wife, who was born December 27, 1818, at Sabbath Day Point, on Lake George, New York, and died December 23, 1885, at Burnside, Clearfield county. Horace H. Patchin was a merchant and manufacturer and dealer in lumber, and a descendant of Joseph Patchin, who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, between 1633 and 1640, and who afterwards resided and died at Fairfield, Connecticut. Jacob Patchin, grandson of Joseph, married Abigail Cabel, daughter of John Cabel, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and had several children, among them a son Jabez Patchin, who married Hannah Squires, and resided at Wilton, Connecticut, where their son, Captain Samuel Patchin, was born. In 1764 Jabez Patchin and his family left Wilton and eventually located at Milton, Saratoga county, New York. Jabez Patchin and his son, Captain Samuel Patchin, served in the Revolutionary War. Captain Samuel Patchin married Mary Hollister, and settled at Sabbath Day Point, on Lake George, New York, where they both died, and their son, John Patchin, and his wife Elizabeth Wright, were the father and mother of Horace H. Patchin above named. Sarah Weaver, wife of Horace H. Patchin was born May 20, 1822, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and died March 10, 1907, at Clear-

field. She was a daughter of Daniel Weaver and Mary Williams, his wife, who was a daughter of Captain Joshua Williams and Mary Dill, his wife, late of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. Joshua Williams was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

REAM, Norman Bruce,

Soldier, Man of Large Affairs.

The antecedents of Norman Bruce Ream can be traced back to Andrew Ream, a German emigrant, who settled in Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century. He had a son, John Ream, who was a patriot soldier in the War for American Independence, and Samuel Ream, his son, married Mary Rheims, who had issue.

Levi Ream, son of Samuel and Mary (Rheims) Ream, was born in 1816, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania; was a farmer who resided there until his death in July, 1902. He married Highley King, daughter of Jacob and Eva (Pringry) King, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. She was descended from English-Scotch ancestry, who came to New Jersey in Colonial days, and was the mother of several children, among them a son, whose sketch follows.

Norman Bruce Ream, son of Levi and Highley (King) Ream, was born November 5, 1844, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He attended the district schools of his native county until he was fourteen years of age and then worked on his father's farm; taught school one term of four months, and traveled about the country making ambrotypes, then a new improvement in photography, between terms of the Somerset County Normal School, which he attended until 1861, about three years altogether.

He enlisted November 12, 1861, in Company H, 85th Pennsylvania Regiment, and served with it through several campaigns and many battles. He was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant in December, 1862; to first lieutenant, May 1, 1863; was wounded at Whitmarsh Island, Georgia, February 22, 1864, and again at Petersburg,

Virginia, June 17, 1864; was discharged on account of wounds, August 31, 1864.

After leaving the army he clerked in a store at Harnedsville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1864 and 1865; in 1866 he moved to Princeton, Illinois, where he conducted a general mercantile business. A year later he removed to Osceola, Iowa, where he remained until 1871, and conducted a general live-stock and grain business, in connection with farming. In 1871 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he began trading as commission merchant in grain and live-stock, in which he was very successful. Later he became an operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, and there laid the foundation of his fortune and subsequent career. In time he became interested in real estate and when, in 1886, he organized a syndicate to erect a large office building, it was suggested that the frame be made of steel, riveted together so as to form a bridge-like structure; and thus he authorized the construction of the first steel frame building in Chicago, known as the Old Rookery. He was one of the promoters in the formation of the National Biscuit Company, which company has achieved great success due to the introduction of improved and scientific methods of baking and wrapping soda and other biscuits. He has also been interested in the Corn Products Company of Illinois; the Pullman Palace Car Company; and in the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is a member of its finance committee. He was interested in the reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Colorado Southern Railroad Company; has also financed and built several systems of street railroads in different cities, and is largely interested in the First National Bank of Chicago. During recent years Mr. Ream has served on the directorates of many financial and commercial organizations. He is vice-president and director of the Central Safety Deposit Company of Chicago, Illinois; director of the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois; is likewise of the Secur-

ities Company of New York; and trustee of the New York Trust Company. He is a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company; the Erie Railroad Company; the Pere Marquette Railroad Company; and the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. He is a director of the United States Steel Corporation; the Pullman company; the National Biscuit Company; the Franco-American Association; the Cumberland Corporation; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of New York; the Sussex Realty Company, and the Mount Hope Cemetery Association.

Mr. Ream married, February 19, 1876, at Madison, New York, Carrie Thompson, daughter of Dr. John and Elizabeth Putnam; she was born March 1, 1852, at Madison, New York; is descended from a well known old New England family. Mr. and Mrs. Ream had children: 1. Marion B. Ream, born in Chicago, Illinois; married Redmond D. Stephens. 2. Frances M., born in Chicago; married John L. Kemmerer. 3. Norman P., born in Chicago. 4. Robert C., born in Chicago; married Mabel Wrightson. 5. Edward King, married Nellie Speed. 6. Louis Marshall.

Mr. Ream is an Independent in politics; is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the Metropolitan Museum of Arts; and of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In Chicago he is a member of the Chicago Club; and in New York of the Union Club, the Art, the Metropolitan, the New York Yacht, and the South Side Club, besides a number of other social and recreation clubs.

MOSIER, Frank C.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Frank C. Mosier, prominently identified with the professional progressive, industrial

and business interests of Pittston, Pennsylvania, was born October 8, 1846, on the paternal farm in Pittston township, son of Daniel Dimmick and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier.

His great-grandfather, John Moeser (the original form of the family name), was a native of Germany, and came to America prior to the Revolution, settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in Captain Abraham Miller's company of Colonel William Thompson's battalion of riflemen. His name appears on the roll of Captain Craig's company, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line; and as John Mosier on the roll of same company before June, 1777, and afterwards on that of Captain Simpson's company of same regiment, Colonel Edward Hand commanding. He was with the troops who assembled under Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts; served on Long Island; took part in the battle of Monmouth; was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne at Stony Point; and under the same general in the Georgia campaign. After this long and creditable service he returned to Northampton county, where he made an admirable record for industry and thrift, becoming owner of fifty acres of land surveyed to him January 23, 1785, and 400 acres, July 12, same year. His children were ungratefully deprived of the back pay due him for his military services.

John Mosier, grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born November 10, 1785, near Easton, Pennsylvania, and married Sarah Overfield, born November 22, 1791, daughter of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield. Paul Overfield, grandfather of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, born in North Germany in 1715, came when a child with his parents from the fatherland to New Jersey, and married Rebecca Marshall. His children were: Abner; Benjamin; Martin (married Elizabeth Ott); Sarah (married Lieutenant Moses Van Campen); Rachel (married Joseph Pen-

nell); Paul (married Hannah DePue); William, and Elizabeth (married Edward Marshall). Paul Overfield, great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, died in 1800.

Martin Overfield, father of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was born in 1756, and married Sarah Ott, born November 24, 1749. Martin Overfield was in the Revolution in 1780-81-82, in the Fifth Company, Fifth Battalion of militia of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781, and the disbanding of Washington's army at Newburg on the Hudson, Martin Overfield was mustered out of service and settled in the backwoods of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and commenced to help clear up the primeval forest. He died on his farm in Middle Smithfield township, on May 25, 1821, and on his tombstone is the following: "A soldier of the Revolution under General Washington."

Sarah (Ott) Overfield, mother of Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and maternal great-grandmother of Frank C. Mosier, died February 29, 1848, and sleeps by the side of her husband, whom she survived more than a quarter of a century. Hon. William Overfield, son of Martin and Sarah (Ott) Overfield, became prominent in public life, and represented Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, and filled other offices with honor, a faithful and honest servant of the people.

The land whereon is located Sand Hill Cemetery, was donated to the same by John Mosier, who passed away on the 7th of May, 1855, respected by all his neighbors, many of whom now repose with him within the shade of the beautiful cemetery, which will forever remain an enduring monument to his liberality.

Sarah (Overfield) Mosier died August 14, 1888, in the home she had lived in con-

tinuously for nearly four-score years. The Mosier homestead is now occupied by her son, Samuel Overfield Mosier, who bids fair to pass the century mark.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier, son of John Mosier and Sarah (Overfield) Mosier, and father of Frank C. Mosier, was born in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1816, and when about sixteen years old came to the Wyoming Valley. Through the influence of his uncle, Hon. William Overfield, canal commissioner of Pennsylvania, he obtained a position on the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. He was employed by the State on the North Branch Canal a number of years, which gave him a good start in life, for he was enabled to purchase from John M. Stark a large farm in Pittston township, from which hundreds of thousands of tons of anthracite coal have been mined. This valuable property is still owned by the Mosier family, and under lease with the Erie Railroad Company, successors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier was married, January 2, 1842, to Elizabeth Ann Ward, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, mother of Frank C. Mosier, was the daughter of Victor Ward and Anna (Mills) Ward.

Thomas Ward, paternal grandfather of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and maternal great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut previous to the Revolutionary War, and married Anna Wakely. He enlisted in Captain Samuel Wright's company of Colonel Samuel Wylls' regiment, December 2, 1775, and took part in the siege of Boston. This command, previously General Spencer's, was reorganized for service in 1776 as the 22nd Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line. After the evacuation of Boston by the British, it marched under Washington to New York and helped fortify New York City. On August 24 it was

ordered to the Brooklyn front, and took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27, and was in the retreat of the American army across the East River on the evening of August 29. At White Plains it was in line of battle on October 27-28 to oppose the advance of the British forces under General William Howe. After the retreat of the British from White Plains, his command remained encamped in the vicinity of Peekskill, under Major-General Heath, until the expiration of term of service, December 30, 1776. (Record of Conn. Men in Revolution, p. 107). Thomas Ward applied for a pension September 28, 1818, which was allowed. Soldier died at Glastonbury, Connecticut, October 5, 1824. (Ref.-Hartford County, Conn., Pension Roll, p. 45).

Victor Ward, father of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was a son of Thomas Ward and Anna (Wakely) Ward, and was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He married Anna Mills, daughter of Robert Mills and Desire (Robertson) Mills, a daughter of Jonathan Robertson.

Jonathan Robertson, maternal great-grandfather of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, and great-great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of Scotch ancestry, and settled in Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, at an early date, and on April 14, 1759, enlisted in Captain Samuel Hubbell's 5th Company of Colonel David Wooster's 3rd Connecticut Colonial Regiment. (See Conn. Colonial Record, French-Indian Wars, 1758-1762, p. 151). His regiment took part in the campaign of 1759 under General Amherst, which began with the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and closed with the battle of Quebec, September 13, 1759, which was a glorious victory for British arms, for it added a vast territory to the Mother Country's possessions in North America, and made the name of Wolfe, who fell at the head of his troops, renowned forever in the annals of Time.

Robert Mills, maternal grandfather of

Elizabeth (Ward) Mosier and great-grandfather of Frank C. Mosier, was of English ancestry, and married Desire Robertson, daughter of Jonathan Robertson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Desire (Robertson) Mills, daughter of Jonathan Robertson, and grandmother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, survived her husband, Robert Mills, a number of years, and is buried in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elizabeth Robertson, sister of Desire (Robertson) Mills, in 1782, was married to Thomas Williams, who came with his father, Thaddeus Williams, to the Wyoming Valley, previous to the Revolutionary War. About January 1, 1777, Thomas Williams enlisted in Captain Samuel Ransom's 2nd Independent Company (recruited by authority of the Continental Congress in the Wyoming Valley) of Colonel Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment, which fought under Washington at Princeton, and upon other battlefields of the Revolution. Thomas Williams became a non-commissioned officer, was a courageous soldier and brave Indian fighter. The name of Sergeant Williams is often mentioned in the annals of the Wyoming Valley. He died November 12, 1839, and is buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

In our country's second conflict with Great Britain, the Connecticut military records show that Victor Ward was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was in active service in 1814, when the towns bordering on Long Island Sound were threatened with attack by a combined British land and naval force. He died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1827.

Anna (Mills) Ward, mother of Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, died in Plains township, Luzerne county, in 1834, and was buried in the Hollenback family burying ground. In after years her remains were removed to the cemetery founded by George M. Hollenback, a son of Mathias Hollenback, who was an ensign in Captain Ransom's 2nd Independent Company of Colonel Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment, and who returned to his home in time to take

part in the battle of Wyoming, fought July 3, 1778.

Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier, mother of Frank C. Mosier, of Scotch and English ancestry, was born in Trumbull, Fairfield county, Connecticut, November 27, 1821. After the death of her father she came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Plains township, about the year 1829, with her mother and grandmother, Desire (Robertson) Mills, and became neighbors of her great-uncle, Sergeant Thomas Williams, and her mother's brother, David Mills, formerly of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who was the owner of a large farm from which was mined in after years millions of tons of coal. Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier became well acquainted with Sergeant Williams, who often entertained her with stories of his many fights with the British Tories and Indians. She was a continuous resident of the Wyoming Valley for more than four-score years. When very young she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she always was a faithful and charitable worker. In the War for the Union, her only brother, Joseph S. Ward, fought in the 7th and 12th Regiments, Connecticut Volunteers. John Ward, a son of Joseph S. Ward, also served his country in the 9th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. Both survived the Civil War, and after the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, each returned to his home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and became members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel Dimmick Mosier died May 14, 1889, and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier died March 6, 1909, and both sleep in the Mosier plot in Hollenback Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to Daniel Dimmick Mosier and Elizabeth Ann (Ward) Mosier: Georgia Mosier (daughter), born October 18, 1842, October 31, 1865, was married to Conrad Sax Stark, born April 12, 1836, a son of John D. Stark and Ann (Sax) Stark.

John D. Stark was born April 26, 1797, and was a grandson of Aaron Stark, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. John D. Stark, on February 22, 1828, was married to Ann Sax, born February 15, 1803, died November 25, 1855.

John D. Stark became a prominent citizen of Pittston township. The last days of his life were spent on his farm located upon the banks of Spring Brook, where its waters commingle with the Lackawanna. His life was one of industry and usefulness. He died June 21, 1862, and is buried in the Stark family plot in Marcy Cemetery, Luzerne county, near the Brick Church, which was erected in 1853. Many soldiers of the Revolutionary and other wars repose in Marcy Cemetery. The first interments therein were made previous to the year 1790. The date of the death of Ebenezer Marcy is marked upon his tombstone (March 20, 1790), at which early time there were more than one hundred unmarked graves in this burying ground. Marcy township, Luzerne county, was named after Ebenezer Marcy.

Conrad S. Stark graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1860. He was offered and accepted a professorship in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, during 1860-61, after which he studied law with Hon. W. G. Ward, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar, November 30, 1864. He died at his home in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1880, in the strength and vigor of manhood, a leading member of his profession. At a meeting of the Luzerne county bar held March 27, 1880, the chairman of the meeting, Hon. Charles E. Rice, now President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Georgia (Mosier) Stark died in the State of Florida, where she was temporarily residing, July 14, 1896. She was a sincere friend and an affectionate sister and mother,



Frank C. Mosier.

and was beloved by all who knew her. Conrad Sax Stark and Georgia (Mosier) Stark are buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

John B. Mosier (son) was born in Pittston township, August 9, 1844, on his father's farm, which was cleared up by David Brown, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War. (See Bigsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 617; Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," p. 168). He never married, was successful in business, and accumulated a large estate. At the time of his death, September 27, 1889, he was a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M., and a Sir Knight of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

Frank C. Mosier (son) was born October 8, 1846 (of whom further mention is hereafter made).

James H. Mosier (son) married Fannie Field. He is engaged in the real estate and general insurance business, Pittston, Pennsylvania. He is a member of Wyoming Valley Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, R. A. M.; Wyoming Valley Commandery, K. T., Pittston, Pennsylvania (of which he is a past commander); Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32d degree, Scranton, Pennsylvania, A. A. S. R. Helen Mosier, his daughter, is a member of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Frank C. Mosier's birthplace was in Pittston township, on his father's farm, where he was brought up, working in the fields, fishing in the mountain streams, hunting in the nearby woods, and attending district school in winter. During these halcyon days came the Civil War, and the rolling of drums, waving of flags, and marching of

soldiers to the front, inspired the heart of every true patriot and lover of his country. In September, 1862, Lee, with a mighty host, came up along the Blue Ridge from Virginia with bayonets flashing, the stars and bars flying, and martial bands playing, "Maryland, My Maryland." It was then he enlisted in Captain Hileman's company, 19th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front, where thousands of patriotic men under Major-General John F. Reynolds, stood ready to repel the rebel invader if the Army of the Potomac met with defeat upon the soil of Maryland, where was fought the battle of Antietam, one of the most sanguinary in the history of the Civil War.

Returning home from the Antietam campaign, he attended Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and subsequently obtained a position with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he entered the University of Michigan. After completing his studies at Ann Arbor, he became a student in the law office of Hon. Fitz William H. Chambers, of Detroit, an ex-member of the Canadian Parliament, and later on judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, Michigan. After being admitted to the Detroit bar he returned east and studied law with Conrad S. Stark, Esq., and was admitted to the Luzerne bar, February 26, 1874, and still practices his profession in the Federal Court and in the Supreme, Superior and other courts of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday, March 4, 1891, Frank C. Mosier was married, by the Rev. John LaBar, to Lydia Ellen Stark, daughter of John M. Stark and Sarah (Davidson) Stark, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania.

Christopher Stark, son of William Stark, and great-great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, came of English ancestry, and was born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1698. On April 1, 1722, he married Joanna Walworth, of New London, Connecticut. He subsequently removed to Dutchess coun-

ty, New York, and from thence, in 1772, to the Wyoming Valley, where he became an extensive landowner. A number of children were born to Christopher Stark and Joanna (Walworth) Stark, only two of whom, James Stark and Aaron Stark, we make mention of in this sketch.

James Stark, son of Christopher Stark, and great-great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born May 22, 1734. In 1758 he married Elizabeth Carey, of Dutchess county, New York. James Stark enlisted September 17, 1776, in Captain Ranson's 2nd Independent Company of Colonel John Durkee's 4th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental army, and fought under Washington. While in his country's service he contracted a disease which caused his death, July 20, 1777. His elder brother, Aaron Stark, born November 3, 1732, was slain in the massacre of July 3, 1778, and his name, with that of Daniel Stark, is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument.

Henry Stark, son of James Stark, and great-grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 19, 1762, and married Elizabeth Kennedy, November 3, 1791, and died January 22, 1807.

James Stark, son of Henry Stark, and grandfather of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born April 24, 1792, and married Mary Michael, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1819. James Stark served as a soldier in the war of 1812. (See Hayden's "Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania," vol. 1, p. 540). James Stark became one of the most prominent business men of his time. He accumulated a large landed estate, which represented hundreds of acres of anthracite coal worth millions of money. This valuable property at his death was devised to his family, the children of some of whom still live to enjoy the patrimony of a grandparent who prospered, became wealthy, and left a record for honesty, industry and thrift to his descendants,

which is worthy of emulation. James Stark died February 3, 1856, and now reposes in Hollenback Cemetery.

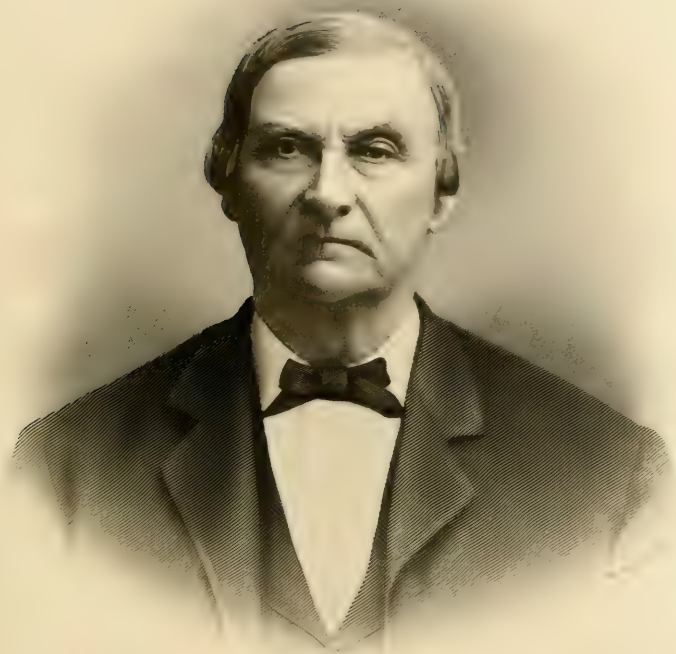
John M. Stark, father of Lydia (Stark) Mosier, was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1819, and on October 16, 1841, was married to Sarah Davidson, daughter of Morris Davidson and Ann Davidson, both natives of Sussex county, New Jersey. Ann Davidson, mother of Sarah (Davidson) Stark, was related to the Morgan family of New Jersey, one of whose kinsmen was General Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, a comrade in arms of Washington in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

John M. Stark was a man of prominence, noted for his firmness, integrity, self-reliance and industry. For a number of years he was superintendent of one of the divisions of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. This position he resigned to accept a more responsible one with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of which John B. Smith, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, was general manager, and between these two men of the old school ties of friendship existed long after John M. Stark retired from the employ of the great coal company, which will always remain an enduring monument to the management and executive ability of John B. Smith, one of the best known pioneer coal men of northeastern Pennsylvania.

During John M. Stark's active life he made careful investments in anthracite coal lands, and the rentals therefrom enabled him before his death to make a large distribution of his property among his children.

John M. Stark was proud of the record of his family, for a forefather fought under Washington in the War of the Revolution, and the name of a kinsman, Aaron Stark, is inscribed on the Wyoming Battle Monument, over the immortal words: "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" (See Bradsbey's "History of Luzerne County," p. 121).

During all the wars of the American Republic, the Stark family have maintained a



John M. Stark

record for patriotism, not often excelled. General John Stark, of New Hampshire, a name famous in the annals of the Revolution, who commanded a brigade at Bunker Hill, fought under Washington at Trenton and Princeton, heroically led the Green Mountain boys at Bennington, and achieved a providential victory for the American cause, came of the same English line of ancestry as the Stark family of the Wyoming Valley. (See Hawthorne's "United States," vol. 2, pp. 512-17-22-31, etc.; Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," p. 357).

In the armed conflict with Mexico which secured the acquisition of immense territory to the American Union, his brother, George H. Stark, served as a sergeant in Captain Ogier's Company H, 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and on July 29, 1846, by order of General Taylor, was honorably discharged at Matamoros. On July 30, 1846, he reenlisted and became a non-commissioned officer in Captain Blanchard's (Phoenix) company, — Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and by order of Major-General Scott was honorably discharged at New Orleans, May 15, 1847. On soldier's discharge the following is endorsed: "Said G. H. Stark participated in the storming of Monterey and also the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and acquitted himself gallantly in both engagements."

In the war inaugurated for the destruction of the American Union, his son, George M. Stark, on August 21, 1862, enlisted in Schooley's Independent Battery, recruited in Pittston by Lieutenant U. S. Cook, formerly principal of the Pittston high school, who prevailed upon many of his scholars to volunteer in defense of their country's flag. As soon as Schooley's command was mustered into service it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Delaware, in the State of Delaware, where on October 17, 1862, the scholarly Cook died. After his death the battery was ordered to Washington, D. C., and became Battery M, 2nd Heavy Artillery, 112th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, and for a time remained on guard at Fort Lincoln. At midnight on May 3, 1864, the Army of the Potomac moved out of its winter cantonments on the Rapidan and began its last campaign against the Army of Northern Virginia, strongly intrenched, ready for battle. The advance of Grant's troops against the positions held by the Confederates under Lee was stubbornly contested, and thousands of brave men were killed, wounded or burned up in the battles which raged for weeks in the Virginia wilderness, with a fierceness unparalleled in the annals of war. On May 27, 1864, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery was ordered to the Army of the Potomac. In the early dawn of June 5, 1864, the regiment reinforced the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, and was immediately formed in line of battle to charge the Confederate intrenchments. After the repulse at Cold Harbor, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, on the night of June 12, 1864, under a ceaseless fire of musketry and artillery, silently moved out of the Union trenches to the road in the rear, when the command in a low voice passed along the line, "Double up, double-quick, march," which order was strictly obeyed until the White House Landing on the Pamunky river, twenty-two miles away, was reached. At the battle of the Crater, on the morning of July 30, 1864, the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery stood in line of battle ready for the order to charge into the bloody vortex of death, in which more than four thousand comrades fell. For seventy-two days this brave Pennsylvania regiment lay in the advance line of trenches, exposed to the incessant fire of the enemy day and night, enduring much suffering.

On September 29, 1864, occurred the battle of Chapin's Farm, fought by a part of the Army of the James, under Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, and was in reality a number of desperate charges against the intrenched and strongly fortified positions of the enemy. The first assault was direct-

ed against Battery Harrison, mounted with sixteen pieces of heavy artillery, which was successfully made. In this charge General Ord was wounded, and Brigadier-General Burnham, who led the storming columns, mortally wounded.

In the same chain of defenses on the right of Battery Harrison, was Fort Gilmer, the key to Richmond, which was next assaulted, first by two divisions of the 10th Corps, Army of the James, in succession.

After the battle of Chapin's Farm, George M. Stark was appointed orderly to Major-General Godfrey Weitzel (one of the greatest compliments to bestow upon a soldier), commander of the 25th Army Corps, Army of the James, the first troops to enter Richmond after its capture by the Union army at whose head on the eventful 3rd day of April, 1865, rode Weitzel, his staff and young Stark.

With the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on April 9, 1865, the slaveholders' rebellion came to a righteous end. In the early summer of 1865 the surviving heroes of the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, with battle flags riddled with shot and shell, returned to their homes and firesides, and with them came George M. Stark, who became one of the leading business men of the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania. He died July 27, 1895, at his summer home near Dallas, Pennsylvania, leaving surviving him his wife, Albertine Brace Stark. George M. Stark is buried in the historic Forty Fort Cemetery, near the site of the old fort, from which his Revolutionary kinsman, Aaron Stark, marched forth to battle and to death on the memorable 3rd day of July, 1778.

The following brothers of John M. Stark also served in the Civil War: William S. Stark, in the 52nd Pennsylvania Infantry; George H. Stark (Mexican War Veteran), in the 177th Pennsylvania Infantry, and Henry W. Stark, in Captain Hileman's company, of the 19th Pennsylvania Infantry. Charles H. Flagg married his sister, Mary Jane Stark, and became captain of Com-

pany K, 142nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, made up of Pittston, Pennsylvania, men, which he led into action at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and with Meade's Division (Pennsylvania Reserves), in which were Sinclair's, Jackson's and Magilton's brigades, courageously, in a terrific storm of shot and shell, charged the Confederate entrenchments on the Heights of Fredericksburg, defended by General A. P. Hill's division of Stonewall Jackson's corps. During Hooker's campaign he was again under fire at Chancellorsville, where the Army of the Potomac met with disaster and defeat, after which there followed, in the rapid march of events, the invasion of Pennsylvania, one of the most perilous epochs in our country's history. Captain Flagg was a Pennsylvanian by adoption, and gallantly served as an aide on the staff of Brigadier-General Thomas A. Rowley, who commanded the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, of the 1st Army Corps, at Gettysburg. The 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers fought in Rowley's brigade, and bravely helped to drive the rebel invaders off the soil of Pennsylvania.

John M. Stark died at his residence in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1896. Sarah (Davidson) Stark, his wife, died at her summer home at Lake Carey, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1898. Both are buried in Hollenback Cemetery.

Lydia Ellen Stark was born in Plains township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1851.

Ruth Mosier, only child of Frank C. Mosier and Lydia Ellen (Stark) Mosier, born April 2, 1893, died December 16, 1901. On the base of the Italian marble statue which marks her grave in Hollenback Cemetery are the inspired words: "Heavenly Bells are calling me now," which were found after her death among her child treasures, written in her own hand.

Frank C. Mosier is a Mason, and belongs to St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., Pittston, Pennsylvania; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch

Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, Pittston, Pennsylvania (of which he is past commander); Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. (Mystic Shrine), Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32nd degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Northern Jurisdiction, United States of America.

Frank C. Mosier is of the Democratic faith, and believes that a sound democracy is the one substructure of this, the greatest government on earth, and favors the enactment of laws that will benefit all the people, promote everlasting tranquility and continued prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the Union. He has often been called upon to address the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, and his utterances have always commanded respectful attention. Upon the occasion of the Fortieth Annual Reunion of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 11, 1906, General J. Madison Drake (died November 28, 1913), one of New Jersey's most gallant soldiers, and Historian of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, was a prominent speaker and subsequently wrote Comrade Mosier that the address delivered by him at the reunion ought to be published, and the same appeared at length in *The Elizabeth* (New Jersey) *Sunday Leader*, of which General Drake was editor; and the address, with General Drake's very complimentary letter, was given a prominent place in "New England Families" (vol. iv), Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York.

Mr. Mosier was a participant in the national reunion of the survivors of the Blue and Gray, on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, on that famous field in July, 1913. He was encamped with his comrades there, and on July 2nd delivered a patriotic address at the base of the National Soldiers' Monument on Cemetery Hill, at the forty-seventh annual reunion of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

NOTE.—A large portion of the foregoing excellent narrative is from "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania" (John W. Jordan, LL. D., Librarian of Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia), Lewis Hist. Pub. Co., New York, 1911.

DeLACY, Captain Patrick,

Distinguished Soldier, Honored Citizen.

In reviewing the brilliant military career of Captain Patrick DeLacy, of Scranton, the writer (himself a civil war veteran, but who never met that distinguished soldier), recalls the famous Lever, whose masterly pen portraiture of typical soldiers of the Napoleonic era has never ceased to be the delight of lovers of military literature. Captain DeLacy was such a figure as Lever has depicted, so far as soldierlike qualities go, but he fought in a nobler cause than did any of the great novelist's heroes, and hence had loftier ideals and higher inspiration. He was one of the real heroes of the civil war. He was a daring soldier, a faithful comrade, a merciful and sympathetic enemy. He was as fearless in saving a wounded comrade in the foremost battle line, as he was in charging upon the enemy's works, and more than one soldier owes his life to his devotion and intrepidity. He came of a race of soldiers. Count Peter DeLacy, from whom Captain DeLacy is a lineal descendant, was a field marshal under the great Empress Catherine of Russia, and there were other warlike DeLacys as far back as the eleventh century. John DeLacy, an uncle of Captain DeLacy, fought under Wellington at Waterloo, and left a leg on that historic field. In Ireland, the DeLacys were prominently identified with the rebellion in 1798.

His parents, William DeLacy and Catherine (Boyle) DeLacy, were natives respectively, of county Wexford and Kilkenney, Ireland, and were united in marriage in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, August 1,

1832, where the subject of this sketch was born November 25, 1835. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to Daleville, a small hamlet in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where his father purchased a tract of land and became one of the most prosperous farmers of Covington township. His son Patrick remained at home and worked on the farm and attended district school in a log school house during the winter until he was about eighteen years old, when he entered the employ of John Meehan, a neighbor who owned a large tannery, to learn the trade of a tanner. Shortly after this in the spring of 1853, the work of building the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad from Scranton, Pennsylvania, to New York began. The line of this future great road ran close by the tannery, which induced William Dale and John Meehan to establish a large general store near the Meehan tannery, of which young DeLacy had charge; he was also employed as a clerk in the Dale & Meehan store.

On January 9, 1858, he was married to Rebecca E. Wonders, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah A. Wonders of Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Shortly after his marriage, Jay Gould, who afterwards became a noted financier and great railroad magnate, offered him the position of superintendent of the large tannery at Gouldsboro, in the Pocono mountains of Pennsylvania, then a wilderness with only a few log cabins, the habitations of the pioneer settler, hunter and trapper. The offer of Jay Gould was accepted conditionally; that is to say, if the young wife of Mr. DeLacy would consent to going to Gouldsboro to reside; this Mrs. DeLacy refused to do, which decision lost for Gould a good man who might have been one of his most trusted lieutenants in years to come.

In 1861 Mr. DeLacy was foreman of the Hull tannery, at Bushkill, Pike county Pennsylvania, and being popular with the men employed under him, raised a company of volunteers among the loyal people of

Pike and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania, whose services after enrollment were not needed, which compelled the disbandment of the company. After this, Mr. DeLacy removed to Trucksville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and leased the Rice tannery, and resumed the manufacture of leather, a business in which one of our country's greatest soldiers was engaged when he unsheathed his sword on the side of the Union.

In the summer of 1862, when the dread tocsin of Civil War again sounded in the valleys, reverberated among the hills and rolled over the mountains of old Luzerne, this sturdy descendant of brave Celtic ancestors, whose names are famous in Irish history, enlisted as a private in Colonel Edmund L. Dana's 143rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Camp Luzerne, in the Wyoming Valley, and on November 7th, 1862, with one thousand brave comrades, broke camp and marched to join the army of the Potomac, in whose serried columns it fought under the battle flags of Hooker, Meade and Grant. The 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers is famous in history as one of "Foxe's Fighting Three Hundred Regiments," whose losses on the field of battle exceeded those of all others. In this superb command Captain DeLacy was honored as one of the bravest of the brave, sharing in every battle and skirmish. Soon after enlistment, he was made a corporal, and shortly afterwards was promoted to sergeant. During the greater part of the bloody campaign in the Wilderness, he was in actual command of Company A (though ranking only as sergeant) by reason of casualties to the commissioned officers.

A dramatic incident of the terrific fighting was a hand-to-hand fight with a division of Longstreet's corps, one of the fiercest struggles of the war. The enemy had taken a line of works and Captain DeLacy led a charge for their recovery. The opposing forces fought desperately backwards and forwards over the works. At a critical moment the Union troops were driven back

from the works, and over the open field which they had a few minutes before charged across. A gallant Confederate bearing the Stars and Bars was in the forefront of the counter-charge, and seemed to bear a charmed life. Captain DeLacy was within twenty-five yards of him, and, seeing the necessity of the moment, determined upon the capture of the flag, and rushed for it, between both lines of fire, his clothing being scorched from both sides, but he marvellously escaping injury. He left the gallant flag bearer on the field, returning with the flag, and the act marked the final repulse of the enemy. For this act of signal bravery Captain DeLacy was later awarded the famous Congressional Medal of Honor. He received on the field promotion to the rank of sergeant-major, the highest non-commissioned rank.

To recount all the heroic deeds of this gallant officer would require a volume to itself, and mention can be made only of the most important. In June, 1864, he was sent to hospital on account of an injury to the knee in a forced night march against Petersburg. He remained there only one night, and despite the orders of the surgeon he rejoined his regiment, though very lame. In the absence of commissioned officers he resumed command of Company A, on the right of the regiment, and took part in what Colonel Chamberlain, brigade commander (and who was desperately wounded in the affair), pronounced to be "one of the finest charges of their career." The gallant command was suffering as much (perhaps more) from a Union battery in its rear than it was from the enemy's fire. Twice Captain DeLacy passed over the ground between the two lines, receiving fire from both—once to bring succor to the Union wounded, and again to find the division commander, to explain the situation and receive orders. Some days later, he aided in the repulse of a desperate charge by a Mississippi brigade, and was told by a captured rebel, "My God, you have annihilated our

best brigade—the only one that would volunteer to charge on you." On another occasion he penetrated the enemy's lines in the dark, in company with a comrade, and brought back valuable information, to his brigade commander.

The 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry was brigaded with the Iron Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Edward S. Bragg, which was attached to the 3rd Division of the 5th Corps. After the engagement at Dabney's Mills, February 6th, 1865, which was its last battle, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, issued a complimentary order to the Iron Brigade then on the battle line, as follows, "This Brigade is hereby relieved from further duty at the front, for long continued and meritorious service." About the last of February, 1865, the Iron Brigade received marching orders to report at Grant's headquarters, where this brave body of battle-scarred veteran troops, made up of eight regiments of infantry were separated and specially detailed for guard duty at rebel prisons north of Mason and Dixon's line. Captain DeLacy's regiment was ordered to Hart Island, in New York Harbor, where upwards of four thousand Confederate prisoners of war, (mostly North Carolinians) were confined. While serving his country at Hart Island, Sergeant DeLacy was promoted to second lieutenant, and was further recommended for promotion to a captaincy, but before a commission could issue, the regiment was mustered out of service. A tribute paid to him by Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, of the 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, epitomizes what was said of him by many superior officers and comrades, who had personal knowledge of his sterling value and heroic services: "I look upon Captain DeLacy as one of the most gallant men that ever wore a uniform, under any flag in the wide world. His coolness in danger, his sound military judgment, and especially his perception of the right thing to do under any circumstances, always made a wonderfully impression upon

me. Had circumstances been more favorable for bringing Captain DeLacy into public notice, I am satisfied he would have made a military record for himself second to no one's. Whether for military or civil trust, I can most heartily endorse my friend Captain DeLacy." General Joshua L. Chamberlain expressed himself similarly, and warmly recommended the captain for promotion to major.

Upon the night of the assassination of President Lincoln, Captain DeLacy was officer of the guard, and remained on duty until nine o'clock of the morning of April 15th, 1865. Captain DeLacy, soon after sunrise on the forenoon of that sad day, was on his way to the officers' mess, and before he arrived there he heard the rumor that Lincoln had been shot, and after procuring a copy of the "New York Herald," he returned to the rebel camp, and with a young Confederate drummer boy, went to the middle of the prison campus and ordered him to beat the assembly, which aroused the camp, and soon he was surrounded by acres of men, and there on a box he announced the death of the nation's great War President, and read an account of the same from the columns of the newspaper, which he still keeps as a sacred memento of one of the most mournful events in American history. After the Captain got through, there was a profound silence, which was not broken until a hand was raised and a Confederate in a loud voice shouted, "Officer! Officer! We do not endorse assassination," and at the same time up went the hands of thousands of rebel comrades. Soon another with raised hand cried out, "Officer! Officer! We have lost our best friend; Old Abe would forgive us," and still another exclaimed, "Officer! Officer! The North will now persecute us." To this the Captain responded, "You my Confederate friend over there, do not for a single moment entertain the thought that the North will persecute you for the fiendish act of the lunatic, crank or assassin, whose

wicked hand has struck down the sincere and humane friend of the South, Abraham Lincoln."

At the close of the war, Captain DeLacy returned to his home in Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was appointed deputy United States marshal. He was elected to the legislature in 1871, was re-elected the following year, and on the expiration of his term was appointed deputy sheriff. In 1877 he was made chief of police of Scranton, a position which he resigned in 1885 to accept the position of assistant postmaster under Hon. D. W. Connolly. In 1892 he was elected alderman from the Seventh Ward, and has succeeded himself to the present time. In each of these responsible positions he has acquitted himself with marked ability and strict fidelity, and is held in as high honor for his civil services as for those in the field.

Perhaps no living man has enjoyed greater distinction among the veterans of the Civil War. He has been first vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; president of the First Army Corps Society; commander of the Medal of Honor Legion, U. S. A.; commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic; for forty-seven years president of the Association of the 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; and has been aide on the staff of several national commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic. An incident deserving of mention is a visit paid to him a few years ago by his intimate personal friend and former brigade commander, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, who served four terms as Governor of the State of Maine. On this occasion the General requested that Captain DeLacy should write an extended account of his recollections of the engagement in front of Petersburg (in which the General was severely wounded), to be placed in the Chamberlain family library. To this the Captain acceded, and his account, reproduced in the "Scranton Times," is one of



Wm. B. Robinson

the most circumstantial and thrilling narratives of the war that has ever come under the eye of the present writer.

Death has often visited the happy home of Captain DeLacy. His faithful and beloved wife passed away April 16, 1899, and the following children survive her: Sarah Catharine, widow of Michael D. Roche, Esq., who at the time of his death was a prominent member of the Lackawanna bar; Mary Elizabeth, wife of James Hicks, of New York; Anna C., wife of John Peel, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and William P., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now a practicing physician in Springfield, Illinois.

Treasured beyond expression, are Captain DeLacy's relations with his old comrades, and the annual reunion of his regimental association is perhaps his happiest experience, though saddened at each gathering with the loss of some who had attended each succeeding year. Each reunion has some pleasant feature of its own. At that of September 11, 1906, an eloquent address was delivered by Frank C. Mosier, Esq., of Pittston, Pennsylvania, and was of such merit that it was published at length in the Elizabeth (New Jersey) "Sunday Leader," of which General J. Madison Drake, historian of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States (who died Nov. 28, 1913), was editor, and whose complimentary letter to Mr. Mosier gave the speech a prominent place in volume iv. of "New England Families," published by the Lewis Historical Publishing Company of New York. Perhaps, however, the most notable reunion of the 143d Regiment was that of July 2d, 3d, and 4th, 1913—the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. On that historic field, the survivors of the regiment encamped upon the very ground where in the long ago the combat raged the fiercest, and upon this sacred spot they fraternized with the fearless Virginians and brave Tennesseans who followed the battle flags of Pickett, Armistead, Petti-

grew, Kemper and Garnett, through the flame and smoke of roaring cannon to the base of Cemetery Hill. On the morning of July 2d, 1913, the survivors of the famous regiment marched to the National Soldiers' Monument in the Gettysburg National Park, and there amid thousands of graves of the known and unknown dead, each decorated with the starry banner of the free and the State flag of Pennsylvania, patriotism's silent tribute to the memory of heroic comrades who fell at Gettysburg, answered roll call. Frank C. Mosier, Esq., of Pittston, was orator on this historic occasion, which was made memorable by the election of Captain Patrick DeLacy for the forty-eighth time president of the regimental association, with headquarters at Scranton, the great anthracite coal metropolis of northeastern Pennsylvania.

ROBINSON, John B.,

Naval Officer, Lawyer, Legislator.

From North of Ireland ancestry comes John B. Robinson, eminent lawyer, State Senator, Congressman, and United States Marshal, now a resident of Media, Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of General William Robinson, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the first mayor of Allegheny City, after its corporation (now Pittsburgh, North Side), first president of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, United States Commissioner in 1842, a man thoroughly respected and honored. He is said to have been the first white child born north and west of the Ohio river, and died 1868.

William O'Hara Robinson, son of General William Robinson, was a leading lawyer of Pittsburgh, and in 1844 was United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

John Buchanan Robinson, son of William O'Hara Robinson, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1846. He attended the private schools in Pittsburgh, entered Western University, finishing at

Amherst College. In 1862 he attached himself to Captain Riddle's company of the 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, and in 1864 enlisted in active service. But the family already had two sons at the front, one of whom, Captain William O'Hara Robinson, of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and through the influence of his grandfather, John B. was released from service, much against his wish, and given an appointment as cadet of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, by Congressman Thomas Williams, and sworn into service for eight years. He was graduated four years later in 1868, and was engaged in active sea duty until 1875, when he resigned, having risen to the rank of lieutenant. During his naval experience he visited nearly every country. He was three times in Europe, sailed around the world in the flag ship "Colorado," flying the pennant of Rear-Admiral John Rodgers. He was in Japan at the time of the American expedition to Corea, in which Lieutenant McKee and a number of sailors and marines lost their lives in the attack on the Corean forts. In that same year, 1871, in company with Lieutenant Chipp (afterward lost with the Jeannette Polar expedition) Lieutenant Robinson was on the United States steamer "Monocacy," commanded by Captain McCrea, engaged on the hydrographic survey of the Yang-tse river. In the same year, as navigating officer of the United States sloop-of-war "Idaho," commanded by Captain J. Crittenden Watson, he went through the exciting experience of a typhoon, which nearly sunk the "Idaho," although at anchor in Yokohama harbor. While in Japan, Lieutenant Robinson was one of a company of United States naval officers accorded an interview with the hitherto rigidly exclusive Mikado of Japan, the interview having been arranged by Sir Henry Parkes, K. C. B., British minister to Yeddo, in defiance of precedent. In August, 1871, Lieutenant Robinson, with a

party of American officers, made the ascent of Fuji-Yama, the famous sacred mountain peak of Japan, and accurately measured its height by instruments. Returning to the United States he served in 1873 on the Great Lakes on the steamer "Michigan," and in the fall of that year was ordered to New York as watch officer on the "Juniata." Later he sailed in the "Juniata" under sealed orders which proved to be to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and peremptorily demand the surrender of American citizens seized on the "Virginius" by the Spanish authorities. On January 1, 1875, after eleven years service, Lieutenant Robinson retired from the naval service, his resignation having been handed in the previous year.

He returned to Pennsylvania and began the study of law under John G. Johnson in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and in 1878 removed to Delaware county, where he was admitted to the bar of that county, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and as senior counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Johnson, a colored man, charged with the murder of John Sharpless, he won a State-wide fame. This is one of the celebrated cases in Pennsylvania reports, and was heard on appeals through different court, finally reaching the board of pardons. Mr. Robinson fought this case with such ability and pertinacity and argued it with such eloquence, that he saved the life of his client. Along with the practice of his profession Mr. Robinson has carried a burden of official political responsibility. In 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature from Delaware county, was reelected two years later, and prominently mentioned for speaker. He was in the thick of the fray in the House, making many noted speeches, particularly his anti-discrimination speech, his speech against Governor Pattison's veto of the indigent soldiers' burial bill, and his speech in favor of an increase in the length

of school terms, and the Brooks high license law, which resulted in passing the bills. In 1888 he was a candidate for renomination to the House, but was defeated. In the following campaign he was on the stump for his successful rival, and later was engaged by the Republican National Committee as a speaker in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. In 1889 he secured the nomination for State Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, winning the honor on the first ballot over Jesse M. Baker and James Watts Mercur. In this contest he was antagonized by the liquor interests and by those controlling federal patronage. He led a successful fight, and as the "People's Candidate" completely changed the complexion of the old-time Republican rule in the county, also establishing himself as a leader in State politics. He won over his Democratic competitor, Hiram C. Hathaway, by 1559 majority, and served with great honor as Senator. While in the Senate in 1890 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Congress in the Sixth District, comprising Chester and Delaware counties. His opponents were Dr. J. L. Forward, of Chester, and Captain Isaac Johnson, of Media. He was renominated and elected twice afterwards, serving in all six years—in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses.

Mr. Robinson is one of the most trenchant and vigorous political leader-writers in his State, and both pen and voice have often been used in aid of great reformatory measures. Staunchly Republican, he is not so partisan as to smother independence, nor is he in the slightest degree a demagogue. He has opposed men and measures in his own party and has always had the support of the voters of his district to a large degree. As a speaker he is logical and convincing, often rising to the heights of true eloquence. He has delivered many memorable addresses in different cities, and one yet spoken of in praise was delivered at the reunion of the veterans of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers in November, 1889, at West Chester,

Pennsylvania. He has also gained success as a writer. While in the naval service he wrote a series of brilliant letters for the "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburgh, and has since been a frequent and welcome contributor to the leading New York and Philadelphia journals. In 1881-82 he was chief editorial writer for the "Delaware County Gazette," of Chester, then owned by August Donath. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Robinson made his first essay on the lecture platform, beginning a career of success that brought him into prominence as a lecturer.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the American Protestant Association; Knights of Pythias; Order of Chosen Friends; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Improved Order of Red Men; Independent Order of Mechanics; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was elected commander in 1884; and holds membership in various other societies. A man of fine natural talents, developed in contact in political and professional life with the best association, blessed with a comprehensive education greatly extended by foreign travel, Mr. Robinson has used his gifts wisely and well. He illustrates in his own life the peculiar characteristics of the best birthright of the best type of American citizenship, the ability to succeed in political and professional life without resource to trickery. After a public and professional life of nearly forty years, Mr. Robinson, from the heights of success, can truly say that every step of his way has been honestly won, and that principle was never sacrificed for sordid gain. Since 1900 he has held the position of United States Marshal in the Philadelphia District.

Lieutenant Robinson married, in St. Louis, Missouri, October 29, 1874, Elizabeth Waddingham, daughter of Charles L. Gilpin, then of St. Louis, Missouri, grandniece of Mayor Charles Gilpin, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, who

came to Pennsylvania in 1696, settling in Birmingham township, Delaware, then a part of Chester, county. Joseph Gilpin was of the sixteenth generation from Richard de Gueylpin, who had a grant in the reign of King John (1206) of the estate of Kentmere, in the county of Westmoreland, England. By the union of Mr. Robinson and Miss Gilpin there were seven children born, four of whom survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Wyckoff, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Adele Gilpin Miller, Mrs. Helen Robinson Anderson and Miss Mildred Robinson, the three last named of Media, Pennsylvania. These children through their mother trace through twenty-one recorded generations of Gilpins to the days of Magna Charta. The family home of the Robinsons, the "Gayley," is in Media, Pennsylvania.

Besides the before named offices held by Mr. Robinson, he was appointed by President McKinley, May 1, 1900, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was reappointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt, and again reappointed in 1912, by President Taft, and served until December 1, 1913, when he was succeeded by Frank S. Noonan, a Democrat, appointed by President Wilson. During the time Mr. Robinson was marshal he was elected a national delegate to the Republican Convention in 1908, which nominated Mr. Taft for President. Of other offices held by Mr. Robinson was the presidency of the Republican League of Clubs of Pennsylvania, during the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, succeeding the first president of the league, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart. He has been a candidate for minor offices, among those for lieutenant-governor of the State in 1894, being defeated for the nomination, although electing ninety-seven delegates against the combined opposition of all the prominent leaders of the party in the commonwealth. He was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In 1897 President McKinley appointed Theodore Roosevelt through the influence of

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, one of the Longworth family of Cincinnati, Ohio.

During Mr. Robinson's service in Congress he was on the Columbian Exposition Committee and the Naval Committee, and twice was a member, by appointment of the speaker, to the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1896 in this position he was president of the board, and delivered the annual address at the commencement of the graduating class. His public record, State and National, covers a period of over forty years, and he is yet, although a private citizen, one of the most active and influential of the Republican leaders of the county of Delaware, and the State in which he resides.

KOONS, Tilghman Benjamin,

Prominent Railway Official.

The achievement of Tilghman Benjamin Koons, vice-president of the Central Railway Company of New Jersey, illustrates what may be accomplished by the pluck and perseverance of an ambitious person. Without any special preparation for such work, or the influence of "pull" with officials or otherwise, he has progressed from telegraph operator and a wayside station agency, to that of an important official of the company. In early life he designed to fit himself for teaching along certain lines and branches, and with that end in view, shaped his studies. Through a sort of chance he was led into what has proven to be his life work; and that too for which he has shown a natural aptitude.

His father, Daniel Koons, was a builder and cabinet-maker, who during a number of years of his active life was located at the village of Kuntzford, later changed to Treichlers in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, from thence he moved to Walnutport, same county, where he resided during the latter years of his life and died in March 1913, aged eighty-seven years. He married Sarah Shipe, daughter of Jacob and Eliza-

beth (Bush) Shipe, from near Laubachs, in Northampton county, now Northampton, Pennsylvania, and had issue, among others, two sons, namely: Tilghman Benjamin Koons, of whom more hereafter; and Milton Alfred Koons, born in 1853, at Treichlers, Pennsylvania. He is auditor of coal traffic for the Central Railroad of New Jersey; resides at Walnutport, Pennsylvania; married Laura Yundt, of Weissport, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Dana Koons.

Tilghman Benjamin Koons, son of Daniel and Sarah (Shipe) Koons, was born May 29, 1852, at Treichlers, a small village in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about forty miles northwest of Easton. His early education was such as was afforded by the public schools of Pennsylvania; he then studied under Professor Atwater, of Brown University, Rhode Island, and afterward took a special business course at Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. During his vacation from school work he studied telegraphy, and entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in the latter part of 1869 as telegraph operator. In 1870 he became a clerk in the General Freight Agent's office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and continued with that company until 1876, when he resigned on account of impaired health.

After several years spent in recuperation, he again took up railroad work in the latter part of 1880, by which he became Soliciting Freight Agent of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, with headquarters at Elmira, New York, and covered territory north and west of Elmira, to and including Buffalo. In 1887 he was advanced to General Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; then to Division Freight Agent, and afterward to Division Freight and Passenger Agent, with an office at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. In 1893 he was advanced to the position of General Freight Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with an office at 143 Liberty street,

New York City; and on December 23, 1902, he was appointed Freight Traffic Manager, which position he held until January 1, 1913, when he was elected Vice-President and Freight Traffic Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He has been with that company now for more than thirty-three years of continuous service, and has thus become generally known to the shipping public as a genial and affable representative of the Jersey Central.

On May 30th, 1876, he married Cornelia Elizabeth Benjamin, daughter of David and Cornelia (Smith) Benjamin, of an old New England family, who moved some years previous from Connecticut to Beavertown (now Lincoln Park), Morris county, New Jersey. She was born May 16, 1851, at the village of now Lincoln Park, Morris county, New Jersey, and is the mother of three children, namely: 1. Olive, born at Slatington, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; married Dr. Norman Hayes Probasco, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and has one child, John Tilghman Probasco. 2. Chauncey Benjamin, born at Walnutport, Pennsylvania, married a daughter of Ex-Judge William Vreeland, of Orange, New Jersey. 3. Lucius Tilghman, born at Slatington, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, married Olive Bogardus, of Plainfield, New Jersey.

The early ambition of Mr. Koons was to devote his life to educational work, but his necessities diverted him to railroad business, for which he developed a natural aptitude; hence he has continued with an unusual degree of success. He is a member of the Railroad Club of New York City, and of the Pennsylvania Society of New York. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party; and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

DESHLER, Oliver R.,

Large Copper Operator.

The field of business is limitless, its prizes are many, and yet comparatively few who enter the "world's broad field of bat-

tle" come off victors in the struggle for success and prominence. This is usually due to one or many of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application, or an unwise choice in selecting an avocation for which one is unfitted. The reverse of all these has entered into the prosperity and prominence which Mr. Deshler has gained as a representative of the industrial manufacturing interests of Bangor. He was thoroughly trained for the pursuit which he has always followed and in which he embarked as a young man, and his native talent and acquired ability seem to have especially fitted him for this business, the manufacture of high hall clock cases and piano trusses.

Mr. Deshler is descended from one of the old families of the Lehigh Valley. His grandfather, David Deshler, was a man of the highest respectability, who enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow citizens. To him and his wife Sophronia were born three children: 1. Tilghman. 2. Sarah, wife of Solomon Kline, of Allentown, and they have four children: Elmina, Charles, Emma, and Amanda. 3. Reuben Deshler, the father of our subject, who was born in Cedarville, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He became a blacksmith, and in addition to the conduct of his shop he owned and cultivated a small farm. He was a good mechanic, but is now living retired. His wife bore the maiden name of Henrietta Ritter, and to them were born four children: Charles D., Henry D., Emma D., and Oliver R. The mother departed this life in 1877.

Oliver R. Deshler was born at Emaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1861, and was reared and educated in his native town. In early life he learned the cabinetmaker's trade in Easton, Pennsylvania, to which city he removed in 1880, there spending eight years. In 1888 he went to Philadelphia, where he spent less than a year. Returning then to Easton, he entered the employ of W. J. Daub, with whom he remained for a year and a half. In 1891

he removed to Belvidere, New Jersey, where with his brother, Henry D., he entered into the wholesale and retail furniture business, being successfully engaged in that for nine years. In 1901 he came to Bangor, and began the manufacture of tall clock cases and piano trusses, in addition to the slate industry. In this he was associated with J. S. Moyer, but the slate work proved detrimental to the wood working business of Mr. Deshler, and in the following year (1902) he built and equipped his present plant. He uses a forty-two horse-power engine, together with a sixty horse-power boiler, and thirty-seven men are employed in the works. The business herein conducted amounts to \$30,000 per annum, and the capacity will allow an increase to \$75,000. Already Mr. Deshler has become widely known as the proprietor of this manufactory, and is building up a business which is increasing steadily to a most gratifying extent.

Mr. Deshler does not, however, confine his attention wholly to this work, for he is also a large stockholder in the Pahaquarry Copper Company. The properties of the corporation comprise fee-simple title to 1,602 acres of valuable copper lands in Pahaquarry township, Warren county, New Jersey, more than three and one-half miles in length, and with an average width of about a half a mile. The many copper bearing veins run the entire length of the property, outcropping nearly five hundred feet above the Delaware river, at an angle of forty-five degrees. Calculations show fifteen or sixteen million tons of ore, containing nearly four million pounds of copper, without going below the water level. The mines were rudely developed by the Dutch and Indians as early as 1660, and the product was carried over a wagon road cut through the forest for more than one hundred miles to Esopus (now Kingston), whence it was shipped to Holland for treatment. The mines were purchased by the Allegheny Mining Company in 1862, but



O. R. Feshler.

were not adequately worked, and were subsequently abandoned. In recent years it was discovered that the mines had been worked only to a limited extent, and that they still contained an abundance of ore—in fact, a greater quantity than had ever been dreamed of. In 1902 the property was purchased by Mr. Deshler and his brother, Henry D. Deshler, who are the largest stockholders in the Pahaquarry Copper Company, of which O. R. Deshler is president, and H. D. Deshler is secretary. They erected buildings and installed a new plant with a capacity of two hundred tons per diem, having the same completed before the expiration of 1904. The Pahaquarry Copper Company also owns in fee simple two hundred and fifty acres of valuable mineral property on the east slope of Blue Mountain, near the great offset at Tott's Gap, Pennsylvania, which contains well defined veins of gold and silver bearing rock assaying from a few dollars to \$36 per ton—the same class of rock as is found at Leadville, Colorado. A tunnel of one hundred and forty feet was driven across several veins, and the property developed.

On November 12, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Deshler and Miss Carrie A. Balliet, who was born September 26, 1863, in Emaus, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. To them have been born eight children: 1. George Oliver, born May 12, 1884. 2. Harry Herbert, born January 9, 1886. 3. May Knauss, born November 22, 1887, died April 28, 1892. 4. Edna Naoma, born June 19, 1890. 5. Walter Balliet, born May 13, 1892. 6. Ruth Olive, born March 27, 1894. 7. Dorothy Elbertha, born July 29, 1896. 8. Beatrice Ellen, born August 16, 1899.

Mr. Deshler is a member of Belvidere Lodge, I. O. O. F., also belongs to the encampment, and is a past chief officer in both branches. He is likewise a member of the grand lodge of the State of New Jersey, and holds membership relation with the

Woodmen. He stands to-day as one of the representative business men of Northampton county—strong in his honor and good name, strong to plan and to perform, and now successfully controlling interests of considerable magnitude in the business world.

THOMSON, Wilmer Worthington,
Journalist, Artist.

Wilmer Worthington Thomson, editor of the "Daily Local News," West Chester, Pennsylvania, was born March 26, 1842, in Willistown township. His parents, Aaron B. and Harriet (Evans) Thomson, were also born in the same township, and his paternal grandparents, David Thomson and Phebe Thomas, were natives of Chester county.

Aaron B. Thomson was educated in the common schools, but he was taught so thoroughly and added so largely to his knowledge through private studies, that he became a well equipped teacher and gave his long life most usefully to school work in Chester county, and almost to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-two years. To him were born four children, of whom three were also teachers for longer or shorter periods.

1. Joseph Addison Thomson, who, after teaching school for some years, entered the consular service in Washington City. In 1870 he became editor of the "Chester News." He subsequently returned to accept appointment as postmaster at Media, and died while occupying that position. He married Rebecca L. Owen, and they became the parents of one son and three daughters, all of whom are living except one daughter.

2. Mary Emma was also a teacher prior to her marriage to John O. K. Robarts, of Phoenixville, editor of "The Messenger." To them were born three children, of whom one is living.

3. Milton Wilson Thomson, deceased, was a teacher for many years and afterward a machinist in the Phoenixville Iron Works. He married Emaline Wersler, and they became the parents of six children.

4. Wilmer Worthington Thomson was educated in the public schools and labored for a time in the iron works in Phoenixville. Circumstances, however, soon led to the profession in which he found his life work. While yet a workman in the iron works he wrote correspondence for county papers, and he also published an advertising sheet, "Everybody's Business," having the printing done in Philadelphia, and distributing the paper himself in Phoenixville and Pottstown. This paper was discontinued after a year, and Mr. Thomson then began the publication of the "Weekly Legal Tender" at Phoenixville, a local sheet, which was continued for one year. Somewhat later he took up correspondence for the "West Chester Jeffersonian," and six months afterward (in August, 1871,) became local editor of the paper, a position which he relinquished in the following year to assist in founding the journal with which he has since been uninterruptedly connected.

The germ of the "Daily Local News" was the publication by Mr. Thomson of the "Daily Institute News," during the five days session of the Teachers' County Institute in the early fall of 1872. This was a small four-page sheet issued each morning, containing the program for the day, and several columns of local news, with some advertisements. The little journal, which was distributed free, met with such favor in the eyes of the business community, as well as of the teachers, and its discontinuance when the occasion for its publication had ended, evoked such expressions of regret, that Mr. Thomson was encouraged to essay the introduction of the "Daily Local News," in association with Mr. William H. Hodgson, its publisher. The first issue on November 19, 1872, was

a diminutive four column folio with a page size of 12½ by 8¾ inches. The enterprise was entered upon without solicitation of a subscription or an advertisement, and the first two issues were distributed gratuitously. It is not the province of the writer of these pages to present a history of the journal which had so modest a beginning. Suffice it to say that it steadily grew in favor, soon acquiring a large patronage and making repeated enlargements, until it has long been known as one of the most important journals in the State, outside the great financial and commercial centers. It has steadfastly adhered to the principles which actuated its coming into existence—that of being fair and liberal to all parties, sects and creeds. This policy has found appreciation in such generous patronage that the paper was long since obliged to install a plant of metropolitan pattern and extent, with perfecting presses, linotype machines, and a complete stereotyping outfit. It is of interest to note in this connection that this was the first inland newspaper in the United States to call to its service a perfecting press. Through all these years from its initial number to the present time, Messrs. Hodgson and Thomson have been the sole conductors of "The News." The former named in the capacity of proprietor and the latter named in that of editor.

A facile and forceful writer, Mr. Thomson has not confined his labors to his own newspaper, but has been an industrious contributor to various other journals. For a long time he was local correspondent for the "New York Herald," and he was for twenty-two years correspondent for the "Philadelphia Times," and for eleven years for the "Philadelphia Ledger." For several years past he has been the local correspondent for the "Philadelphia North-American" and "Philadelphia Inquirer," and he has been the West Chester representative of the Associated Press and "The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph" for



Wm. Thompson

several years past. He gave evidence of artistic taste in his early youth, and later in life became a pupil of Carl Weber. Painting in oil and water colors is his favorite pursuit in leisure hours, and his works have long been in demand for presentation purposes.

Mr. Thomson enlisted in the Civil War, May 20, 1861, as a musician in the Phoenix Military Band of Phoenixville, and served through the first three months service period. In 1862 he became chief clerk to Captain John F. Hazleton, A. Q. M., Second Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, (later of the Sixth Corps), and for several months was chief clerk to Captain McKee, C. S., of same brigade. In 1864 he was given the position of roll clerk to Captain J. C. Mann, Post A. Q. M., at Winchester, Virginia, and remained in that position until May 24, 1865, when the clerical corps was disbanded at Camp Stoneman, near Washington. Immediately following his discharge there, he was appointed chief clerk to Major Forsythe, on General Kirkpatrick's staff, then preparing to go to Texas, but sickness interfered and he was released from his obligation.

Mr. Thomson was married to Miss Frances O. Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson, of Newark, New Jersey, who was a merchant, at one time a member of the legislature, and at the time of his death was connected with the New York City post-office. Mrs. Thomson was educated in the public and select schools in Newark, and in the Somerville (New Jersey) Seminary. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were: 1. Nellie G., who became the wife of Charles H. Morgan (now deceased), of West Chester; children: Francis W., Donald T. 2. Elizabeth Wilson, at home with parents. 3. William Hodgson, on reportorial staff of "Daily Local News"; married; children: Marian Lewis, Wilmer W., Robert A., Osborne. 4. Rachel P. Thomson, at home with parents.

FIELD, George B. Wood,

Physician, Professional Instructor and Author.

Dr. George B. Wood Field is a representative of a family, members of which, in several generations, have attained eminence in the medical profession.

Richard Field, grandfather of George Bacon Wood Field, was born in England, and was a student of Sir Astley Cooper; also a graduate of the University of London, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Cridland Crocker Field, son of Dr. Richard Field, was born February 18, 1817, on board the ship "Ann," on her arrival from England, within the bounds of Queens county, New York. In his name was incorporated that of Captain Crocker, who commanded the vessel, and who covered him with the American flag. The family settled in Philadelphia, where the lad received an excellent education. After completing his literary studies he read medicine under the tutelage of Dr. William E. Horner, and later entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1837 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following year he opened an office at Bethlehem, and after a short time removed to Easton, where he practiced his profession almost uninterruptedly for fifty years, attaining special eminence as a surgeon. He married Susannah, daughter of Jacob and Susan Freeman, and the following children were born to them: William Gibson; Emma, wife of Dr. R. W. Amidon, of New York City; Belle, wife of Henry D. Carryl, also of New York City; E. Horner, and Charles, deceased; George Bacon Wood, mentioned below; and Benjamin Rush, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Field, the father, died December 3, 1886, widely and sincerely lamented, both as an able and conscientious physician, and surgeon, and a public-spirited citizen.

George Bacon Wood Field, son of Cridland Crocker and Susannah (Freeman) Field, was born February 1, 1859, in Easton, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, graduating in 1876. Choosing as his life work the profession in which numbers of his ancestors had gained distinction, he began a course of medical study under the preceptorship of his father, later entering the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1881, receiving the award of distinguished merit for his graduation thesis. While a student at the university he founded the H. C. Wood Medical Society, an organization which has since grown to be one of the most powerful among the students' societies. After graduating, Dr. Field at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has continued to the present time. Second only to his enthusiasm for his chosen profession is his devotion to music, his talent for which developed at a very early age, and to the study of which he has given all the time consistent with due attention to his professional duties. Music has been all his life his great delight and recreation and he enjoys the friendship of many world-famous artists.

As a loyal son of Easton, Dr. Field has ever given his lively interest and hearty co-operation to all projects for the welfare and progress of his native city, and is a member of its board of trade. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the State and County Medical Societies, and affiliates with the Chi Phi fraternity. His political associations are with the Democratic party and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Field is the author of "Contributions to the Physiology of the Spinal Cord and Adjacent Parts," and has contributed articles to the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," and the "Journal of Physiology."

Dr. Fields married, April 24, 1883, Mar-

garet Alice Pyatt, and they have been the parents of two children: Cridland Crocker, who died August 9, 1901, and Margaret Susan, who survives. As a citizen, Dr. Field has labored for reform and good government. As a physician, his record is worthy of a representative of a family the name of which, "on both sides of the sea," is synonymous with distinction in the medical profession.

McCAUSLAND, William Clifton,

U. S. Steel Company Official.

Pittsburgh is perpetual. The Iron City has within her the germs of age-long growth and endurance. From base to capital her wealth is real because it is the product of the brains and ability of real men,—men of the type of William Clifton McCausland, treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company and officially connected with other industrial and financial organizations. Mr. McCausland has been, thus far, a life-long resident of his native city and is prominently associated with her most essential interests.

Mr. McCausland's ancestors belonged to the Clan MacAuslane, of Glenduglas, Scotland, some of whom migrated to Ireland in the time of James the First, served in the army of Ireland before 1649, and settled in Tyrone. There was also a branch which emigrated to Ireland in the time of James VI., from the ancient Scottish house of MacAuslane, (or the son of Auslane), of Buchanan. The family has representatives at present in the nobility of Ireland and possesses large estates. The coat-of-arms are: Or, a boar's head erased between three boars passant az. armed or. langued gu. and charged with a crescent of the second. Motto: *Virtus sola nobilitas*.

Sometime during the latter part of the seventeenth century, the exact period not known, there came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a stranger, John McCausland by name, fresh from the classic grounds of old Glasgow, Scotland, highly equipped and finely

qualified as an educator of youth. In his personal appearance he was above the average stature, a noble specimen of a Scottish-Irishman, a man of fine manners and address. He found a vacancy at Carlisle in the line of his purpose, as an educator, where he was soon installed and actively engaged in his business. The unsettled and demoralized condition of the country at that period of our history superinduced by the long oppression of the colonies by the Mother Country in her cruel and unjust exactions, together with the severe struggle of the Revolution for our liberty and independence, made the schoolmaster quite an important factor in the upbuilding of our nation and country, and hence at this time there was quite a demand for well qualified men for the high schools springing up everywhere, and Carlisle soon found a rival for her prince of the birch rod. Staunton, Virginia, had heard of his fame and put in a strong call and such inducements as caused him to remove thither with his family, consisting of three children, a son and two daughters—James, Elizabeth and Patsy—he being a widower at the time. James, the son, remained in Cumberland county, having married a wife there. Elizabeth married a Mr. Hugh Glenn, a farmer; and Patsy, who was reputed to be peerless for her queenly beauty and dignity, married a Captain Samuel Frame, one of the “upper ten,” a wealthy farmer, by which marriage they had two daughters; the first born, Malvina, seemed to have inherited all the mother’s grace and beauty at her maturity, and married a Colonel Cheatwood, of Kentucky, a distinguished lawyer, and with her younger sister left for that state. Mrs. Hugh Glenn raised a family, the elder, a son George, seeming to inherit largely the taste and talent of the grandfather for literary pursuits. After maturing he engaged in the mercantile business and married a wife, a Miss Polly Anderson. They had one child as the result of their marriage, and named him after his grandfather, Hugh

Glenn. During his minority his father migrated to Paris, Pike county, Missouri, and after the education of his boy he prepared him for the medical profession. The boy, however, had some wild oats to sow, and as a starting point arranged an expedition with others across the plains on the old Santa Fe route to Mexico, which proved a success, and thus encouraged, he tried a second and third, and so on until he became quite a mark for the marauding Indian parties who infested the country and lived by murdering and plundering the traders. He had some very narrow, indeed miraculous, escapes of his life. He concluded to stop off on that line and try something else. In the meantime he had married a wife, in pursuance of a school boy arrangement and left her at his father’s, in Missouri, while he proceeded to sow out his stock of wild oats. His next enterprise was to purchase a large body of the fine wheat raising land in California, and turned his attention to wheat growing in which he seemed remarkably successful. In the year 1876 he had some forty-five thousand acres sowed in wheat, independent of what he realized from a ranch he had become the owner of in Nebraska, and also another in Oregon, which was under the management of his son. He shipped his wheat direct to England. About this time he was taken up by one of the parties as a candidate for governor of California, against his wish, and was only defeated by a small majority. About this time there was a palatial mansion with beautifully laid out and decorated grounds, the fancy castle of some foreigner, put on the market for sale. It had cost some hundred thousand dollars, and Dr. Glenn became the purchaser, for some fifty thousand dollars, and christened it “Glenn Wood.”

James McCausland, the son who remained in Cumberland county, married Patsy Bell, a daughter of one of Mifflin township’s farmers.

About the year 1804 he found his way to the neighborhood of Staunton, Virginia.

where his father was still located as the principal head of the school. James was rather inclined to roving, and for several years did not settle himself permanently, and became more dissatisfied as he prolonged his stay. He was a staunch opposer of slavery, and having now seen its practical workings he determined to leave and return to Pennsylvania, and as this period included the time of our last war trouble with the Mother Country (England), it fell to his lot to have a share in that little unpleasantness, and it caused him by exposure in camp life a serious loss of health from which he never fully recovered. He had a family of ten children, five daughters and five sons—John, the elder; Andrew Bell, Samuel Bell, William A., and James; these composed the McCausland stock to perpetuate the grandfather's name.

William Clifton McCausland was born August 9, 1861, in Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and is a son of William A. and Margaret (Mackerell) McCausland. His education was received in the public schools of the Fourth Ward of Allegheny. Not only in the matter of acquiring an education may Mr. McCausland be said to have "walked in the steps of his illustrious predecessor." His first employment was that of a messenger boy, in which capacity, as everyone knows, the greatest of the steel magnates (Carnegie) entered upon his world-famous career. The parallel may be traced further, for Mr. McCausland, who was employed by Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, did not long remain in the humble position in which he began. By dint of close observation, joined to innate ability, he speedily acquired sufficient knowledge of the ways of business to fill the position of cost clerk and purchasing agent for the firm of Bailey, Farrell & Company, with whom he remained eight years. After spending another year as bookkeeper for the Iron City Tool Works, he became in 1887 assistant bookkeeper for the H. C. Frick

Coal Company. Three months later he was made cashier—a fact which speaks for itself—and retained that position until 1890, when he became cashier for Carnegie, Phipps & Company, Limited. As the years went by, his duties broadened, and confidence in his ability became more and more firmly rooted, in consequence of which he was appointed, on the consolidation of the two Carnegie interests, cashier of the enlarged corporation. In 1900 Mr. McCausland's work and character received their most signal recognition. He then became assistant treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company, and the changes incidental to the acquirement of the Carnegie Company by the United States Steel Corporation advanced him to his present position.

To give a complete history of the Carnegie Steel Company approximates to the impossible, so extensive and conspicuous have been its exploits in steel manufacturing. From an insignificant beginning, the business has grown in half a century into an aggregation of great plants, and has astonished Europe by the scope and rapidity of its production. In 1858, Andrew and Antioch Kloman, in a wooden shed, in a suburb of Pittsburgh, set up a forge and trip-hammer, successfully making axles out of scrap, Andrew Kloman, by his inventive genius, inventing one of superior quality. This was the starting point. To supply the demand for Kloman's axles, increased capital was soon required, and \$1,600 was invested by Thomas N. Miller, who arranged that in the enterprise he should be represented by Henry Phipps. The Civil War brought government contracts, and the original crude plant proved inadequate. In 1863 was erected what was for those times an extensive mill, and about this time Thomas M. Carnegie, with funds said to have been furnished by his brother Andrew, became the business associate of Kloman, Phipps & Miller. The world knows the rest—how the company, by the magnificence of its

achievements, has caused the United States to surpass Great Britain and every other competing nation.

Among the various subsidiary corporations in which Mr. McCausland is interested, is the Carnegie Land Company, in which he is a director. He is also treasurer and director of the Clairton Steel Company, treasurer of the Union Steel Company, and a director in the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company. Ability to read the future is one of Mr. McCausland's most marked characteristics, and this, joined to his accurate knowledge of men, renders his official services peculiarly valuable, and has enabled him to supply himself with assistants who seldom fail to meet his expectations.

No citizen is more keenly alive to the promotion of the welfare of Pittsburgh than is Mr. McCausland, and while he has always been too busy a man to take any active part in politics, nevertheless, as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, he renders loyal support to all movements which, in his judgment, make for the betterment of existing conditions. His political principles are those of a staunch Republican. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. He takes special interest in musical matters, and for some years was president of the Apollo Club, also belonging to the well known Haydn Quartette, and filling the place of tenor in the choir of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. His club membership is in the Country Club of Pittsburgh, the Duquesne Club, Bellefield Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and Pennsylvania Society of New York.

The clear mind and indomitable determination which, in combination with the strictest integrity, have constituted the foundation of Mr. McCausland's success, are imprinted upon his countenance. He looks what he is—a rapid-fire business man, of keen vision, quick judgment and unflin-

self-reliance. It has often been said of him that he glories in obstacles, and his extraordinary success in overcoming them would seem to corroborate the statement. Genial and courteous on all occasions, and of unswerving loyalty in friendship, he is beloved of many and respected by all.

Mr. McCausland married, February 9, 1893, Margaret Alice, daughter of Robert L. and Annie (Bockstoe) Crouch, thus gaining the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and a thorough musical education, for the social position she occupies, and withal possessed of a perfect domesticity, a combination of traits which renders her an ideal helpmate for a man like Mr. McCausland, who is devoted to home life and home ties, and whose strenuous duties imperatively demand that he find at his own fireside a place of refuge and repose. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCausland delight in the exercise of hospitality, and their beautiful residence in the East End is a scene of much entertaining. Their summer home, "Cedar Cliff," is a lovely place on Wolfe Island, Canada.

Among the steel cities of the world, Pittsburgh is supreme. Her steel works and blast furnaces give employment to seventy-five thousand men, and have carried the prestige of American industrial achievement to the remotest ends of the earth. The city owes this imperial era of her history to men who, like radium, seem to possess the secret of perpetual energy—such men as William Clifton McCausland.

WALLACE, Robert L.,

Educator, Lawyer.

The Scotch-Irish descent of Robert L. Wallace, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, is traced to the Wallaces of Scotland and to county Antrim, Ireland, where lived Robert and Mary (Knox) Wallace, whose sons James, John, Robert and Samuel came to America before the Revolution. They par-

ticipated in that struggle for liberty, and later scattered in Western Pennsylvania and aided there in the establishment of farms and homes, churches, courts and modern civilized conditions. The professions of law and medicine have been favorite ones in this family, while statesmen and business men have also borne this honored name. Farmers originally, many have continued in that occupation, and progressive, prosperous agriculturists are not uncommon in this family.

William Wallace, father of Robert L. Wallace, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was widely known, not more for his extensive farming and stock dealing operations than for his uprightness of character and the perfect fairness observed in all his private business transactions, and in the many public positions he filled.

Robert L., son of William and Esther (McChesney) Wallace, was born in Pulaski township, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1876. He attended the public schools, obtaining an excellent education, then entered Poland (Ohio) Union Seminary. Later he taught three school years, and in the vacation intervals himself attended summer schools, specializing in his favorite branches. He then entered Grove City College (Pennsylvania), where he was graduated Ph. B., class of 1899. He then taught in Darlington Academy (Beaver county) one year, and for another year was principal of the Enon Valley High School (Lawrence county). All this preparatory work had been with the law as his final goal, and in 1901 he entered the law office of Hon. J. Norman Martin, of New Castle, continuing study under that able preceptor until December, 1902, when he was admitted to the Lawrence county bar, and soon afterward to practice in the State Supreme Court. He at once opened offices in New Castle, where he is now well established in a general practice extending to all State and Federal courts in his district. He

is a member of the State and County Bar Associations, and has attained a leading position among the younger members of the Lawrence county bar.

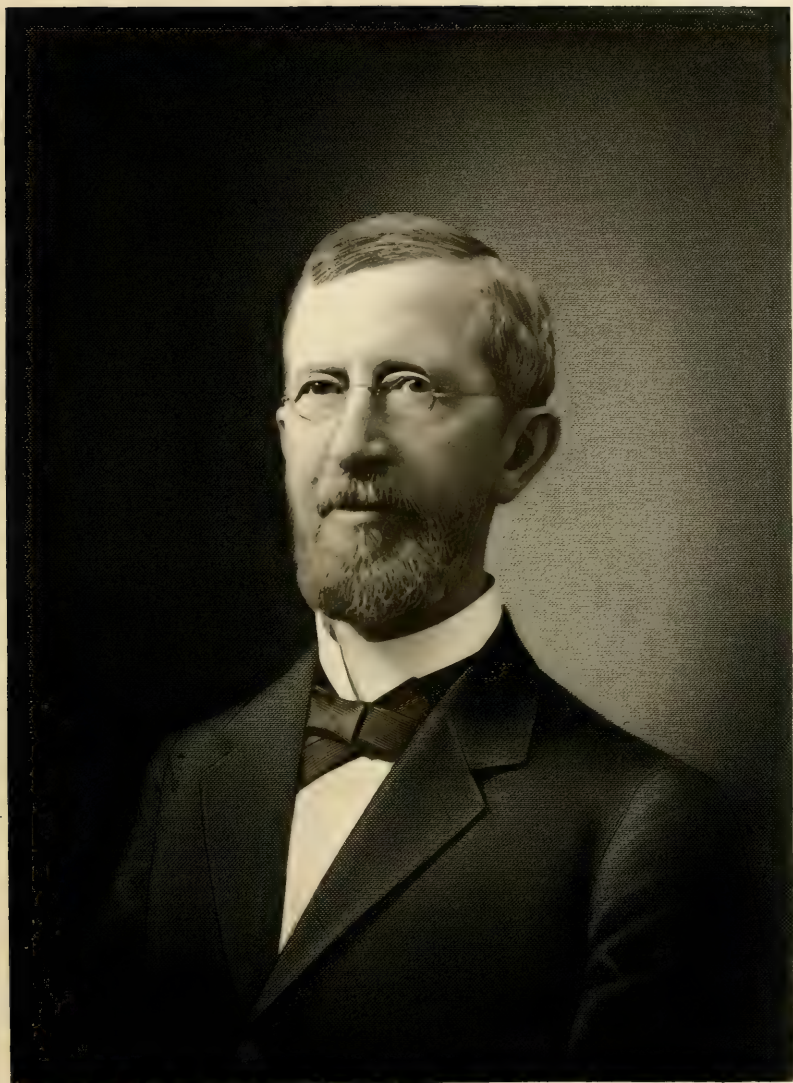
He is a Republican in politics, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1906 he was elected to the City Council, and in 1907 was chosen president of that body. In that year he was also a delegate to the Republican State Convention and in 1908 was chosen to represent Lawrence county in the House of the General Assembly. He made an honorable record as a legislator, served on important committees, and in 1910 was again elected to the same office. During his two terms he served on committees—judicial, general, municipal, corporations, agriculture, and was chairman of the iron and coal committee. He was not an ornamental member of these committees, but a worker, influential in shaping and forwarding important legislation. During his second term he was one of the leaders of the Independent Republicans of the House, and one of the most aggressive members of that body of men who carried their spirit of independence, to the point of defiance of machine domination. His service to his State will not be unrewarded, and greater honors from an appreciative constituency surely await him. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, active in church and Sunday school work. He stands high in the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

He married, August 27, 1903, Edna, daughter of Jonathan Freese of Indiana, Pennsylvania. Children: William L., Robert Eugene and Esther Clare.

FULTON, Henry W.,

Physician, Philanthropist.

Among those benefactors of mankind whose talents, in whatever direction they may be exercised, are used for the relief



A. W. Fulton

and uplifting of humanity, there is no larger class than that formed by the votaries of the noble profession of medicine. Their close study, their unwearied research, their ceaseless activity, are all for the relief of suffering. The records of the physicians of Pittsburgh form one of the brightest pages of her history, but not one shines with a purer lustre than does that of the late Dr. Henry W. Fulton, who for thirty-five years ministered with all the resources of his profound learning and extraordinary skill to the inhabitants of his home city.

Henry W. Fulton was born November 5, 1838, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Robert and Hannah (Bovard) Fulton, the former a representative of one of the oldest and largest families in the western part of the Keystone State. The boy grew up on the ancestral farm, and in youth became prominent in church work, and was a member of the choir in old Salem church. He attended a select school in New Derry for several terms, under the supervision of Professor J. I. McCormick. He then taught school for three winters. In 1859 he became a student in Elders Ridge Academy. In 1861 he dropped his studies and enlisted on the first call for three months' troops, re-enlisting for three years, September 16, 1861, in Company K, 53rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Colonel John R. Brooks, afterwards major general in the regular army, and chief of staff of the United States Army.

Soon after his enlistment in the 53rd Regiment he was selected for the signal service, and January 3, 1862, he was detached from the regiment and ordered to report at Washington, and soon after was appointed a sergeant in the Signal Corps. His intelligence, high moral character and reliability fitted him well for this especially hazardous branch of the army, in which he served for the remainder of his term of enlistment. His record was an enviable one and is found fully in the United States archives. He

frequently received honorable and special mention—seven times in all—from his superior officers, the chief signal officer reporting, "Sergeant H. W. Fulton as worthy of especial mention for being attentive, faithful and intelligent, doing his duty nobly and sending messages rapidly and correctly." On one occasion a report from Sergeant H. W. Fulton determined a movement of the whole Army of the Potomac. His observations were usually made from a tall tree, where he was a target for the sharp shooters of the army. Their bullets often barked the tree close to his body, while he used "the little flag that talked to the commanders of the Union forces." Dr. Fulton was a member of McPherson Post, No. 117, G. A. R., and was a close student of war literature, leaving a large number of personal war records in the possession of his wife.

Upon his discharge from the army he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as cashier and receiver at its Pittsburgh office, which position he held for some years. During this time he pursued the study of medicine, and in 1872 he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, *cum laude*, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once opened his office for practice in East Liberty, where for a period of thirty-five years he labored continuously, building up a large and lucrative practice among all classes of people, to whom he especially endeared himself as a skillful and faithful Christian physician. By his professional brethren Dr. Fulton was highly esteemed, being frequently consulted in the most difficult cases, by reason of his reputation for sound judgment combined with deep and comprehensive medical knowledge. With unusual professional experience he united a charm of manner, a buoyant optimism and a capacity for enduring friendship that cause his memory to be still cherished in many hearts. He was earnestly devoted to his profession and

took a deep interest in the Homoeopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, with which he was closely identified for many years. He was also very highly respected by other schools of medicine.

In all that concerned the welfare of Pittsburgh, Dr. Fulton's interest was deep and sincere and wherever substantial aid would further public progress, it was freely given. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion appealed to him in vain. In politics he was a Republican, and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, belonged to numerous clubs and associations and was, from 1879 to the close of his life, a ruling elder in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church. He was also a director of the Western Theological Seminary. Not long before his death Dr. Fulton succeeded to the office of president of the Elders Ridge Alumni Association.

A highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discriminations, Dr. Fulton looked the scholar. His high forehead bore the stamp of intense thought and his keen eyes—the eyes of a close observer—shot through his spectacles glances the searching quality of which was tempered with the glint of humor. His patrician features were accentuated by closely-cropped moustache and beard and his whole aspect indicated alike the theorist and the executant. He was a man of noble impulses and remarkable force of character.

Dr. Fulton married, December 22, 1864, Jennie B., daughter of James and Ruth Ann Nichols, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and his home life was one of rare beauty and serenity. Mrs. Fulton is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she was not alone a charm-

ing companion but a trusted confidante. She was in all respects a truly ideal helpmate to Dr. Fulton, a man to whom the ties of home and family were sacred—the objects of his constant and most loyal devotion. Mrs. Fulton has been a potent factor in Pittsburgh society and is very active in church and charitable work.

On June 23, 1907, Dr. Fulton died, "full of years and of honors." As the oldest and most widely known physician of the East End, he was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the community. Honorable in every relation of life and of the highest professional reputation, he was a true Christian gentleman. He was pre-eminently the "Beloved Physician," and in ministering to the needs of the body he never missed an opportunity to minister to the needs of the soul, never forgetting his duty to his divine Master, and all classes of people have testified to his genuine goodness and loveliness of character. Dr. Fulton was very deeply interested in the cause of foreign missions and gave largely of his means to its support.

To comparatively few men has it been given to serve their day and generation as Dr. Henry W. Fulton was privileged to do. In his early manhood he defended on the battle field the integrity of the Union, and his later years were devoted to the advancement of science and the relief of suffering humanity. Soldier—scholar—physician—these few words contain both his record and his eulogy.

DODD, Lee Wilson,

Author, Playwright.

The name of Dod or Dodd is of frequent occurrence in American history from colonial times down to the present. Many persons of this name have rendered distinguished services to the nation, state or colony, at different times during our history. As early as 1644, Daniel Dod was at Branford, Connecticut; he had a wife

Mary, whom he married about 1646, and had children, all baptized at New Haven, June 1, 1651, namely: 1. Mary Dod. 2. Hannah Dod. 3. David Dod, born 1649-50. 4. Ebenezer Dod, born December 11, 1651. 5. A daughter, born March 29, 1653, died soon. 6. Stephen Dod, born February 16, 1655. 7. Samuel Dod, born May 2, 1657. His wife died May 26, 1657, and he died in January, 1666, at Branford, Connecticut. All of the sons except Stephen Dod removed to Newark, New Jersey, in 1667 and the following years, where they settled and received grants of land. It seems probable that at the death of Daniel Dod, his two eldest children, Mary and Hannah, or Anna, were both married; Mary, married Aaron Blatchley, and she, together with her brothers, Daniel, Ebenezer and Samuel, came to Newark and settled there. Anna, or Hannah, is supposed to have married a Fowler, of Guilford, Connecticut, and to have kept her younger brother Stephen with her, so thus were the children separated.

Samuel Dod, the youngest child of Daniel and Mary, was left motherless at three weeks old, and fatherless at nine years old. He came to Newark, New Jersey, with his elder brothers and sister Mary Dod-Blatchley in 1667 or 1668, and at a town meeting held February 13, 1678-79, he then being about twenty-two years old, was admitted as a planter. He was assigned a home lot at the northwest end of the town plot, next to his brother Daniel's lot, on Watsession, or Watsessing Plain. Samuel Dod had these lands confirmed to him by patent from the proprietors, as we learn from the "Bell in Chancery." In January, 1701-02, he was chosen constable of the town, and his will, dated February 3, 1712-13, proved in 1714, is the earliest will of Dod on record in New Jersey. He died aged about fifty-seven years, and his will names his wife Martha, together with two sons and five daughters, namely: Samuel Dod, Jonathan Dod, Mary Dod, Martha Dod, Rebecca Dod,

Susanna Dod, Hannah Dod, all minors at the time of their father's death.

Levi L. Dodd, a descendant, lived at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, early in the nineteenth century. He married Julia Parker, who had issue six sons and two daughters—Parker, Thomas Anderson, John H., Levi Axtell, Samuel Calvin Tate, and Cyrus, Amelia and Sarah.

Levi Axtell Dodd was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the Civil War, 1861-1865. He was appointed captain of the 169th Pennsylvania Infantry, November 16, 1862; honorably mustered out of service, July 25, 1863; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 211th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, September 16, 1864; colonel, April 4, 1865; brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, April 2, 1865, for gallantry and meritorious service in the assault upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Virginia, and August 4, 1865, was honorably discharged.

Samuel Calvin Tate Dodd, son of Levi L. and Julia (Parker) Dodd, was born February 20, 1836, at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the local schools of his native town, and attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1857. From 1857 to 1859 he studied law at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar during the latter year. He practiced law at Franklin from 1859 to 1881; then became general solicitor for the Standard Oil Company on January 1, 1881; organized the Standard Oil Trust in 1882, and continued as attorney for the company until his death. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73 for Pennsylvania; was elected as a delegate-at-large from Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and was an active member in securing a number of amendments to that constitution. He was a Democrat of the anti-Bryan wing on the "Free-Silver Issue" of 1896 and 1900. He was

the author of "Uses and Abuses of Combinations," a pamphlet published in 1888; likewise of a "History of the Standard Oil Company," issued in 1888; also an article on "Trusts," published in the "New York Tribune" in 1890. He wrote "Ten Years of Standard Oil Trust," published in "The Forum," May, 1893; "Aggregated Capital," a pamphlet issued in 1893, and "The Present Legal Status of Trusts," which appeared in the October number, 1893, of the "Harvard Law Review." He died in 1907, in Pinehurst, North Carolina. He married (first) Mary E. Geer, July 12, 1862, at Waterford, Pennsylvania, and married (second) Melvina Eliza Smith, March 8, 1877, at Cambridge, Pennsylvania. She was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, died in 1906, and had issue, among others, a son, of whom more hereafter.

Lee Wilson Dodd, son of Samuel Calvin Tate and Melvina Eliza (Smith) Dodd, was born July 11, 1879, at Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania. The family moved to New York City shortly after his birth. He attended private schools in New York City, where he prepared for college, entering the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he graduated as B. S. in the class of 1899. Afterward he studied law at the New York Law School, and graduated therefrom as LL. B. in 1902. He was admitted to the New York bar the same year, and began practice with his father in New York, and continued in law practice about five years, when he gave up the profession for a more congenial career as author and playwright. The first play that he wrote was called "The Return of Eve," produced in 1908 by the Shuberts in New York. He is the author of another play called "Speed," staged 1911 in New York with considerable success. He has written many short stories for magazines, and miscellaneous verses, and in 1906 published a book of poems, "A Modern Alchemist."

He married Marion Roberts Canby,

daughter of Edward T. and Ella A. (Seidel) Canby, January 11, 1907, at Wilmington, Delaware. She was born November 23, 1882, at Wilmington, Delaware, and is descended from old Quaker and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

Mr. Dodd does not affiliate with any particular church, and is an Independent in politics. He is a member of the Yale and the Lambs clubs of New York City, and of the Elizabethan Club of New Haven, Connecticut.

WATSON, Richard,

Lawyer, Judge, Banker.

The memory of Judge Richard Watson, is cherished in his home county of Bucks as a great-hearted, public-spirited man, unspoiled by place or power. He came of a family that had been associated with the affairs of Bucks county almost from its founding.

Thomas Watson, the great-great-grandfather of Judge Watson, was born and reared near the border line between England and Scotland, at High Moor, County Cumberland. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Watson, who were among the earliest converts of George Fox, and belonged to the great middle class of English commoners. Here Thomas Watson married, at Cockermouth Friends Meeting, June 14, 1696, Elinor Pearson, of County Westmoreland, and a few years later migrated to Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from the Friends at Pardsay Crag still in possession of the family of Judge Watson. They settled in 1701 in Bristol township, Bucks county, but in 1704 Thomas Watson purchased 400 acres of land in Buckingham, three miles southeast of the present site of Doylestown, being then, to quote the language of a deed of about the same date, "back in the woods." This tract with later additions aggregating practically 1,000 acres was the home of the family for several generations. Thomas Watson be-



Engraved by J. H. Smith

Richard Watson

Engraved by J. H. Smith

came at once one of the factors in building up Penn's colony in the wilderness. He had received a liberal education for his time, in England, and possessed of some knowledge of surgery and medicine, he undertook to minister to suffering humanity in the wilderness, and eventually practiced medicine to a considerable extent with marked success, until succeeded by his son whom he educated for that purpose. He was one of the justices of the county court, and several years a member of the Colonial Assembly. His eldest son Thomas was the father of "John Watson, Surveyor," the eccentric genius, widely known in his profession, whose last official service was in assisting Mason and Dixon in locating the line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Dr. John Watson, second son of Thomas and Elinor (Pearson) Watson, received such medical education as the times afforded, and succeeded his father as a practicing physician. He inherited a portion of the Buckingham homestead and acquired a large tract adjoining. A house erected by him in 1721, and devised with a large tract of land to his son Thomas, was long a local landmark, and was torn down the present year. Dr. Watson enjoyed an equal prominence with his father in public affairs. He married (first) Ann Beale, and (second) Sarah Brown. His three children—Joseph, Elizabeth and Thomas, were by his first wife. Of these Elizabeth became the wife of John Fell, of the well-known Bucks county family of that name, and among her children was Anne, who became the wife of Joseph Chapman, and the grandmother of Judge Henry Chapman, one of Judge Watson's predecessors on the bench. Thomas, the youngest son, married Sarah Woolston, and two of his sons were prominent business men of Philadelphia.

Joseph Watson, eldest son of Dr. John and Ann (Beale) Watson, was likewise educated as a physician, and succeeded to

his father's practice. He was several years a member of the Colonial Assembly, county commissioner, 1752-54, and 1763-65; and filled other important positions of trust, prior to the Revolution. He was one of the original members of the County Committee of Safety in 1774-75, but when it became apparent that actual war would result, being a Friend, he retired from active associations with the committee, but the patriot cause had his real sympathy and support within the limits of his conscience. He died in 1796. He married Alice Mitchell, in 1745.

John Watson, only son of Joseph and Alice (Mitchell) Watson, was born August 12, 1746, and died October 23, 1817. He married Mary Hampton, of Wrightstown, in 1772, and their son, John Watson, born August 25, 1774, was the father of Judge Richard Watson. He was a surveyor and scrivener, and his notes and draughts of surveys cover a large part of central Bucks county. He lived for many years at Holicong, Buckingham township, removing to Doylestown in 1854, and dying there in 1864. He was a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, and of unusual intellectual ability. He was twice married, (first) in 1795, to Euphemia Ingham, daughter of Jonathan and Anna Ingham, a sister of Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, the eminent legislator, congressman and cabinet officer; and (second) in 1824, Martha Duncan. By the first marriage he had nine children, and by the second two—Martha, who became the wife of George Hart, an eminent Bucks county attorney; and Richard, of whom further.

Judge Richard Watson was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, February 3, 1823. He was educated principally at the Friends' School at Buckingham, in its time a famous institution of learning, having numbered among its students many who rose to high rank in official and professional life, including at least two chief justices of the Supreme Court. His father's scholarly tastes and his interest in his

youngest son were, however, a prime factor in forming the tastes of the young student. Choosing the legal profession, he began his preparation therefor at home, and in 1844 entered the office of Charles E. Du Bois, Esq., at Doylestown, as a student-at-law, and was admitted to the Bucks county bar April 29, 1846. He was always a deep, thorough and careful student, aiming always toward a profound knowledge of the principles and application of the law rather than to oratory and the tricks of the profession, by which in his day, much too often, a verdict was obtained. Familiar from his earliest youth with title deeds and other legal papers in his father's office, he naturally had a bent towards the practice of law relating to real estate and the settlement of estates. He seldom took any interest in criminal cases, and sought to be rather a counsellor than an advocate. He was never an office seeker, and devoted his energies entirely to the practice of his chosen profession. As a Republican he accepted the empty honor of a nomination for district attorney when the opposing party was so strongly in the majority that there was no possibility of election. On the breaking out of the Civil War, though a consistent member of the Society of Friends, he did not, like his Revolutionary ancestors, permit a single tenet of his faith to prevent him from offering his services to his country when her trying time of need came. In 1862, when the Emergency Troops were called for, he enlisted as a private in a company of which his brother-in-law, George Hart, was captain, and served the term of his enlistment at Hagerstown, Maryland. He again enlisted on the call of 1863, but while in camp at Harrisburg with his company he was seriously wounded in the thigh by the supposed accidental discharge of a musket. He was brought home and was confined to his bed for eleven weeks by the wound. The bullet continued to annoy him at times, and nine years afterwards was removed by a painful operation.

On January 18, 1873, Richard Watson was appointed Additional Law Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, to succeed Hon. Stokes L. Roberts, who had resigned. At the general election in October of the same year he was elected to the position for the full term of ten years, and the new State Constitution adopted in 1874 making Bucks county a separate judicial district, he became President Judge thereof. As a judge he acquired the reputation of strict uprightness, and of an earnest painstaking effort always to see exact justice done to all. His written opinions were models of scholarship, and exhaustive in their conclusions. By invitation of his colleagues on the bench of the State, he at different times held court in at least a dozen of the counties, where his administration of justice was highly appreciated. He was universally considered an able judge, and of his decisions that were reviewed by the higher tribunals very few indeed were reversed, and many are still quoted as precedents. His manner on the bench was always courteous yet dignified; merciful and considerate, yet just and firm. Judge Watson was a candidate for reelection in 1883 as the unanimous choice of his party, but was defeated by the Hon. Harman Yerkes by a strictly party vote. He resumed the practice of law on his retirement from the bench, but chose rather to interest himself in such cases as appealed to his sense of justice. He was one of the chief promoters of the Bucks County Trust Company in 1886, and was chosen its first president, filling that position with eminent ability until his death. Judge Watson always took an active interest in all that pertained to the advantage of his town and county, and his genial, kindly companionship and association in local affairs are a pleasant memory to many of his surviving townsmen. He was a member of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, and also an enthusiastic and earnest Odd Fellow. He united himself

with Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., of Doylestown, July 8, 1846, and continued an active member until his death, serving as its secretary for upward of a decade, as its representative in the Grand Lodge for near a quarter of a century, and in 1867 was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, serving his term with especial distinction. He died suddenly, July 15, 1892.

Judge Richard Watson married, June 28, 1866, Isabella T. McCoy, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Rodman, and Maria (Thomas) McCoy, of Doylestown, and a descendant of Gilbert Rodman. Mrs. Watson and three children survive, viz:—Miriam, wife of Henry A. James, of the Bucks county bar; George, an official of the Bucks County Trust Company; and Jane; who resides with her mother.

MITCHELL, James Tyndale,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Probably no profession so richly rewards its devotees as does the law. Not only in a pecuniary sense is this true, but in honor, fame and exalted position. The highest pinnacle of legal fame in any State is that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and that is exceeded only by a place in the Supreme Court of the nation. A lawyer to reach the chief justiceship of a State must not only be exceptionally learned in the law, skillful in its interpretation and application, of judicial strength, disposition and fairness, but he must be a man of high character, unquestionable honor, and possess every manly quality, for he must pass the ordeal of the ballot box. In contests for so exalted an office, party ties are loosened and men decide from conviction of the perfect fitness of their candidate. Thus came James Tyndale Mitchell, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania into his high estate. His perfect fitness, his learning, character and experience, gaining him the highest commendation of

his fellow citizens publicly expressed at the ballot box.

Judge Mitchell springs from an English ancestor, Edward Mitchell, who came from England, settling in South Carolina in the year 1700. The family later came northward, settling in Virginia in its western part where Rev. Edward Mitchell, great-grandfather of Judge Mitchell, was a leader in the anti-slavery movement.

In 1823, after the failure of the attempt to abolish slavery, the Mitchells moved to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois. James Mitchell, grandfather of Judge Mitchell, was a prominent Whig, a close friend of Henry Clay, and chief burgess of Belleville. His son, Edward P. Mitchell, married Elizabeth Tyndale, and from this marriage sprang James Tyndale Mitchell, who was from 1903 to 1910 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

He was born in Belleville, Illinois, November 9, 1834, and at the age of seven years was sent to Philadelphia to be educated under the care of his maternal grandmother. His instruction began in a school taught by Dr. Samuel Jones, brother of Joel Jones, a one-time mayor of Philadelphia. Later he entered Central High School, whence he was graduated at the head of his class in 1852. He then entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated with honor, class of 1855. This was one of Harvard's famous classes, and to win honors from such men was no easy task. The class included many whose names are now enrolled high on the roll of fame:—Rev. Phillips Brooks, General Francis C. Barlow, Professor Alexander Agassiz, Theodore Lyman, Professor James K. Hosmer, Robert Treat Paine, Franklin B. Sanborn, and others.

After graduation he returned to Philadelphia and began the study of law under the preceptorship of George W. Biddle, and also attended lectures at the law school of

the University of Pennsylvania. On November 10, 1857, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county, began practice in that city, and so impressed his ability upon the bar that in 1859 he was made assistant city solicitor under Charles E. Lex, serving until 1862. In that year his term expired and he resumed private practice. In 1868 he won additional fame as counsel in the celebrated election cases of that year. In 1871 he was elected Judge of the District Court, succeeding George M. Stroud, and from that time until his retirement in 1910 was continuously upon the bench. When the present constitution of the State was adopted, he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and at the election of 1881 he was unanimously elected judge of that court. In May, 1888, he had so impressed his individuality and his fitness upon the people of Pennsylvania that he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Justice of the Supreme Court. At the November election he was elected by a large majority, the city of Philadelphia registering their appreciation of an upright judge by giving a majority of thousand votes greater than they gave the presidential ticket. He assumed his place upon the supreme bench, January 7, 1889. He served his full term of twenty-one years, the decisions handed down in that time rendering his name famous in the annals of jurisprudence. In 1902 he received the full reward of his great merit by succeeding to the highest judicial office in the State—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assuming office in 1903. The cases decided and the decisions rendered have been numerous and exceedingly weighty. One of his first in the Court of Common Pleas was given in the case of the Philadelphia Library, in which for the first time a construction was placed upon the new constitution regarding the exemption of public institutions from taxation. His decision won approval from the legal fraternity for its soundness. The Pennsylvania reports teem with his deci-

sions and they form an important part of the law of the State.

Besides his judicial labor, Judge Mitchell has added a great deal to the literature of the law. From 1862 to 1887 he was editor in chief of "The American Law Register," the oldest and most widely circulated law journal in the United States. He was also one of the founders of the "Weekly Notes of Cases" in 1874, and continued chief reporter for his own court until 1889. He also revised and edited many important legal manuals, and outside of the law contributed nearly two thousand quotations to the great Oxford Dictionary, these being nearly all examples from the early American law reports. He was also one of the commission engaged in printing the statutes-at-large of Pennsylvania, from the foundation of the colony down to the year 1800. He is also the author of the standard law books, "Mitchell on Motions and Rules," and the sterling works: "History of the District Court;" "Fidelity to Court and Client;" "Hints on Practice in Appeals," and "John Marshall," an historical address.

He is a member of several professional societies; is an overseer of Harvard University, and served for many years (since 1905) as provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia and is now in that position; and member of the Philosophical Society. His distinguished ancestry, paternal and maternal, gains his membership in the following patriotic societies: The Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Sons of the Revolution; and honorary membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. Judge Mitchell has taken deep interest in historical study and is president of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This has extended to the collection of historical engravings, his being one of the finest collections of engraved portraits in the United States. Judge Mitchell has never married. He is a man of most engaging manner, and possesses those qualities of mind and heart that have made for him a multitude of loyal



A. M. Byers
"

friends. He is a devotee of club life, and spends much of his time at the Rittenhouse and University clubs of Philadelphia. At the present time Judge Mitchell is prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, having been appointed to that office in 1910.

This record of a life well spent in the full publicity of a public career, reveals Judge Mitchell as a type of highest citizenship—a jurist of impeccable character, deep learning and eminent fairness, his record forms one of the brightest pages of the legal history of this commonwealth. His intellectual gifts have been combined with great legal attainments and his decisions, ever characterized by profound knowledge, sound reasoning and an all pervading common sense.

BYERS, Alexander McBurney,

Ironmaster, Man of Affairs.

Pittsburgh, in this Age of Iron, is the seat of an empire more substantial than that of Greece or Rome, and Titans in very truth were the men who laid deep and strong its mighty foundations. Masterful and impressive figures were these sires of the present-day autocracies, and none among them, seen through the gathering mists of the fast-receding years, looms larger or more commanding than does the late Alexander McBurney Byers, head of the celebrated firm of A. M. Byers & Company, iron manufacturers, and for more than half a century one of the makers of the history of the Iron City.

Alexander McBurney Byers was born September 6, 1827, at Greenfield, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the ten children of Daniel Cannon and Maria (McBurney) Byers. The boy received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood, meanwhile assisting his father in the labors of the farm. Very early in life he entered upon his long and memorable connection with the iron industry by asso-

ciating himself with the Henry Clay Furnace Company, an organization which operated one of the oldest blast furnaces in Pennsylvania. When only sixteen years of age Mr. Byers was intrusted with the superintendency of a blast furnace, thus enjoying, perhaps, greater advantages for gaining a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of pig-iron from the raw material than furnace men of the present day possess. At that primitive period in the iron industry furnace companies west of the mountains dug their ores from the surrounding hills, usually having to strip from fifteen to twenty feet of earth for a ten or twelve-inch vein of ore, which would yield only twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. of iron in a blast furnace. They chopped their own wood, made their own charcoal for the smelting of the ore and mined the coal which was subsequently used in the furnace. Noteworthy, indeed, is the fact that the furnace of which Mr. Byers was the youthful superintendent was the first west of the mountains to practically demonstrate the successful use of raw bituminous coal for the smelting of the ores in blast furnaces, without first coking it. Moreover, it is recorded in the annals of the iron industry that at this same furnace, in 1848 to 1849, the first Lake Superior iron ores were smelted, under the supervision of Alexander McBurney Byers. Thus early did the future iron magnate begin to gather his laurels.

In 1854 Mr. Byers went to Cleveland, Ohio, to assume charge of the iron interests of the firm of Spang & Company, and three years later came to Pittsburgh as the representative of that house. In 1858 he became a partner in the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Company, manufacturers of iron in all its branches. In the spring of 1864, when the partnership expired by limitation, Mr. Byers disposed of his interests to his partners, and the same year founded the house of Graff, Byers & Company, erecting a puddle mill, rolling mill and a mill for the manufacture of wrought iron pipe

on the south bank of the Monongahela river, being the only firm but one in the United States to manufacture their own iron for the production of wrought iron tubes. In 1870 the style of the firm was changed to Byers, McCullough & Company, and in 1886 became A. M. Byers & Company, under which title it was incorporated in September, 1893, with a capital stock of half a million dollars. As originally established in 1854, this enterprise was a modest one, but from the very outset it was successful, as, indeed, it was destined to be, having for its leader a man of the type of Mr. Byers. The firm at once made a place for its wares in competition with the output of rival concerns, and from time to time increased the capacity of its mills, the plant now covering several acres on the line of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, from Sixth street to Bingham street. Also the largest puddle mill in America at Girard, Ohio. The mills now give employment to twenty-five hundred men, and have an annual capacity of 96,000 tons of wrought iron water, gas, steam and oil-well pipe.

In 1870 Mr. Byers became the sole owner and operator of an extensive furnace, puddle and rolling mills at Girard, Ohio. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Company, and was one of its board of directors and its largest individual stockholder until the company was purchased by Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore. One of his associates in the establishment of this company was George Westinghouse, with whom he was later allied in other and greater enterprises. Mr. Byers had been a director in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, and the Union Switch & Signal Company. He was president of the Union Bridge Company, and in different ways fostered many other manufactures, the number of which it would be impossible to enumerate. He did not ally himself with the National Tube Company at its inception, but conducted the business of A. M. Byers

& Company. As a business man, it may without exaggeration be asserted that Mr. Byers was in many respects a model. The goal of his ambition was success, but he would succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. Duplicity and false representations he would not palliate, either in his own service or among his customers or correspondents, and no amount of gain could lure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. The justice and kindness which ever marked his dealings with his employes were beyond all praise and secured for him their loyal service and hearty coöperation.

Not only was Mr. Byers for many years prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh, and with the commercial element in her business life, but he was also a leader in the realm of finance, holding the office of president of the Iron City National Bank. He was a director in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, and many other concerns. As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue he stood in the front rank, ever ready to lend his influence and support to any project which, in his judgment, tended to further the best interests of Pittsburgh. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the full extent of his good deeds was known only to the beneficiaries. He affiliated with the Republican party.

In his countenance Mr. Byers plainly depicted all the tremendous energy and indomitable resolution so strikingly manifested throughout his career. His finely-cut features and keen, searching eyes indicated at once the thinker and the man of action, while the kindness of his expression and the geniality of his manner showed that he combined the qualities of a leader in the arena of business with those of a philanthropist—that he possessed those beautiful elements of character which win and hold friends.

Mr. Byers married, December 22, 1864, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Martha, daugh-

ter of Cockran and Sarah Fleming, of Pittsburgh, and the following children were born to them: Maude, wife of J. Denniston Lyon; Alexander McBurney, deceased; Dallas Cannon, also deceased; Eben M., president and director A. M. Byers Company, director Bank of Pittsburgh National Association, director Bessemer Coke Company; and J. Frederick, vice-president and director A. M. Byers Company, director Union National Bank, director Hay Walker Brick Company, vice-president and director Girard Iron Company, member Board of Managers Allegheny General Hospital. J. Frederick Byers married, December 6, 1905, at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, Caroline Mitchell, daughter of E. B. Morris, of Philadelphia, and has children: Alexander McBurney III., and John Frederick, Jr.

Mrs. Byers, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, was endeared to all who knew her by the beauty and sweetness of her nature no less than by her personal charm. Her husband ever found in her an ideal helpmate and his happiest hours were passed in the sanctuary of his home. Mr. Byers was a man of notable social gifts and an effective conversationalist—a delightful host, as all who were ever privileged to enjoy his hospitality could abundantly testify. A lover of literature and a patron of art, his beautiful residence in Pittsburgh was adorned with many works of celebrated painters of the Old World and the New, his collection being considered one of the finest in the United States. Mrs. Byers survived her husband a number of years, passing away in August, 1912. Throughout her widowhood Mrs. Byers had continued the benevolent and charitable work in which she and her husband were so long united. The surviving descendants of Mr. Byers are recognized leaders in the business and social circles of Pittsburgh, in both upholding with ability and brilliancy the family traditions of distinction in public and private life.

The news of the death of Mr. Byers,

which occurred September 19, 1900, in New York City, was received in Pittsburgh with demonstrations of sorrow by all classes of the community. It was felt that our city had lost one whose life, in all its relations, constituted one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. Sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in business, he stood for more than two score years as one of the men constituting the bulwark of the strength and development of the Iron City.

**GREEN, Francis Harvey, A. M., Litt. D.,
Educator, Lecturer, Litterateur.**

Doctor Francis Harvey Green, who occupies the chair of English in the West Chester State Normal School, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Booth's Corner, Delaware county, May 19, 1861. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Green, came from England, and settled in Delaware county. Sharpless Green, son of Abraham Green, was born in 1820, on the family homestead. He died in 1887. He was a successful merchant, a Methodist in religion, and a Republican in politics. His wife was Mary, a daughter of James Booth, and they became the parents of seven children: Nelson C.; Charles; Lydia, who became the wife of Curtis C. Hanby; Phebe; Mattie, who became the wife of George L. Stranbridge, of West Chester; Francis H., and a son who died in infancy.

Francis H. Green, of the family named, passed from the public school to the West Chester State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1882, the year of his attaining his majority, and he subsequently took English courses at Amherst and Harvard. For two years he taught in the public schools of Chester county, and then accepted the chair of English in Juniata College, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. In 1882 he relinquished his position to take a similar chair in the West Chester State Normal School.

An accomplished educator in the department of which he is the head, Doctor Green is widely known in educational circles as a gifted litterateur, whose broad knowledge has been acquired not only through systematic study but through extensive travel in Europe and intimate acquaintance with such eminent men of letters as Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell and John Greenleaf Whittier. For many years he has been known as a lecturer of marked ability on educational, economic and social topics, before teacher's institutes, literary clubs, and reform societies. In the past year he delivered more than two hundred lectures in various parts of the country, including his addresses before a Chautauqua Summer School. He is regarded as one of the foremost exponents of social reform in Pennsylvania, and is an earnest laborer in the cause of temperance, the founder of the Knights of Temperance in Chester county. A graceful and forceful writer, he has long been a welcome contributor to the pages of leading magazines and newspapers upon the various topics which engage his attention, and to which he devotes the culture of a scholar and the deep interest of the real humanitarian.

GROSS, Edward Z.,

Pharmacist, Financier, Public Official.

Gross is a name that has been awarded distinction and honor in the State of Pennsylvania since the Third Line of Pennsylvania troops in the Colonial army was graced by the presence of a bold and courageous commander in the person of Captain John Gross. He was promoted to that position through the lieutenantancy, always as a soldier in the Third Line. Through his marriage with Rachel Sahler, a son Abraham was born, who married Maria Wiestling, and lived in Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Abraham and Maria (Wiestling) Gross were the parents of Daniel Wiestling Gross, father of

Edward Z. Gross, the present representative of his line, with whom this chronicle deals.

Daniel Wiestling Gross, father of Edward Z. Gross, was born in Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1810, and was educated in the schools of Harrisburg and the Harrisburg Academy. His general study completed, in 1826 he came under the preceptorship of an uncle, Norman Calendar, in preparation for work as a pharmacist, and in 1830 forming a partnership with this relative and establishing a pharmacy in Harrisburg. Mr. Gross later purchased his uncle's interest in their venture, and continued in the practice of his profession until a short time before his death, which occurred in 1896, at which time he was one of the oldest men actively engaged in business in the city. Public affairs constantly claimed his wise and earnest coöperation, the list of his attachments being a long one. The first borough council of Harrisburg chose him as its president, an office he held from 1860 to 1862; for many years he held membership on the school board; for a long period was trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, a part of that time treasurer of the institution; president of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church; vice-president of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College; for many years president of the board of education and publication of the Reformed Church of the United States; and one of the members of the first board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital. The above record shows his sympathy with educational endeavor, but the mere enumeration of the institutions with which he was officially connected gives but little idea of the time and energy he devoted to the interests of the schools, colleges, and seminaries that he served with steadfast fidelity. He was an elder in the Salem Reformed Church, the pivotal point upon which many of its departments moved, being at the time of his death its oldest

member, many of the years of his connection therewith having been superintendent of the Sunday school, even holding that office in the infant department, and was a member of the celebrated "Peace Commission" of the Reformed Church. Eighty-six years to a day from the date of his birth, his spirit entered its heavenly home, assured for it by a life of upright, God-loving service. Mr. Gross married, in 1841, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George and Catherine (Zeigler) Kunkel, who died in 1882. They were the parents of: George A., deceased; John K., a railroad freight agent at York, Pennsylvania; Joshua W., employed in the recorder's office in Harrisburg; Daniel W., died in infancy; Edward Z., of whom further; Henry S., superintendent of the Merchant and Billet Steel Mills of the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, Pennsylvania; and Robert and Mary Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

Edward Z. Gross, son of Daniel W. and Elizabeth (Kunkel) Gross, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1851, and obtained his early education in the private schools of his native city, later attending the academies taught by Messrs. Gause and Seiler. When he was sixteen years of age he discontinued his academic courses and entered the drug store owned and conducted by his father, and four years later matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he obtained his degree in the spring of 1873. Returning to his father's employ, he took his brother's place in partnership with his father, an association enduring until January 1, 1894, when Mr. Gross assumed entire charge of the business, having since successfully and profitably conducted the same. Besides owning this pharmacy, which is one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city, he is a member of the board of directors of the Manchester Shale Brick Company, holding the same position in the Union Trust Company of Harrisburg, and is vice-president of the State Capital Sav-

ings and Loan Association, also being treasurer of the Holmes Seed Company, of Harrisburg. His public service began as a member of the Harrisburg school board, on which he displayed the ambitious enterprise that had marked his father's relations with such work in past years, and in 1896 was the successful candidate of the Republican party for recorder of Dauphin county, taking office on January 1, 1897, for a term of three years. In 1899 he was reelected for a like period, his second term expiring January 1, 1902. During his incumbency of the recorder's position his name was advanced as the Republican candidate for mayor of Harrisburg, and in the election of November, 1904, the confidence of the citizens of the city in his worth, merit, and dependability, was shown by the returns, and he was duly installed in the seat of the chief executive on April 3, 1905. His term was one in which progressive tendencies in all branches of city life were allowed to expand and to display their real value, and, surrounding himself with advisors chosen for their sterling qualifications for office, he gave to Harrisburg an administration lofty in conception, able in execution, beneficial in result. That he was accompanied to office by the high sense of personal honor that has characterized the family for generations is known to all, and the sum of integrity, energy, and ability was a mayor striving singly for the ideal of government and the greatest measure of good.

At the present time Mr. Gross is a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, and for a number of years was one of the managers of the City Hospital, for the greater part of the time serving as secretary of the board, also being a member of the advisory board of the Children's Industrial Home. Fraternally he is a member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Perseverance Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was eminent commander, and

other Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree; Harrisburg Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters, of which he was thrice illustrious grand master; and Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Other than his Masonic affiliations, he belongs to Dauphin Lodge, No. 160, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Star of America Commandery, No. 113, Knights of Malta; Knights of Pythias; Phoenix Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His club is the Country, his church the Pine Street Presbyterian, where he is a member of the session, having served as leader of the choir and as superintendent of the infant department of the Sunday school.

Mr. Gross married, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1876, Nancy J., daughter of J. Vance and Hannah (Dull) Criswell. They are the parents of: 1. Hannah G., married John, son of William Campbell, of Pittsburgh, her husband an employee of the Central Iron and Steel Company of Harrisburg; they are the parents of one daughter, Nancy Gross, and two sons—John Campbell Jr. and Edward Gross Campbell. 2. Henry McC., born May 21, 1885; educated in Harrisburg Academy and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1906, is a civil engineer in employ of Harrisburg's Board of Public Works.

PATTERSON, Thomas,

Lawyer, Law Examiner.

The Bar of Pittsburgh had its beginning before the American Revolution, and has been distinguished from its inception. Today it stands high in all the accomplishments that make for the best in jurisprudence, practice and culture. During the last quarter of a century it has numbered among its acknowledged leaders Thomas Patterson, who is a representative of a family which has been for more than a century and a half, resident in Pennsylvania, and members of which, in the successive generations,

have been associated with the leading interests of the Commonwealth.

John Patterson, the first ancestor of record, is known to have lived, during the latter part of the seventeenth century, in the North of Ireland. Robert, his son, was born about 1685, and among his earliest recollections was that of the siege of Londonderry. He had two sons—Joseph and Robert.

Joseph, son of Robert Patterson, was born March 20, 1752, and about 1773 emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Saratoga county, New York. Later he removed to Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he became a teacher in the schools. He was present at the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, at the door of the State House, and thereupon dismissed his school and enlisted as a private in the Continental army, serving in 1776-77. Afterward he migrated to York county, where he continued his work as a teacher, and also engaged in farming. In 1785, under the guidance of Rev. Joseph Smith, he began to study for the ministry, and August 12, 1788, was licensed to preach. On November 10, 1789, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Raccoon and Montour Run churches. In 1816 ill health forced him to resign and he removed to Pittsburgh, where he continued to preach, also distributing Bibles and tracts. When General Lafayette, after an absence of forty years, visited the United States, he recognized Mr. Patterson, who was five years older than himself, as one of his companions in arms during the war for independence. Mr. Patterson married (first) in Ireland, Jane Moak, a native of that country, and (second) Rebecca Leach, who was born in Pittsburgh. On February 4, 1832, he closed his long, useful and eventful life, having served his adopted country as educator, soldier and minister of the gospel.

Robert, son of Joseph and Jane (Moak) Patterson, was born April 1, 1773, in Sara-



John Pattersen

toga county, New York, and in 1790 entered Canonsburg Academy, reciting his first lessons under the shade of large trees, the buildings being not yet ready for occupancy. In 1794 he entered the junior class of the University of Pennsylvania, where his Uncle Robert was professor of mathematics, and in 1796 he began the study of theology. In 1801, after touring about four years, he was licensed to preach, and during the next six years ministered to two churches in the vicinity of Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1807 he moved to Pittsburgh and took charge of the Pittsburgh Academy, an institution which later developed into the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. From 1810 to 1836 he was in business as a bookseller, publisher and manufacturer of paper. From 1807 to 1833 he supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Highland, seven miles north of Pittsburgh. It is worthy of note that the "Manuscript Found," supposed to have furnished the basis of the Book of Mormon, was left at Mr. Patterson's printing house. Mr. Patterson married Jane, daughter of Colonel John Canon, founder of Canonsburg, the place being named in his honor. In 1840 Mr. Patterson retired to the country, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred September 5, 1854, and two years later his widow also passed away.

Robert, son of Robert and Jane (Canon) Patterson, was born August 17, 1821, in Pittsburgh, and studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Thomas H. Baird. At the end of three years he was admitted in October, 1843, to the Allegheny county bar, and for three years more practiced his profession as the associate of Judge Baird. In 1840 he had graduated from Jefferson College, where he later filled the chair of mathematics. He was also professor in several colleges, including Oakland College, Mississippi, and Centre College, Kentucky. In 1863 he became joint owner and editor of the "Presbyterian Banner." At one period in his life, Mr. Patterson rendered

military service in Kentucky, but during the Civil War his application for enlistment was rejected by reason of the fact that he was under weight and near-sighted. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious belief a Presbyterian, thus maintaining the family tradition.

Mr. Patterson married, August 27, 1851, Eliza, daughter of Judge Thomas H. Baird and Nancy (McCullough) Baird, and the following children were born to them: Thomas, mentioned below; Jane, and Elizabeth. Mr. Patterson died November 30, 1889. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of unblemished purity of character.

Thomas, son of Robert and Eliza (Baird) Patterson, was born November 14, 1856, and received his preparatory education in public schools, afterward entering the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. After his course at the university he taught for one year at Sewickley Academy, and in 1879-80 studied at Columbia Law School. On December 30, 1880, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and has since been continuously engaged in practice in Pittsburgh. Possessing, as he does, the judicial mind, Mr. Patterson has long since abundantly proved his peculiar fitness for his chosen profession. He had that blending of broad legal knowledge, administrative ability and acquaintance with affairs of the day that is required of the successful lawyer, and he has, moreover, strong convictions and the courage to contend for them. His position at the bar is a most enviable one.

As a citizen with exalted ideals of good government and civic virtue Mr. Patterson stands in the front rank. He affiliates with the Republicans, but is too broad-minded for partisanship. As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, he is consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon

him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. He is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh. He belongs to the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, and is a member of the Leetsdale Presbyterian Church.

In 1906 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania appointed Mr. Patterson a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, a board composed of five members selected by the Supreme Court from the leading lawyers of the State, to pass upon the eligibility of applicants for admission to practice in that court. Mr. Patterson is still a member of this board. Mr. Patterson was chosen and served for one year (1906-1907) as president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. He was also for a time president of the Alleghany County Bar Association. The personality of Mr. Patterson is that of a man of great force and influence, devoted to duty, and fearless in regard to responsibility. His countenance bears witness to this combination of qualities, and his dignified and courteous bearing is that of one accustomed to leadership. He is withal a man of broad, human sympathy and a great capacity for friendship.

Mr. Patterson married, June 2, 1892, Harriet W., daughter of D. Leet and Mary (Williams) Wilson. Mr. Wilson was for many years president of the Fort Pitt National Bank and is now vice-president and director of the Central District Telephone Company. He is a descendant of Daniel Leet, a pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Wilson is descended from Dr. Francis Herron, a leading preacher of Old Pittsburgh, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of one son: Robert Leet, born August 16, 1893.

The family tradition of professional eminence and public-spirited citizenship has been ably maintained by Thomas Patterson, but while he has, in both spheres, achieved a measure of distinction, he is still in the prime of life and his past indicates that the future holds much in store for him.

NORRIS, Col. A. Wilson,

Soldier, Lawyer, Public Official.

The progressive faculty possessed by some men stands as one of their dominating characteristics, and gives them a distinct advantage in attaining prestige in any line to which they turn their efforts. In the case of Colonel A. Wilson Norris, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it is a matter of some difficulty to decide whether he excelled as a soldier, as a statesman or as a lawyer.

Colonel A. Wilson Norris was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1841, and died May 21, 1888, in Philadelphia, while auditor-general of the State of Pennsylvania. He commenced his education in the schools of his native town and those of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and followed this preparatory education by a course of study at Georgetown College. His studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He began his military career in 1861, and was discharged in July, 1865. November 20, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant of Company D, 117th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to the rank of captain, March 19, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He was in a number of important engagements and spent twenty months in Southern prisons. His later military record is as colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief, to which he was appointed, July 20, 1877, and discharged, July 12, 1878.

After his return at the close of the Civil War, he took up his studies in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1867. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. Well versed in legal lore, and thoroughly systematic in his preparation of the cases entrusted to him, Colonel Norris rapidly gained a large practice, and followed it until 1872, at which



Geo. T. Munnick

time he was appointed private secretary to Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. In 1876 he was appointed Supreme Court Reporter, and in 1877, Judge Advocate General of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1881 the people recognized his qualifications for high office by electing him to represent the Sixth Senatorial District in the State Senate. In 1881, President Arthur appointed him Pension Agent at Philadelphia, and he was elected Auditor-General of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1886. He was a member of Post No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, and was made department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Norris married, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mirtie, a daughter of William and Elida (Norris) Miller, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and an old Quaker family of Chestertown. Colonel Norris had won more than merely local renown as an orator. His delivery was quiet, yet forcible; his language, rich and choice, yet never above the heads of his audience; and his vocabulary was one of unusual scope. He had the faculty of seeing the salient features of a case almost at a glance, and then placing them to the utmost advantage. He never took an unfair advantage of an opponent, and was ever ready to listen to the reasoning of another, although he always reserved the right of forming his own opinions. His kindly nature endeared him to friend and opponent alike.

WIERMAN, Thomas T.,

Civil Engineer.

It is men like Thomas T. Wierman, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who are intelligent factors in ensuring and developing the success of all large cities and the country in general. They promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and they are devoted to any business interests with which they become connected.

Thomas Thornburg Wierman was an only son of Isaac and Susanna (Comly) Wierman, and was born in Butler township, Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, his death occurring in Harrisburg, August 2, 1887. He received his education in the private schools conducted by Judge McLean at Gettysburg, and Amos Gilbert at Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Until the age of twenty-three he assisted his father in the cultivation and management of the homestead farm, and was then appointed on the recommendation of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens to a position as rodman on the surveys for the North Branch Canal.

A chronological record of Mr. Wierman's engineering services is stated thus: Surveys for location of State Canal from Wilkes-Barre to New York State line, 1836-1838; surveys to avoid incline plane on line of State Railroad near Philadelphia, 1838; operating State Canal from Juniata Junction to Wilkes-Barre, 1839-1842; return to employment on the farm in Adams county, 1843-1845; construction of Eastern Reservoir for State Canal near Hollidaysburg, 1846; construction of Pennsylvania Railroad from Duncannon to Iroquois, Perry county, and track laying through Mifflin county, 1847-1849; construction of State Canal from Wilkes-Barre to New York State Line, 1850-1851; construction of Junction Canal, Waverly to Elmira, New York, 1852-1854; surveys for Brooklyn Water Works, Long Island, New York, 1854; construction of Barclay Railroad, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, 1855-1857; superintendent, Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, 1857; chief engineer, Canal Department, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1858-1866; chief engineer, Pennsylvania Canal Company, 1867-1887.

In the year 1840, Mr. Wierman married Emilie Victorine Piolet, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; there were six children of this union. He was a member of the religious Society of Friends.

WIERMAN, Thomas T. Jr.,

Civil Engineer.

Thomas T. Wierman Jr., son of Thomas T. Wierman Sr., was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1850. He was nine years of age when he removed to Harrisburg with his parents, and was there educated in private schools and at the Harrisburg Academy. He was still very young when he became associated with his father in the work connected with the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and to an extent inherited his father's talents and ability in this direction. Upon the death of his father he succeeded him as chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and held this position until the active operations of the company ceased in 1901. In 1903 Mr. Wierman was appointed special agent of the Real Estate Department, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with offices in Harrisburg, and he still retains this position.

He is a director of the Harrisburg National Bank, and a member of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, also serving on the board of trustees of that church.

WETHERILL, John Price,

Metallurgist, Scientist.

WETHERILL, Samuel Price,

Prominent Manufacturer.

The history of the Wetherill family of Philadelphia is one of deep interest, both from the commercial prominence of the family, and the peculiar historical associations connected with the name. Originally members of the Society of Friends, Samuel Wetherill, of the fourth generation, displayed such activity and patriotic ardor for the cause of independence that the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends saw in his conduct sufficient deviation from their "Ancient Testimony and Peaceable Principles" that he was disowned by them in August, 1779. This did not seem to dampen his ardor, for he continued his patriotic

work, and was the prime mover in the events that resulted in the organization of "The Religious Society of Friends," better known as "Free Quakers." Samuel Wetherill was the first clerk and preacher, three successive generations of the family having also held the office of clerk. The old patriot, who would not hide his preferences under the sombre garb, was not only strong in his patriotism and religious fervor, but was a leader in the commercial world; and was one of the promoters and managers of the "United Company of Philadelphia for the Establishment of American Industries," a society called into existence by the imposition of the "Stamp Act." He established a plant on his home lot on South alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he wove, fulled, and dyed cloths. When dyes could not be obtained without great cost, he established a chemical laboratory for their manufacture, this being the foundation of the immense chemical and drug business that yet exists in the family name. He supplied well-woven cloth to the Continental Congress, from which soldiers' uniforms were made, and after peace was declared, engaged in the drug business on Front above Arch street, under the name of Samuel Wetherill & Son, his son Samuel being his partner. "Wetherill's Drug Store" was long an ancient landmark, and there sons and grandsons were graduated and sent forth as manufacturing chemists. Samuel Wetherill & Son were the founders of white lead manufacturing in the United States, establishing a plant in Philadelphia in 1804, then abandoned textile manufacturing, and ever afterward were manufacturers of drugs, chemicals and paints. This business is now conducted by descendants of Samuel as Wetherill & Brother, probably no business in the city having existed so long (1762-1914) under one family ownership and name. So Samuel Wetherill, the Quaker patriot, who suffered for his zeal, deserves well of those who venerated patriotism, for the hardest battles are not fought on the

firing line, but down in one's soul, and when the old patriot faced ostracism and disgrace from the hands of his brethren, he displayed a courage that deserves to be commemorated in enduring marble.

The Wetherills trace an English ancestry to the eleventh century. Burke's "Landed Gentry" refers to the Wetherell family as long seated in the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and describes the arms borne by the family as "Argent, two lions passant, guardant, sable, on a chief indented of the last, three covered cups, or." This same coat-of-arms was brought to New Jersey by Christopher Wetherill, who came in 1683, settling in New Jersey, at Burlington, there owned a large landed estate, was a member of the Proprietary Council of the Province, 1706-1707, filling other official positions, including that of sheriff of Burlington county in 1700. The line of descent is through Thomas, eldest son of Christopher and his wife, Mary Hornby, who died in England in 1680, the mother of four children. Christopher had no issue by his two American wives.

Thomas Wetherill, born in York county, England, November 3, 1674, died in New Jersey in 1749. He inherited the greater part of his father's lands in New Jersey, and was a wealthy landowner of the province, to which he came in 1683. He married, June 22, 1703, Anne Fearson, "late of England, but now of Burlington County," daughter of John and Elizabeth Fearson, of Great Broughton, Cumberland county, England. Both Thomas and his father, Christopher, were prominent Friends.

Christopher, eldest son of Thomas and Anne (Fearson) Wetherill, was born in April, 1706. He inherited a large part of the lands descending from his father and grandfather in Burlington, Hunterdon, Morris and Essex counties, New Jersey, devising them at his death to his children, most of whom had moved to Philadelphia. He married, in 1735, Mary, daughter of

Judge John Stockton, of the Common Pleas Court of Somerset county, New Jersey, and a sister of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey. She was a granddaughter of Richard Stockton, from Cheshire, England, one of the early settlers of Princeton, New Jersey, and a great-granddaughter of Richard Stockton, of Malapas, Cheshire, England, baptized in 1606.

Samuel, eldest son of Christopher and Mary (Stockton) Wetherill, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 12, 1736, died in Philadelphia, September 24, 1816. As noted previously, he became a Philadelphian of great public spirit, taking the liveliest interest in public affairs. His connection with textile manufacturing and the establishment of drug store and chemical plant has been narrated, also his early connection with the "Free Quakers" after his disownment by the Society of Friends for his patriotic ardor. The meetings of the "Free Quakers" were held at his house frequently until the erection of a meeting house at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, still standing. The subscription fund for this church was contributed to by Franklin, Washington, and many others. A lot was also granted them by the State of Pennsylvania on the east side of Fifth street, below Pine. Samuel Wetherill continued to preach after he became so feeble at eighty years of age that he was carried from his carriage to the church in a chair. He was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, chairman of the Yellow Fever Committee of that body in 1793, and was one of the most active members of the Water Committee. He married, April 5, 1762, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Sarah Yarnall, born August 27, 1734, died July 27, 1816, daughter of Mordecai Yarnall, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, and granddaughter of Francis Yarnall, a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1711.

Samuel, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah

(Yarnall) Wetherill, was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1764, died there September 29, 1829. He was his father's business associate from youth, became a partner with him as Wetherill & Son in the drug and chemical business on Front street, and later in the white lead and paint establishment on Twelfth street, in which later his own sons and grandsons became partners. He was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, as was his father, and later his son also became a member. He succeeded his father as clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, serving until his death. He married, April 24, 1788, Rachel Price, born January 28, 1766, died February 9, 1844, daughter of John Price, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Rebecca, daughter of General Jacob Morgan, of Morgantown, Pennsylvania.

John Price, son of Samuel and Rachel (Price) Wetherill, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1794, died July 23, 1853. He obtained an excellent education in his youth, and, an enthusiastic and tireless student, in 1817 became a member of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, and was vice-president for many years, also belonging to the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Geographical Society, an honorary member of the Boston Society of Natural History, the Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, and the New Jersey Society of Natural History. He became identified, in young manhood, with the chemical and paint manufacturing business of his father and grandfather, and was connected therewith for many years, during which time the firm ably maintained its supremacy in its field. John Price Wetherill, already a man of many interests, entered the sphere that was most productive of good, and in which he gained the greatest fame upon his election to the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, October 13, 1829, the third generation of his family to hold membership in

that body. Three years after being elected to the lower house of the City Council, he became a Select Councilman, a position he held until his death, a period of nearly twenty-four years, during which time he was chairman of the water committee, and took an active part in the discussion and debate on all important bills and measures reaching that body of council. He succeeded his father as clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, an organization then greatly reduced in numbers by the deaths of the early members and the reversion of others to the sect from which they sprang, the Society of Friends, and for a time Mr. Wetherill was almost the only regular attendant, prior to the discontinuation of regular meetings for worship. The meetings of the society having thus lost their usefulness, Mr. Wetherill completed arrangements for the organization of a charitable society, to which the control of the property was transferred. The Apprentices' Library became housed therein in 1841, soon after its organization, the nominal rental being directed toward the purchase of books adapted to the requirements of the patrons of the library. John Price Wetherill was succeeded in the clerkship of the Society by his son, John Price Jr., who with other members of the family retained the organization, and since 1882 meetings have been held on the first Wednesday of November of each year, the present clerk of the Society being William H. Wetherill, the fifth of his family thus to serve.

At his death John Price Wetherill was senior member of the family drug firm, associated in various advisory and executive capacities with many of the city's institutions, and president of the Schuylkill Bank, an office he had held since 1846. For several years he was captain of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. He contracted his fatal illness while a member of the committee appointed by Select Council to receive President Franklin Pierce, when that dignitary visited Philadelphia. He mar-

ried, August 14, 1817, Maria Kane, born May 24, 1797, died August 30, 1877, daughter of John Prescott Lawrence, M. D., of Fort Edward, New York, by his wife, Abigail Kane, and a descendant through twenty-two generations from Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, Lancaster county, England, a Crusader, knighted by Richard Coeur de Lion at the siege of Acre, A. D. 1191. Children of John Price and Maria Kane (Lawrence) Wetherill: 1. Rachel. 2. Elizabeth K. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. John Price, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a manufacturer of Philadelphia; member of Select Council; one of the Guardians of the Poor; member of the Board of Education; inspector of Moyamensing Prison; member Constitutional Convention, 1873; member of Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition; president of Board of Trade of Philadelphia; director of Pennsylvania Railroad Company; president of American Steamship Company, of the Western Savings Fund Society, and member of the American Philosophical Society. 5. Elisha Kane. 6. Rebecca.

Samuel, eldest son of John Price and Maria K. (Lawrence) Wetherill, was born in Philadelphia, May 27, 1821, died at Oxford, Talbot county, Maryland, June 24, 1890. He was educated in the city of his birth, and received his early business training in the white lead and chemical works of Wetherill & Brother, his father and uncle then composing the firm, and, familiarizing himself with the entire business, was actively connected therewith until his twenty-ninth year. As a skillful chemist he entered the employ of the New Jersey Zinc Company, whose plant was at Newark, New Jersey, and while there conceived an idea with the practicality of which he experimented constantly, in 1852 perfecting a process by which white oxide of zinc was derived direct from the ore. The organization of the Lehigh Zinc Company for the marketing of his invention was completed

the following year, and the Lehigh Zinc Works were erected at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, known for many years after that time as Wetherill, in honor of Samuel Wetherill. His newly patented process was registered as the Wetherill Furnace, and Mr. Wetherill was the first American manufacturer to produce metallic zinc of any commercial value, the ingot from which was rolled the first sheet of metallic zinc being produced in 1857, marking a new epoch in the history of American industries, a history that has since become so wealthy in innovations.

His new business thus fairly launched upon what proved to be a successful career, Mr. Wetherill was not long permitted to foster its growth and development before the outbreak of the war between the states called him to duty at the front. Soon after the beginning of hostilities he recruited two companies of cavalry in Bethlehem, was commissioned captain of one in August, 1861, and was assigned to Harlan's Light Cavalry, afterwards the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving in the Army of the Potomac and later in the Army of the James. On October 1, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of major, was at times in command of the regiment, his battalion frequently being detailed for detached duty, and in the end of his service was chief of staff to General Kautz, cavalry commander of the Army of the James. Under all conditions of warfare, from weary periods of encampment to the hardest fighting, Major Wetherill was ever the true soldier, never presuming upon his rank to secure exemption from the hardships and discomforts endured by his men, always considerate of their comfort, in battle careful of their lives. Strict obedience and discipline was accorded him more because of the respect he engendered as a brave and fearless gentleman than because of the authority signified by his sword, and his conduct on the field of battle was recognized by his being brevetted lieutenant-colonel, United States Volun-

teers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign of 1864, against Richmond, Virginia." He received his honorable discharge from the military service of the United States on September 30, 1864, returning to his manufacturing interests, from which he retired in later life.

Colonel Samuel Wetherill married (first) January 1, 1844, Sarah Maria Chattin, born July 3, 1821, died July 3, 1869; (second) October 14, 1870, Thyrsa A., daughter of John and Martha T. (Wilson) James. By his first marriage he was the father of seven children; by his second, three.

John Price, eldest son of Colonel Samuel and Sarah Maria (Chattin) Wetherill, was born in Belleville, New York, November 13, 1844, and after studying in private schools preparatory to college entrance matriculated at the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. In this institution he took civil and mining engineering courses and was graduated therefrom with degrees in both, until 1881, being connected with the mining and engineering department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal Company, located at and working from Pottsville, Pennsylvania. In this year he, his brother, Samuel Price Wetherill, and Richard and August Heckscher, jointly purchased the Lehigh Zinc Works, at South Bethlehem, the concern founded by his father, and was manager of the works until the original company was absorbed by the New Jersey Zinc Company, becoming director and consulting engineer of the latter company, offices that he relinquished upon his retirement from business. Among the new processes put into operation at the Lehigh Zinc Works, including the Wetherill furnace, was the Wetherill magnetic concentrating process for the treatment of refractory ores, a process invented and patented by John Price Wetherill, who inherited a large portion of the mechanical genius that characterized his distinguished

father. Valuable not only because of its extreme practicality, but marking an epoch in metallurgical science, Mr. Wetherill's invention attracted wide notice and laudatory comment in scientific circles, and is minutely described in a paper by Professor H. B. C. Nitze, presented at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in February, 1896. Besides being published in the "Transactions" of the Society, it appeared in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for April, 1897, appreciations of rare distinction.

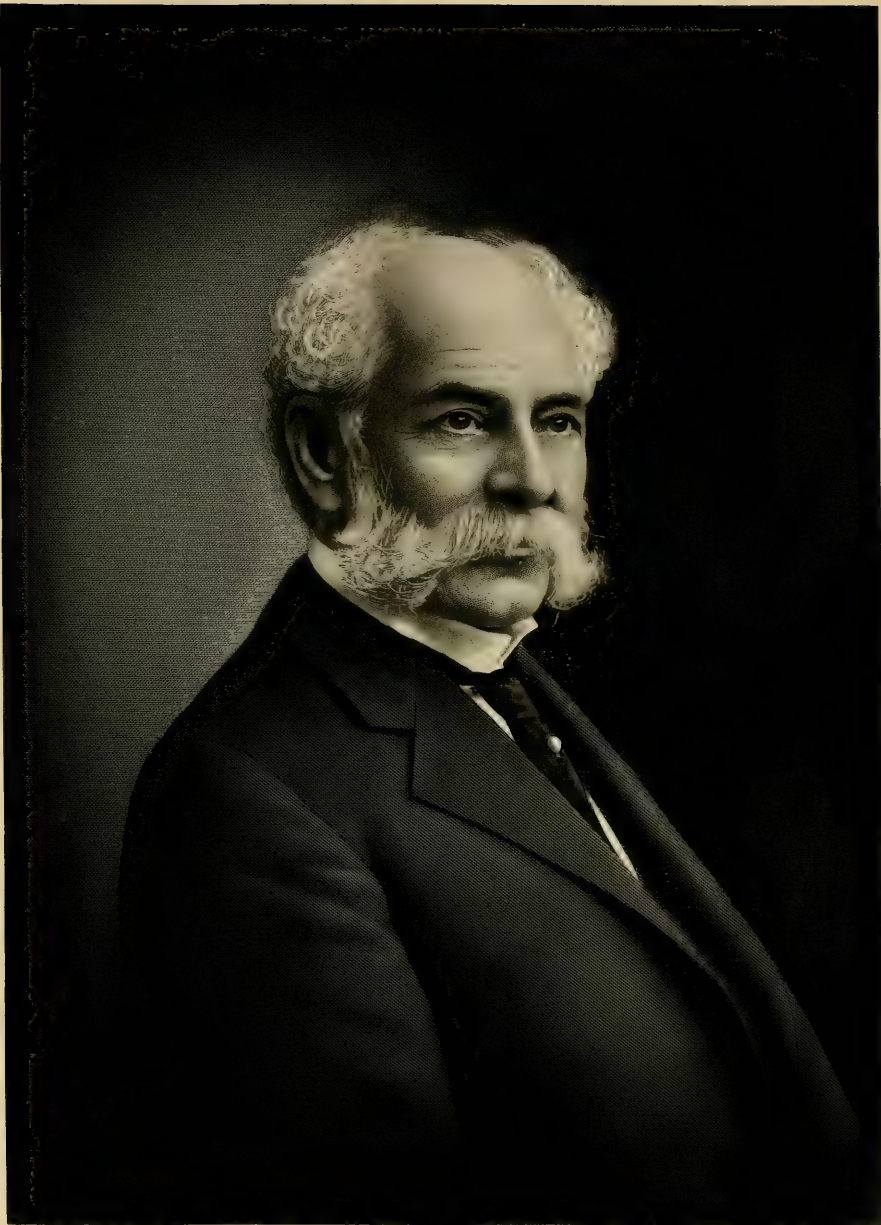
Social, athletic, and patriotic societies claimed him as a member, and he belonged to the Union League, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Radnor Hunt, Corinthian Yacht, New York Yacht, Bicycne Bay Yacht, and Manufacturers' Clubs; was the organizer of the Pohoqualine Fishing Association, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, of which he was for ten years president; a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Wetherill was a member of the Philadelphia Art Club, and it was his love of outdoor life that furnished him with the subjects upon which he performed some of the best of his work, his rural scenes and landscapes showing an exceptional talent and a faithful, sympathetic reproduction of localities in which he passed many pleasant hours.

John Price Wetherill's life of activity and accomplishment ended at his residence, No. 2014 Walnut street, Philadelphia, November 9, 1906, after an illness lasting a year. Many circles, during the sixty-two years of his life, had enjoyed his companionship, nearly all had benefitted therefrom, and when the object of the association or institution was the pursuit of pleasure he had lent life and spirit to the party. All remembrances of him by his countless friends are of a true gentleman, contact with whom brought realization of his strong virility and upright straightforwardness.

He married, January 20, 1869, Alice D.,



John Price Wetherill



W. H. Henry

born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1847, daughter of Ira Cortright, a prominent coal operator of that section, by his wife, Margaret Sherry, and a descendant of Sebastian Van Kortright, of an ancient family of Flanders, who came to New Amsterdam in the ship "Brindle Cow," April 16, 1665, with his two sons, Michael and Jan, settling at Harlem. Children of John Price and Alice D. (Cortright) Wetherill: 1. Margaret, born February 8, 1870, died October 21, 1870. 2. Samuel, born May 10, 1871, died April 24, 1872. 3. Ira Cortright, born October 17, 1873, married Elizabeth Josephine Campbell, and has issue. 4. Anna, born February 13, 1876; married (first) William H. Addicks; (second) George C. Stout, M. D., having issue by her second marriage. 5. Alice, born March 20, 1878, died August 20, 1878. 6. Florence, born August 11, 1881, married Graham Wood, and had issue. 7. John Price (4th), born April 18, 1883; president of the Wetherill Pneumatic Casting Company; married Catharine Hall. 8. William Chattin, born August 16, 1886. 9. Carl Augustus Heckscher, born October 15, 1889.

Samuel Price, second son of Colonel Samuel and Sarah Maria (Chattin) Wetherill, was born at Saugerties, New York, May 17, 1846. As a youth he attended Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Pennsylvania, and the Model School at Trenton, New Jersey, starting business life in the employ of Wetherill & Brother, white lead manufacturers and wholesale druggists, in Philadelphia, in 1868 severing his connection with the ancestral house and establishing in business as a commission merchant, dealing in paints and drugs. This business he later organized as the S. P. Wetherill Company, paint manufacturers, locating the company's factory at Twenty-second street and Allegheny avenue, its present site, the office being at No. 925 Chestnut street. Mr. Wetherill has been president of the company that bears his name since its formation, and through the pursuance of a vigor-

ous and modern business policy is now the head of a concern that in stability and excellence of reputation is second to none in its field. In 1880 John Price Wetherill, Richard and August Heckscher, and Mr. Wetherill purchased the Lehigh Zinc Works at South Bethlehem, founded by his father, and upon its consolidation with the New Jersey Zinc Company became a director of the latter concern, a position he holds to the present time. Mr. Wetherill's clubs are the Rittenhouse, Racquet, and Philadelphia Gun, and he holds membership in the Union League. His position in the life of the city in which he is interested is a worthy one, and in him the family characteristics of honor, integrity, and purity of principle are well preserved.

He married, February 6, 1872, Christine, born February 21, 1852, daughter of George Northrop, junior, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of George Deacon Wetherill, a descendant of an ancient English family, her father for half a century a conspicuous figure in the legal profession of Philadelphia. Children of Samuel Price and Christine (Northrop) Wetherill: 1. Georgine Northrop, born March 4, 1873; married, April 18, 1893, Charles Sillard Smith, becoming his second wife, and resides in Bala, Pennsylvania. 2. Sarah, born October 11, 1874; married, June 6, 1898, Robert R. Logan, and had issue. 3. Northrop, born May 3, 1876, died August 18, 1876. 4. Christine, born April 10, 1878; married, June 9, 1908, William Gordon Stevenson, of Philadelphia. 5. Samuel Price, Jr., born May 12, 1880; married, June 7, 1902, Edith Bucknell, and had issue. 6. Isabella, born December 6, 1881.

HEINZ, Henry J.,

Founder of H. J. Heinz Company.

Emerson says, "Every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." These are words which might be truthfully uttered of Henry J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, founder and president of the H. J. Heinz Company, for,

albeit he has had able associates, his will and genius have been the originating and sustaining forces of this great enterprise. In less than fifty years it has attained dimensions which many businesses, counted very successful, do not reach in a century.

The family record has been traced back by Mr. Heinz to 1599, that date being inscribed upon a stone garden seat which he brought from the ancestral home in Germany to his residence in Pittsburgh, where it is often pointed out to visitors. The family name appears in the church records of Kallstadt first in 1608, in the person of Lorenz Heinz, who was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in Kallstadt, province of Rheinfalz, Bavaria, Germany, and was a prosperous vineyard owner, a state official and a church trustee.

Henry Heinz, founder of the family in the United States, was born in Kallstadt, Germany, and in 1840 emigrated to this country, settling at what was then Birmingham, now South Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1850 he moved to Sharpsburg, a suburb of that city, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. Henry Heinz married, December 4, 1843, Anna Margarethe Schmidt, who was born in Cruspis, Germany, and came to Pittsburgh the year of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz were the parents of nine children, the eldest of whom was Henry J., the subject of this sketch. The father and mother of the family, devout members of the Lutheran church, were respected by all for their strict integrity and exemplary lives.

Henry J. Heinz, son of Henry and Anna Margarethe (Schmidt) Heinz, was born October 11, 1844, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the Church School, the public schools and at Duff's Commercial College. It was the intention of his parents to fit him for the ministry, but he early developed inclinations and talents for commercial pursuits, and, with the exception of a few years, his career has been exclusively concerned in

its business side with the manufacture of pure food products. As a boy, he gave evidence of business ability in the cultivation and sale of the vegetables which he raised in his parents' garden plot of four acres. Tradition says that the first money Mr. Heinz ever earned for himself was in company with twenty other boys who, at twenty-five cents a day, picked up potatoes for a neighboring farmer, on a tract of land which later was embraced in the holdings of the Aspinwall Land Company, of which Mr. Heinz was one of the organizers and later president. The precepts and example of his Christian parents afforded him the best religious training, a fact to which, in after years, he largely attributed his success. Especially was he influenced by his mother, who impressed upon him those principles which have been the rule of his life, and between whom and himself there ever existed a steadfast and beautiful devotion. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Heinz became bookkeeper and practical assistant in his father's business, and about this time he also commenced to grow, and during the winter months to bottle, horseradish, which he disposed of to the city grocers. In calculating the profits for the sales of the year, when he reached the age of nineteen—1863—he discovered that he had sold twenty-four hundred dollars worth of produce from the four-acre lot. These results were obtained in a day before it became the practice to ship vegetables from the South. By starting his plants early in hot beds, and transplanting them into the garden at about the time gardeners were just beginning to plant the seed, the young gardener not only came into the market first with his vegetables, receiving a high price, but was able to obtain two or three crops a year, instead of one. The book in which the record of this profitable gardening appears, the entries being in Mr. Heinz's handwriting, is now in the cherished possession of his sons.

When he reached his majority in 1865, his father took him into partnership, and he

speedily gave evidence of his ability to initiate by introducing methods whereby brickyards could be successfully operated in winter as well as summer. It was the practice in large city brickyards to operate all year. The young partner visited a city brickyard, observed the methods followed and adapted the idea to the little yard at home. As a result the business was increased threefold in two years.

Sharpsburg in 1869 was a town of but 3,000 population, and the demand for the output of the brickyard was restricted. For this reason Mr. Heinz's parents encouraged him in his ambition to engage in a business of his own. He formed a partnership to manufacture brick at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, but soon withdrew from this venture, and in the same year, 1869, returned to Sharpsburg and commenced to pack food products, beginning with the bottling of horseradish. His father's family had moved into a new residence, and a portion of the former family home was utilized as the factory for the new business. The basement and one room on the first floor constituted the factory; another room served as shipping department and office.

In 1872 the business was removed to Pittsburgh, where it was first conducted under the firm name of Heinz, Noble & Company, the style becoming later F. & J. Heinz, and in 1888 it assumed its present name of H. J. Heinz Company. The legal status of this business was that of a partnership until 1905, when it was converted into a corporation.

Through all changes of name and form, Mr. Heinz has remained the head of the house, and to his management and enterprise is to be largely attributed its phenomenal success. He has worked, not for money, but for success, realizing that success would mean not less money, and this love for success has been communicated to his responsible associates, arousing unconsciously an energy and enthusiasm that permeates the entire establishment, creating

a "spirit" of mutual cooperation and confidence that may not improperly be termed the "Heinz Spirit." Never has he regarded his employes as parts of a great machine, but has recognized their individuality and has made it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded. Convincing proof of his attitude as an employer is to be found in the fact that never, in his establishment in its more than forty-five years history, has the course of business been interrupted by dissensions or strikes. His employes know that he has always sought in all ways to show his interest in them and they have responded to this treatment by trusting him to see to it that any grievances they may have are promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. They have learned to know too, that the members of his family interested in the business are actuated by the same feeling, so if the father is absent, they go just as readily and confidently to the sons and partners.

Mr. Heinz's regard for the comfort of his employes and his friendly attitude toward them have had their influence, among other factors, in making the business the greatest of its kind in the world. Besides the main plant in Pittsburgh, the Company has sixteen branch factories, three of these being in England, Canada and Spain, seventy-eight salting houses, twenty branch houses, including one in London, and agencies in the commercial centers of the world. The home factory in Pittsburgh, occupies a floor space of over thirty acres, which is increased to over eighty acres when all branch houses are counted in. The Company uses the annual product of more than 100,000 acres of vegetable and fruit lands, employs continually six thousand persons, including over seven hundred traveling salesmen, and has received medals and highest awards from the greatest expositions of the world.

Mr. Heinz is one who builds on firm foundations. He is, moreover, one who believes in judicious advertising and, by the

extensive and intelligent use of appropriate media of publicity, the name of Heinz has become widely known. His Company has rendered valuable assistance in the passage of pure food laws, and every department of the business has striven to keep the products of the House in purity and wholesomeness in advance of all legal requirements.

Among the business organizations which Mr. Heinz serves as director may be mentioned the Union National Bank and Western Insurance Company, both of Pittsburgh. He belongs to that class of distinctively representative American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the public good. He is an enthusiastic worker for civil reform, and no project for furthering the welfare or adding to the beauty of his home city ever lacks his hearty co-operation and support. When the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, made up of prominent business and professional men and eminent engineers, was appointed to devise means of protecting Pittsburgh from floods, a local question of paramount importance, Mr. Heinz was chosen president of the organization. Among other civic organizations with which he is identified are the following: The Pittsburgh Civic Commission, of which he is vice-president; the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. He is also vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, having been one of its promoters, and is a director in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. He is widely but unostentatiously charitable and is in sympathy with the work of higher education and has contributed to its support in various ways. His most direct connection with educational work found expression in the aid he rendered in the establishment of the Kansas City University, and for a number of years he was president of its board of trustees.

His interest in the welfare of the community in which he lives led him in 1914 to make a gift to the University of Pittsburgh. In his letter announcing the gift he wrote: "This sum is to be used in the erection of a suitable building on the University campus as a memorial to my mother, Anna Margarethe Heinz. This gift is made with the Understanding that the building shall be exclusively used for the religious and social activities of the student body of the University."

In national politics Mr. Heinz has been an advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In municipal affairs, however, he has given his support to any man, who by reason of character and experience seemed to him best qualified to serve the public welfare. His interest in education led to his election for two terms to the Board of Public Education. He is recognized as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures.

There are few sections of the world which he has not visited in quest of information and recreation and he has found much pleasure in the so-called fad of "collecting." He has gathered a large and interesting collection of antique and modern ivory carvings, watches miniatures, fans, firearms, and historic canes, books on costumes and old Bibles. It is one of the largest private collections in the United States. Every age of the world and every habitable portion of the globe are represented. His pursuit of collecting is not solely a response to a love of rare and unique things, but it springs in part from a desire to provide something for the enjoyment of the public, as many of his artistic antiques have been placed on public exhibition. He also takes a delight in surprising his friends with the gift of some unusual antique from some faraway corner of the world.

It is not an overstatement to say that Mr. Heinz has reserved for religion the largest place in his program of life. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and for

over twenty of the busiest years of his life, he was a Sunday school superintendent, with which work he has been intimately connected since his twenty-sixth year. He has been president of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association for the past seven years, and served as president of the Allegheny County Association for four years preceding his promotion to the head of the State work. For several years he has been a member of the executive committees of the International and Worlds Associations, and in 1913 was chairman of a party of twenty-nine business men of large affairs, and Sunday school specialists, that made a four months' tour of the Orient, including China, Japan, and Korea, in the interest of the Sunday school. At the convention of the World's Sunday School Association in Zurich in July, 1913, to which convention the Oriental Commission reported, Mr. Heinz was chosen chairman of the executive committee, thus placing upon him the responsibility of directing the Sunday school work of the world for a term of three years.

The Young Men's Christian Association has naturally appealed to Mr. Heinz and he has been active in promoting its interests.

Mr. Heinz married, September 23, 1869, Sarah Sloan, daughter of Robert and Mary (Sloan) Young, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The Youngs were a highly esteemed family of county Down, Ireland, and were of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz were the parents of the following children: Irene Edwilda, married to John L. Given, of New York City; Clarence Noble, connected with the advertising department of the H. J. Heinz Company; Howard, vice-president of the Company, married, October, 1906, Elizabeth Rust, of Saginaw, Michigan; Robert Eugene, died in infancy; and Clifford Stanton, who is identified with the manufacturing department of the Company. The beloved mother of these children died November 29, 1894.

Henry J. Heinz is a man who conducts his business on terms alike to employer and employed. He finds his remuneration, not in the acquisition of dollars and cents, but in the satisfaction of seeing those who coöperate loyally and enthusiastically in producing a business success enjoying the fruits of that success. Mr. Heinz has never taken unto himself the credit for the accomplishments of his business. He has always given large credit to his associates, training them to believe in and rely upon two principles of business, which he has expressed in these words: "To do a common thing uncommonly well brings success" and "It is neither capital nor labor but management that brings success, since management will attract capital, and capital can employ labor."

The business which Mr. Heinz founded, and of which he has always been the head, has brought to its founder wealth and influence, and it has brought also much of far greater value—gratitude and heartfelt affection, for in advancing to the position which has been his for more than a quarter of a century, never has he neglected an opportunity to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself nor to make his prosperity a blessing to his fellowmen.

MEEHAN, Thomas,

Scientist, Litterateur, Public Official.

To properly estimate the character of Thomas Meehan, botanist, scientist, litterateur and public official, it is necessary to know something of the personality of the man, although to know him through his public record and writings necessarily impresses one with his greatness.

Left much to himself in his youth, he formed the habit of deep thinking and this was true of his whole life. When from his mind he had wrested a decision, Gibraltar was not firmer. A firm believer in evolution, he conceded to every man or animal the right to fight for an existence, and he

was a fighter, believing that the "survival of the fittest" was nature's own law, and applied to everybody and everything. Firm and inflexible, he could both give and take and willing to go under if the others were "fittest." That side of his nature was well defined and well understood, as was also the gentler side. A more kindly hearted man never lived nor one more genuinely interested in the welfare of humanity. He is known as the "father of the Small Park System" of Philadelphia, and among the family treasures is the silver plaque, presented by citizens of Philadelphia, which attests this fact. In his latter years when grandchildren and great-grandchildren came to the Germantown mansion, it was not an uncommon sight to see him lay aside for a brief time a weighty article, and entertain the little ones. The two natures were beautifully blended, and in Thomas Meehan was produced a man whom it is a delight to honor.

Thomas Meehan was born at Potter's Bar, near Bernet Hertford, Middlesex, England, March 26, 1826, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1901. He was the son of Edward Meehan, Irish born, one of the most skilful private gardeners of England, from whom the son inherited his love for plant life. His mother, Sarah Denham, was a descendant of one of the oldest English agricultural families of England and under her teaching he obtained his early education. The lad became deaf through an illness, and this lessening his enjoyment of boyish companionship, he spent much of his time in the fields and roads, laying a perfect foundation on which to erect his future career. In his youth he was a powerful swimmer, and this accomplishment, coupled with a physical courage that equalled the moral stamina he afterward displayed, enabled him, alone and assisted, to save thirteen lives. On one occasion, when rescuing two men from a drifting canal boat on the flooded Schuylkill, he was reported drowned, and in the

papers of the following morning had the unique pleasure of reading his obituary. He developed rapidly, and at the age of thirteen years his first article was published, and at about the same time he succeeded in hybridizing the fuchsia for the first time, producing a race he called the St. Clair. These early efforts attracted the attention of well known men who befriended him as a boy and remained his truest friends. At the age of fifteen years he made and published his first scientific discovery, on the lines which afterward made him famous—"Irritable stamens in the flowers of *Portulacca Grandiflora*," then a new introduction from Mexico. His spare time, while watching by night the fires of the greenhouses, was spent in study in this manner, and by means of a night school in which each pupil was a teacher, he so developed his natural talent that at the earliest date his age permitted, he entered the Royal Gardens at Kew. There, for refusing to take the constable's oath of office to assist in suppressing the Chartists, he fell under suspicion of being in sympathy with that class, thereby incurring the ill-will of Sir William Hooker, director of the Gardens, who subjected him to petty annoyances, hoping to force his resignation. But Mr. Meehan refused to leave the Gardens unless furnished an official certificate of the completion of the course of study. This he finally received, and on March 1, 1848, he sailed for the United States on a vessel named "The Devonshire." He arrived March 21, following, and on his twenty-second birthday arrived in Philadelphia with twenty-five dollars in his pocket, having made the trip from New York to Philadelphia by canal boat.

Arriving in his new home in a strange land, he at once sought out Robert Buist, with whom he had secured employment before leaving England. A year later he entered the employ of Andrew Eastwick, under whose supervision he laid out and restored Bartram's Gardens, now a part

of the park system of Philadelphia, famous as a work of America's early botanist, John Bartram, and the second botanic garden established in this country. Later he worked for Caleb Cope, at Holmesburg, married in 1852, and, after the birth of a son, William Edward, in 1853, left Mr. Cope's employ and started in business for himself. He established his principal nursery at what is now Ambler, with a branch at Germantown, having a partner, William Saunders, but the firm soon dissolved. He prospered until the beginning of the Civil War when, through heavy losses in the South, he nearly failed. For a brief period he had a special partner, and on the dissolution of this connection he took an active partner and as Meehan & Wandell prospered for several years. Later this partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Wandell, Mr. Meehan becoming sole proprietor of the business, which at the time of his death had grown to such proportions that seventy-five acres were under cultivation at the Germantown gardens. Mr. Meehan was a great botanist, and had a secure position in the scientific world. He gave preference in his nursery to the cultivation of American plants, but many exotic species were cultivated on a large scale and many remarkable and interesting botanical specimens were there to be found. The business is now carried on by three of his sons, and a trip to Meehan's nursery in Germantown is one of the attractions of the city.

Mr. Meehan's additions to the literature of botany were valuable and numerous, his memberships in scientific societies exceedingly so. In March, 1860, he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was ever an interested member, becoming vice-president. He was one of the oldest members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and one of its first Fellows; belonged to the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of which he was corresponding secretary for many

years; honorary member of the leading horticultural societies of America, the Royal Horticultural Society of London, and the Royal Wernerian Society, of Edinburgh, Scotland, his membership in the latter dating from 1844. For several successive years he was elected annually to the board of visitors of Harvard University, was a member of the first board of trustees of the Philadelphia Economic Museum (1894), and the first State Botanist of Pennsylvania, after the creation of the State Board of Agriculture.

The "Gardeners' Monthly," a horticultural magazine, was founded by Rodney King, a Philadelphia horticulturist, in 1859, and Mr. Meehan became its editor and held that position for twenty-nine years until the magazine was sold on the death of its publisher, Charles H. Marot. His personality was so strongly impressed on the magazine that its name and that of Mr. Meehan were interchangeable. He also was for a time editor of the agricultural department of the "Philadelphia Press," under Colonel Forney, and was horticultural and agricultural editor of several newspapers and journals, at one time contributing to six, including the "Maryland Farmer," "New York Independent," "New York Tribune," and the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia. While at Caleb Cope's he wrote and later published "The American Handbook of Ornamental Trees" (Lippincott, 1853), which was well received. He was the author of the descriptions which appeared with the lithographed plates of plants issued by Prang of Boston, as "The Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States," by Thomas Meehan (1879). This work, in eight volumes, was discontinued at the death of Mr. Robson, but publication resumed in 1890, when Mr. Meehan and his younger sons established "Meehan's Monthly," devoted to "General Gardening and Wildflowers." As a scientific man Mr. Meehan corresponded with most of the scientists of prominence in both Europe and America. Charles Darwin

maintained a close correspondence with him for years, and relied on Mr. Meehan's observations for many of his published facts, giving due credit in many instances in his wonderful books. A misunderstanding later arose between these two strong minds, and their pleasant intercourse ended. Rev. Henslow, in his book "Origin of Floral Structure," also drew upon Mr. Meehan's mine of information. The published articles in paper, pamphlet and book form, credited to Mr. Meehan, are numbered by the hundreds and cannot be enumerated here. His views were not always accepted by botanists, and were often antagonized, but all united in acknowledging his worth as a botanist and as a man, his untiring public spirit, his wide philanthropy, his kindly heart, pleasant personality, and distinguished presence.

Between 1870 and 1890 Mr. Meehan traveled extensively throughout the west, and on one of these journeys discovered and named the Englemann Canon in the Wasatch Mountains. He visited Alaska soon after its acquisition by the United States, where he studied the relation between glaciers and vegetation. He announced as a theory, afterward corroborated by his son William, as a result of similar investigation in Greenland, that while vegetation receded with the advance of glaciers and advanced with their retreat, it often was buried for indefinite periods and remained dormant until recession took place, when it again started into growth.

Noted in literature and science, there was another side to this great man's nature that gave to Philadelphia much that is now highly valued. His untiring interest in the park system and schools of Philadelphia extended through his entire official life and was productive of far reaching results.

His career as a public man began during the Civil War, when he joined with a number of other prominent men in an endeavor to effect a compromise with the South, and he was also concerned in the preparation of

the Crittenden Resolutions. At this period of his life, a Bell and Everett Democrat, he became a Republican when hostilities actually began, and was ever afterwards a "stalwart of stalwarts." After the war he was appointed a member of a commission to confer with Southern leaders to devise means to restore commerce with the North. In 1876 he was elected a member of the School Board of Philadelphia, Twenty-second section, and served continuously until the January preceding his death, a quarter of a century. On the day of his funeral the flags of all the school houses in Germantown flew at half mast, by order of the president of the Twenty-second section. In 1880, at the request of leading independent Republicans, he consented to stand for Common Council, on the Regular Republican ticket, was elected and reelected, and was a member at the time of his death. In ten years after his first election the streets of Germantown, then of dirt, became one of the best paved sections of Philadelphia, and an ordinance requiring all public school buildings to be not more than two stories in height wherever possible, had been passed through Mr. Meehan's efforts. As a member of the school committee of Common Council, he visited every school house in the city, obtaining at first hand all the data of school population, and his report showing the school needs and money required to meet them was published in pamphlet form by order of councils. He also devised a plan for the establishment in Germantown of colored schools in which classes were taught only by colored teachers, a system heartily supported by the colored population. At the time this project was advanced there was no available colored teacher holding a normal school certificate, and only one colored student in the normal school. The establishment of two schools as above described in Germantown was the impelling cause of colored girls in Philadelphia rising above the level of servants and seeking a higher education.

One of his first councilmanic acts, however, was to introduce an ordinance to select unimproved plots a few miles apart all over the city, to hold them until enough of their area has been sold at advanced prices to pay for their improvement as parks. This and other plans being pronounced illegal by the city solicitor, the only method left was to put such plots on the park plan, as were not likely to be placed on the market for a number of years, thus allowing the city to acquire them gradually as finances permitted. Bartram Garden, the first inspiring thought in the movement, was the first park taken by the city. Stenton Park, the estate of Logan, the Secretary of the Province under Penn, was next placed on the plan. Besides these were Juniata, Frankford, Waterview, Treaty Elm (the spot on which Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians), John Dickinson, Wharton, Mifflin, Harrowgate, Vernon, Womrath, Ontario, Pleasant Hill, Fotherall, Weccaco, Starr Gardens, and others.

Next to Bartram Garden, the crowning success of the whole movement so largely due to Mr. Meehan's interest, is Vernon Park, a small tract of twelve acres in Germantown, originally laid out by one of the Wisters and filled with trees secured by Meng, one of the early botanical collectors of this country. But next to Bartram Garden and Penn Treaty Park, the one he felt the greatest gratification in securing, was Weccaco, a small plot in the congested part of the city, to which his attention had been called by a poor washerwoman. It was to a great extent due to Mr. Meehan's influence in councils that there was secured for the Philadelphia Museums the exhibits at the World's Fair in Chicago, as well as other legislation effecting these institutions, whose consistent friend he ever was. From the time of his first election to councils Mr. Meehan was continuously in office, the Twenty-second Ward reflecting him with unfailing regularity. He took active part in the deliberations of councils until stricken

with his last illness, attending a meeting of council's committee on schools on October 3, preceding his death on November 19, Although seventy-five years of age, he had never missed a meeting of councils until two years prior to his death, when he was taken ill. Numerous honors came to Mr. Meehan from many sources, and all were highly appreciated, none more so than the Veitch Silver Medal, awarded him in his latter years by the trustees of the Veitch Memorial Fund of England, for "distinguished services in botany and horticulture," Mr. Meehan being the third American so honored.

Mr. Meehan married, in 1852, Catharine Colflesh, who survives him, residing in the old home on Chew and Phil Ellena streets, near Stanton Station, Germantown, one of her widowed daughters, Mrs. John P. Burn, also residing with her. Children: William E., formerly Fish Commissioner, appointed by Governor Pennypacker and reappointed by Governor Stuart, now superintendent of Fairmount Park Aquarium, Philadelphia. Thomas B., J. Franklin, and S. Mendelson, all engaged in conducting the business established by their father, which now occupies all but twenty-three acres of the original Germantown tract, as a retail department, and three hundred acres near Dreshertown, Pennsylvania, as a nursery farm; Sarah D., married Howard Lanning; and Frances G., married John P. Burn; both daughters widowed.

MEEHAN, William Edward,

Scientist, Author, Lecturer.

It is rarely in two succeeding generations of a family line that such marked similarity in talents, thought, desire and achievement is observed as in the case of Thomas Meehan and his son, William Edward. Both are known to science, and among scientists held and hold honorable position; both have served and have placed their honors at the feet of their adopted and native city, Phila-

delphia; and where their courses in life have deserted the parallel the cause has been the need and trend of the times.

William Edward, son of Thomas and Catharine (Colflesh) Meehan, was born in Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1853, the property then belonging to Caleb Cope, now known as "Forest Home." He attended private schools in Germantown and prepared for entrance in the University of Pennsylvania, but changed his plans and became associated in business with his father, becoming an expert nurseryman and florist. In gaining a knowledge of these lines he passed some time at Rochester, New York, Wilmington, Delaware, and other places, in 1876 being appointed superintendent of the exhibit in the Pomological Hall at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The following year he established the first wholesale cut flower business in Philadelphia, which prospered for some time, but which, because of failing health and a general business depression, he discontinued.

He possessed an inherent and deep-seated love of scientific pursuits, and at the age of fifteen years was an authority upon local ornithology, particularly the breeding habits of the birds of a locality. About this time he, Alexander Harrison, now an artist of note, whose brother, B. Harrison, and four others resident in Germantown, formed a boys' club under the name of the Germantown Scientific Society, an organization that flourished for several years, dissolving when the mature years of the members called them to duty in different parts of the country and substituted for youthful pleasure the responsibility of life work. Several of the members thereof afterward attained prominent place in the varied professions, some, inspired by the investigations and discussions held in the club, taking up scientific work. William E. Meehan first wrote for publication, when he was fourteen years of age, an article bearing his signature appearing in a Philadelphia weekly, and when he

was seventeen years old he wrote a character sketch that was accepted by the "Saturday Evening Post." He was also a frequent contributor of historical and descriptive letters to the "Philadelphia Press," continuing writings of this kind until he was about twenty-two years of age. In 1885 Mr. Meehan abandoned all of his business projects and severed all of his business relations to devote his entire time to literary work, becoming a reporter, and at the same time writing short stories for weekly magazines. In 1887 he accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia, and in the service of this periodical gained rapid advancement, in 1890 becoming a member of the editorial staff, where as leader writer he chiefly attended to matters relating to natural science, public education, and some branches of municipal affairs. Through the editorial columns of "The Ledger" he was one of the earliest exponents of the children's playground movement, which since then has gained such vigor, and has made its propaganda so important a feature in the administration of the affairs of every large city; and of equal pay of women with men as supervising principals of public schools. In 1892 he was chosen a member of the Peary Relief Expedition to North Greenland, active as botanical collector and staff correspondent of the "Public Ledger," and, upon the successful return of the expedition three months later, it was his dispatch to his paper that was flashed over the country through the medium of the Associated Press. On this trip he made an unusually valuable collection, arranged by the latitudes of the country, to the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was the author of a paper, published by the Academy, on "Flora of Greenland," showing the effect of glaciers upon vegetation and the relation of the two. The investigations related in this paper confirm a theory advanced by his father, Thomas Meehan, after a visit to the Muir and other glaciers of Alaska. On his

return he also wrote a full account of the doings and experiences of the Relief Expedition, which was published in book form as part second of a work entitled "In Arctic Seas." It was soon after this that Mr. Meehan published in the columns of "The Ledger" a "History of Germantown," dating from the earliest settlement of Germantown to the Civil War, a work ranking among the foremost dealing with that place and period.

Another of his activities begun soon after his return from the frozen north was the founding of the City History Club, a project he fathered at the suggestion and request of the district superintendent of the board of education. As the first president of the club his term of office, enduring for several years, saw the organization well upon its way for successful continuance, and now (1914) he is honorary president. When the ownership of the "Public Ledger" changed hands, the greater part of the editorial staff employed by the Drexel Estate was replaced, and at that time Mr. Meehan's connection with "The Ledger" ceased. For nearly two years his only interests were magazine writing and lecturing, and for several years he held a place on the New York Municipal Corps. As a lecturer he met with popular favor, his simple familiar style, even when dealing with abstruse subjects, imparting knowledge to those ignorant of the primary facts or principles of his theme, and holding the interest of his entire audience. One of his most important engagements during his connection with newspaper work in Philadelphia was the delivering of lessons on geographical and other topics in the public schools, illustrated by lantern slides. This was done at the invitation of the Board of Education, acting on the suggestion of Dr. Brooks, Superintendent of Education. At this time birth was given to the system of illustrated lessons conducted by teachers, which is the forerunner of classes taught by moving pictures, a system already adopted in some

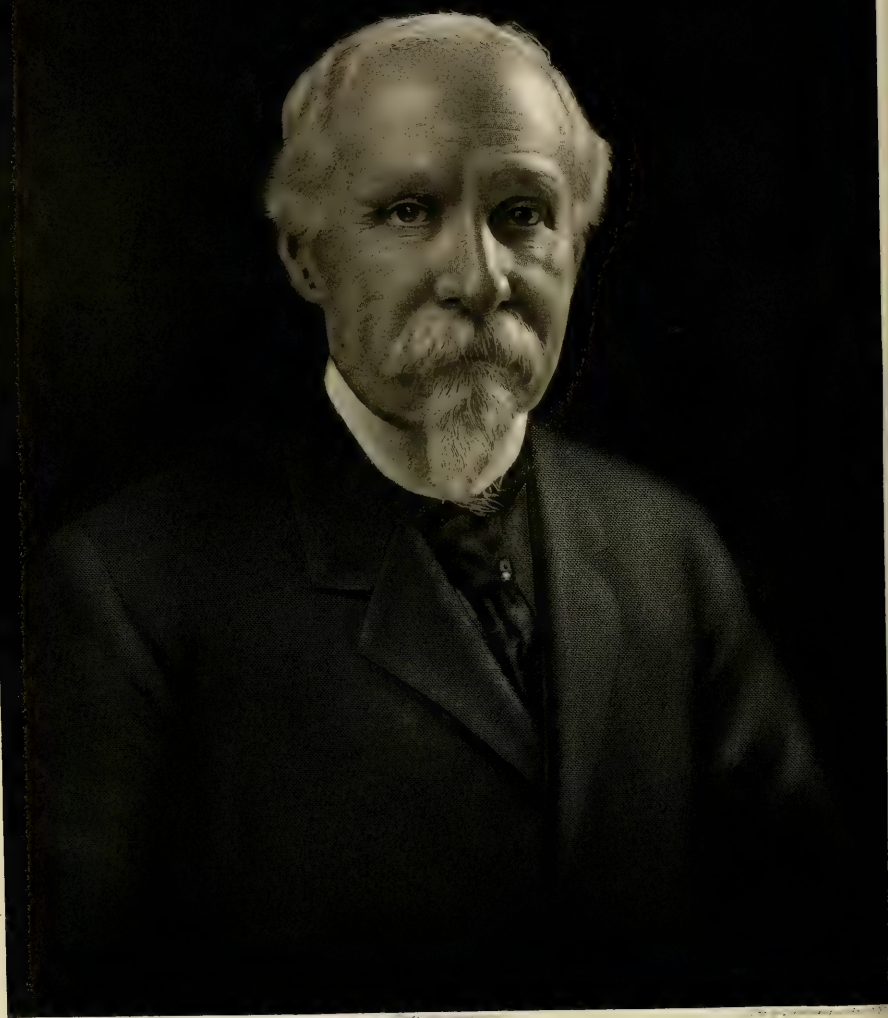
schools and rapidly growing in favor because of the highly perfected devices patented by Edison.

There follows the relation of his work in the line with which he is now connected, and upon which he is a reliable authority, universally accepted, fish culture. From early boyhood he was an enthusiastic angler, and soon after becoming a reporter on "The Ledger" was assigned to interview Henry C. Ford, president of the State Fish Commission. Out of this business meeting there grew a warm friendship, and there was engendered in Mr. Meehan a desire for further knowledge in matters piscatorial, Mr. Ford gladly giving him instruction. Through the influence of the latter gentleman he was permitted to visit and to closely examine the three State Hatcheries, and, becoming acquainted with the superintendents, was a frequent visitor, the heads of the hatcheries gladly assisting him in his early studies. In 1891, having in the meantime acquired a wide and comprehensive knowledge of the subject and having come into the possession of accurate data relating thereto, at the request of Mr. Ford he wrote an historical article entitled "Fish, Fishing, and Fisheries of Pennsylvania," which was printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the State at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. So exhaustively and completely was the subject covered that the pamphlet attracted interest throughout the breadth of the country, and was given lengthy and commendatory reviews by the leading newspapers and journals. Soon after its publication, Henry C. Ford, who first introduced Mr. Meehan to the work in which he has performed service of such signal excellence, died, in the year that the State Fish Commission appointed Mr. Meehan assistant secretary and statistician, giving him the superintendency of all the hatcheries of the State. In this position he demonstrated such thorough familiarity with all departments of the work and all of the affairs of the commission, that he

was appointed to membership on the commission by Governor William A. Stone, being reappointed by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. In January, 1903, the State Legislature abolished the State Fish Commission and created in its stead the Department of Fisheries, Governor Pennypacker appointed Mr. Meehan head of the department. He was reappointed by Governor Stuart, and served for three months under the administration of Governor Tener, when he resigned. While Mr. Meehan was head of the Department of Fisheries, Pennsylvania ranked, with Massachusetts, New York, and Michigan, next to the National Government in the volume of work conducted by the State in fish culture, and the annual number of fish sent from the hatcheries was far in advance of that of any other State, being one-third of that to the credit of the National Fisheries. Among the important works conducted by Pennsylvania were the introduction of frogs as a food product, and the successful propagation of the black bass and the fresh water terrapin. Through his connection with this department and his well known part in all of its work, Mr. Meehan became a celebrated authority of international fame. Since November 24, 1911, Mr. Meehan has been director of the Philadelphia Aquarium, by appointment of Mayor John A. Reyburn. This institution, provided for by ordinance of the city council, was first placed in temporary quarters, and in April, 1912, was installed in Fairmount Park, and Mr. Meehan is there its present head, his title (1914) being that of superintendent. He is one of the leading members of the American Fisheries Society, holding a life membership, was president of the same in 1911, presiding over its meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, vice-president in 1910 at New York, and for four consecutive years was chairman of the executive committee, during this time contributing numerous papers on fish culture to the society. He is also a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences,

charter member and for several years corresponding secretary of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, active member and for one term president of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, an organization of sportsmen and fishermen of the United States and Canada, a member of the Pennsylvania State Game and Fish Protective Association, and honorary member of local fishing protective associations throughout the State. He likewise holds membership in various civic and social societies—the City Park Association, and was for one year a member of the board of directors of the Children's Protective League. In 1902 he was elected to membership on the school board of Germantown, succeeding a man elected to fill the place left vacant by the death of Thomas Meehan, his father, and with the exception of one year served continuously until 1914. As a member of this body he ably championed the cause of colored pupils in the Germantown schools, a subject upon which Thomas Meehan held the most progressive and practical views.

Natatorial sports were a favorite form of recreation in his youth, and he became an adept and powerful swimmer, and it has been his good fortune in young manhood to have saved the lives of five people, another instance in which he has emulated the example of his parent. Walking is another form of exercise in which he takes great pleasure, and while a member of the editorial staff of "The Ledger" he was one of the members of a walking club composed of noted newspaper men, among whom were Hon. Joel Cook and Addison B. Burk. This club was formed under the name of the Monks of the Meerscham, and its expeditions were indeed merry occasions. A description of each outing was written and the whole afterward published in book form, entitled "Saturday Jaunts," about one-third of the articles being of Mr. Meehan's authorship under the name "Bonifacians." He recently (1913) published a



John Pitcairn

work under the title "Fish Culture in Ponds and Other Inland Waters," and at the present time is preparing a work on sea fish and fishing. Those interested in angling and fish life and acquainted with his intention, eagerly await its appearance, confident that in it they will find a work of as high a standard as that which he has taught them to expect from his previous publications.

Mr. Meehan married, June 3, 1876, Linda Augusta Graham, of Philadelphia, and has two daughters: 1. Catherine Louise, married A. Harris Insinger, of Philadelphia; children: Ada Meehan, Elizabeth Anna, Anna Shingle, William Meehan, and A. Harris, junior. 2. Ida Graham, married Warren A. Chandler, of Philadelphia, and has: Linda Meehan, Catherine Louise, and Frank A.

PITCAIRN, John,

Chairman of Board of Directors of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Who has not heard of the business that is the greatest of its kind in the world, and of the man whose far-sighted sagacity and administrative ability were the most influential of the forces that called it into being and made it what it is today? A resident of Philadelphia and one of the foremost business men of Pittsburgh, Mr. Pitcairn is prominently identified with leading interests of both cities, but neither may claim him exclusively, as the story of his activities is incorporated in the annals of Pennsylvania.

John Pitcairn, Senior, father of John Pitcairn, of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was born in Scotland, a son of Alexander and Janet (Currie) Pitcairn, who passed their entire lives in their native land. John Pitcairn, Senior, was an inventor and a noted mechanical expert, of Johnstone, near Paisley, Scotland. In 1845 or 1846 he emigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburgh, having married in Scotland, Agnes,

daughter of Neil and Catherine (Campbell) McEwen.

John (2), son of John (1) and Agnes (McEwen) Pitcairn, was born January 10, 1841, in Johnstone, near Paisley, Scotland, and at five years of age was brought by his parents to the United States. He was educated in the public schools of the First Ward of Allegheny City. John Kelly was his teacher and principal, and among his schoolmates were Henry W. Oliver and Henry Phipps. On his fourteenth birthday John Pitcairn left school and began his business career in the office of the superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Altoona, where he remained between two and three years. He then returned to Pittsburgh and attended school for six months, after which he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his brother Robert was assistant to the superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. John was employed in the office, and when Robert went to Altoona as superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, the younger brother succeeded to the position of assistant to the superintendent at Fort Wayne, acting also in the capacity of train dispatcher. He left Fort Wayne to go to Philadelphia, as assistant to the superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and remained there until the close of the Civil War. While he held this position, he became one of the actors in an event of national importance.

The patriotism displayed throughout the Civil War by the management and employes of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company (now a part of the great Pennsylvania railroad system) and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is known to everyone familiar with the history of that momentous period. Confronted by aggressive disloyalty throughout the southern part of their territory, the officials of these railroads stood firm in behalf of the

Union and rendered invaluable assistance. Perhaps the first occasion on which their resources and loyalty were put to the test was when they conveyed President-elect Lincoln in his special car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, on his way to Washington. To be selected to take part in this service was the greatest honor the company could bestow, and among those chosen was the young assistant to the superintendent, John Pitcairn, to whom was given the great responsibility of taking charge of the train from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Several of the States already had seceded and rumors were rife, not only that a conspiracy to destroy the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad was on foot, but that there was a plot for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The services of Allan Pinkerton, the famous detective, were engaged, and every arrangement was made to insure a safe journey for the illustrious passenger. About six o'clock on the evening of February 22, 1861, Mr. Lincoln left the Jones House, Harrisburg, with Colonel Lamon, Enoch Lewis and G. C. Franciscus, and was driven down Second street, past the executive mansion, which then was on the north side of that street, immediately south of Chestnut, to where the Pennsylvania railroad crossed the street. There an engine and car, in charge of John Pitcairn, were waiting. Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Lamon boarded the car and the train started. On the train were Enoch Lewis, G. C. Franciscus, T. E. Garrett, general baggage agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and John Pitcairn, then a youth of twenty, on whom rested for the time being the heaviest responsibility. A clear track had been arranged for, and shortly after ten o'clock the train arrived at West Philadelphia, where it was met by Allan Pinkerton and H. F. Kenney. Mr. Lincoln's party of four was driven to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore station, and the remainder of the journey was made without mishap. The "Great Emancipator" reached

Washington about six o'clock the next morning, and one of those who had insured his safe arrival was the young train despatcher, John Pitcairn.

When the Confederates invaded Pennsylvania, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, sent Robert and John Pitcairn to Chambersburg to take charge of the train service, which at that time had been taken over by the government. After the battle of Antietam, John returned to Philadelphia. His appointment to this second signal act of loyal service proved the high estimation in which he was held by his superiors,—additionally proved it, we should say, as nothing could exceed the confidence shown by his appointment of two years before.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Pitcairn went to Harrisburg, as assistant superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a year later he was transferred to Renovo, as superintendent of the Middle Division of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad. On July 1, 1869, he went to Corey, as general manager of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River railroad, remaining until September 15, 1872, when he resigned, after an eventful and honorable career.

While still in the railroad service, Mr. Pitcairn had given evidence of the versatility of his talents by successfully engaging in business. In 1871 he constructed the Imperial Refinery, at Oil City, Pennsylvania, and he was at one time a member of the firm of Vandergrift, Forman & Company, which afterward became Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Company. While associated with the firm of H. L. Taylor & Company, then the largest producers of oil in America, he engaged in the three branches of oil producing, oil refining and pipe line transportation of oil. Mr. Pitcairn, with Mr. Vandergrift, built and controlled the first natural gas pipe line for the utilization of natural gas for factory and manufacturing purposes. This line was built at the lower

end of Butler county, and carried gas to Pittsburgh, supplying the steel firms of Spang, Chalfant & Company, and Graff, Bennett & Company, with the first natural gas used in manufacturing. Both of these firms had an interest with Mr. Pitcairn and his partner in this pipe line. The Natural Gas Company, Limited, was controlled by Mr. Pitcairn and Mr. Vandergrift.

In 1882 or 1883, Mr. Pitcairn was consulted in regard to piping gas to a glass factory to be built at Creighton, Pennsylvania, and it was he who first discerned the possibilities of plate glass manufacture. In association with Captain John B. Ford and his two sons, Edward and Emory L. Ford, Mr. Pitcairn organized the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, in 1883, with a capital of \$600,000. The first organization was as follows: Edward Ford, president; Albert E. Hughes, vice-president; James H. Shields, secretary; and John F. Scott, treasurer. The directors were: John Pitcairn, Edward Ford, Albert E. Hughes, John F. Scott and Emory L. Ford. Since 1895, Mr. Pitcairn has been chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

The company's first factory was built at Creighton, and not long after its completion another factory was erected at Tarentum, Pennsylvania. Five years later two factories were built at Ford City, Pennsylvania. Mr. Pitcairn was represented at Creighton by his cousin, Artemas Pitcairn, who had been associated with him in the United Pipe Line Company. The capital stock was increased at various times, until it reached \$2,750,000. In 1895, the company bought five more factories—one in Missouri, two in Indiana, and two in Pennsylvania, and increased its capital to \$10,000,000. The board of directors at that time was composed of John Pitcairn, chairman; Edward Ford, Emory L. Ford, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, A. U. Howard, A. L. Conger and George W. Crouse. In 1897, Mr. Pitcairn purchased the interests of the

Fords and was elected president of the corporation. He resigned that office in 1905, and was succeeded by W. L. Clause. The board then was as follows: John Pitcairn, chairman; Ethan Allen Hitchcock, W. L. Clause, Charles W. Brown, W. W. Heroy, W. D. Hartupée and Clarence M. Brown. The present board of directors consists of John Pitcairn, chairman; W. L. Clause, Charles W. Brown, W. W. Heroy, E. B. Raymond, Clarence M. Brown and Edward Pitcairn.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has twenty-eight warehouses, located in various cities of the United States. Every warehouse carries stocks of rough and polished plate glass, plain and beveled mirrors, and bent glass, also a full line of paints, varnishes, brushes and painters' supplies. In all of these lines the company is the largest jobber in the world. The warehouses also maintain retail stores for the sale of glass and paints, and many of the branches operate plants for the manufacture of mirrors, thus offering an advantage to the furniture manufacturer. A number of the warehouses maintain plants for the manufacture of art glass. The company employs competent artists for this purpose, and furnishes special designs for churches, auditoriums and residences. When its first plant was in full operation, the company employed about five hundred men; it now employs about seven thousand. The present capitalization is \$22,750,000.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is not confined to the United States. About 1902 it purchased the Courcelles plate glass factory, in Belgium, made extensive additions to the building and equipment, and reorganized the Courcelles Plate Glass Company. The product of this factory is sold in all parts of the world.

This colossal concern has completely revolutionized the method of manufacturing plate glass, and other manufacturers throughout the world have followed and profited by its example. Between 1900 and

1904, after spending over a million dollars in experimenting, the company developed the *lehr annealing process*, which more than any other factor has helped to revolutionize the manufacture of plate glass, and this process since has been adopted by all other manufacturers engaged in this industry. In all its transactions the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company always has been above suspicion. The voice of criticism never has been lifted against it. The capital stock has represented real values, and the watchword of the company has been "Success with Honor." This magnificent organization is indeed a monument to the genius of John Pitcairn.

Seldom does a man so active and successful as Mr. Pitcairn take the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he always has manifested. A Republican in politics, he has been too busy to take an active part in public affairs or to become a candidate for office, but he frequently is consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance and his penetrating thought often has been of benefit to public movements.

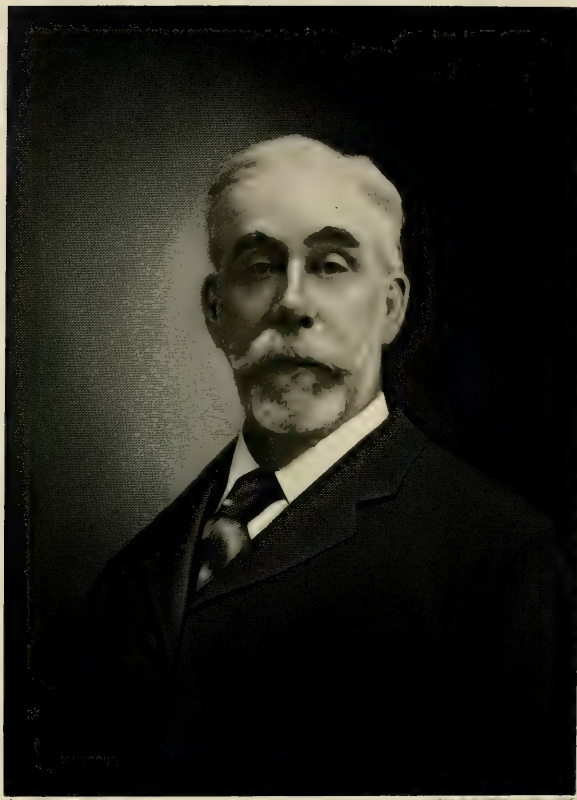
The interests which claim Mr. Pitcairn's attention are many and varied, and to each he gives careful consideration, allowing none to suffer for want of close and able thought and unwearied assiduity. He is president and director of the C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Company, the Loyal Hanna Coal and Coke Company, and the Pittsburgh Valve and Fittings Company, and a director of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, the Columbia Chemical Company, the Michigan Chemical Company, the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia and the Owosso Sugar Company. While not a club man as that term generally is understood, he holds membership in a number of social organizations, including the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Union League and the Art Club of Philadelphia.

A profound thinker and deeply interested in religious subjects, Mr. Pitcairn is a be-

liever in the doctrines of Emmanuel Sweenborg. He is a member of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, and chairman of the corporation of the General Church of the New Jerusalem of the United States, an organization having complete jurisdiction over the civil affairs of the Church, as distinguished from matters ecclesiastical. The Academy of the New Church, at Bryn Athyn, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was endowed by Mr. Pitcairn, who was one of the founders of the institution and always has been identified with its progress. Mr. Pitcairn is earnestly and actively interested in the work and well-being of the Swedenborgian church and, as one of its foremost laymen, has accomplished more in its behalf than perhaps any other man in the United States.

As president of the Anti-Vaccination League of America, Mr. Pitcairn is prominently identified with that cause. He wrote an article on "The Fallacy of Vaccination," which appeared in "The Ladies' Home Journal" for May, 1910, and later was published in pamphlet form.

The personality of Mr. Pitcairn is that of a man fully equal to the discharge of the strenuous duties devolving upon him and to the fulfillment of the grave responsibilities connected with the positions he holds. Those who are familiar with his fine appearance cannot have failed to observe how well it illustrates his character. The high-bred face, with sensitive, patrician features, accentuated by white hair, moustache and goatee, the keen, kindly eyes that look one straight in the face, the square jaw and firm chin, so indicative of decision,—all bespeak a nature of quiet intensity, a born leader of men. He has the indefinable, unmistakable gift of "presence," conveying the impression of a dominating magnetic personality. His manner is at once dignified and gracious, and his countenance, though resolute, indicates a genial disposition. In listening to the deep, flexible tones of his well modulated voice, one instantly becomes aware



H. B. Chess.

that the speaker is a man of purpose. His capacity for friendship is in proportion to his other capabilities and explains the loyalty and affection which he inspires in both associates and subordinates.

On January 8, 1884, Mr. Pitcairn married Gertrude Starkey, a daughter of Dr. George R. and Caira (Skelton) Starkey. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn, two died in infancy, and a daughter, Vera, died in 1910. The surviving children are: Raymond, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Theodore, a student at the University of Pennsylvania; and Harold F., a pupil at the Academy of the New Church. Mrs. Pitcairn, who died in 1898, was a woman of fine fibre and delicate culture, full of grace and self-possession, to which was added the charm of domesticity. She was in all respects fitted to be the helpmate of her gifted husband.

Combined with a social temperament, Mr. Pitcairn possesses domestic affections of uncommon strength, and always after an absence rejoices to find himself once more at home. He has traveled extensively and has a wide acquaintance among the prominent men of the last half century.

Mr. Pitcairn is a native of a land whose sons have been leaders in the creation of the greatness of Pittsburgh and the development of Western Pennsylvania, and among them he occupies a foremost place. By the exercise of the qualities which made his race dominant in the Old World, he has carved out his fortune in the New, which he has made his debtor. As railroad official, manufacturer and man of affairs, his record is that of a patriot and a public-spirited citizen, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania holds his name in gratitude and honor.

CHESS, Harvey B.,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Masterful and impressive figures were the oldtime manufacturers of the Iron City. Practical thinkers were they, winning their

supremacy by superior brain-power—men of the type of the late Harvey B. Chess, vice-president of the Consolidated Expanded Metal Company, and at the time of his death the oldest manufacturer of nails and tacks in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Chess was a life-long resident of Pittsburgh, and was closely identified with every movement and interest essential to the welfare of his native city. Harvey B. Chess was born July 10th, 1843, in the South Side, Pittsburgh, and was a son of David and Dorothea (McGeary) Chess, the former, in his day, a well known nail and tack maker. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Harvey B. Chess was a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, but, like so many patriotic youths of that heroic generation, he abandoned the class-room for the camp and relinquished his books in order that he might do his part on the battlefield. Enlisting in Young's Battery, he served until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge.

On his return to his native city, Mr. Chess became associated in business with his father, and speedily developed rare if not distinctive executive ability, becoming noted for his aptitude in grappling with details and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. Upon the death of his father, in 1877, Mr. Chess became a partner in the business with his brothers, Henry and Walter Chess. In addition to the qualifications of a successful business man, Harvey B. Chess possessed inventive genius, devoting more than forty years to the study and designing of special machinery for his own lines of manufacture, thus becoming a machine designer and engineer of national reputation. It was mainly owing to his exceptional abilities that the scope of the business so greatly enlarged that the concern became in the course of time the Consolidated Expanded Metal Company, with its plant in Braddock. Until his retirement in 1907, Mr. Chess filled most ably the

office of vice-president of this widely known and prosperous organization.

Throughout the business career of this gifted man, capable management, unfaltering enterprise and a spirit of justice were well balanced factors, and while every department was carefully systematized in order to avoid all needless expenditure of time, material and labor, never did he fall into the grave error of regarding his employees merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary he recognized their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offered.

In all concerns relative to the welfare of Pittsburgh Mr. Chess constantly manifested a deep and sincere interest, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He was an honorary member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and an active member of the Third Presbyterian Church in the work of which he took a keen and generous interest.

No one could meet Mr. Chess without having the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood or without being attracted by his genial nature which recognized most heartily the good in others. His countenance was an index to his character, showing him to be pre-eminently a man to lean upon—a man upon whom men leaned. Rugged honesty and rock-ribbed integrity were structural qualities which constituted the cornerstone of the fabric of his fortune. Self-reliant, buoyant in dis-

position, strictly upright in all his transactions, he compelled the unquestioning confidence of men of affairs and won and held the devoted attachment of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Chess married, April 27th, 1882, Annie, daughter of James and Carolina (Stowe) Boles. They had two sons, Harvey B. and Phillip Sheridan Chess. Mr. Harvey B. Chess (2d) is president and treasurer of the Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies; he married December 27, 1907, Blanche E., daughter of William E. and Mary (Spencer) Leard, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Leard was of Birmingham, England. They have one child, Harvey B. Chess (3d). Phillip Sheridan Chess is associated with his brother in business.

Mrs. Chess, a woman of rare wifely qualities and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, was withal an accomplished home-maker, ever causing him to find, at his own fireside, a refuge from the storm and stress of the business arena. Mr. Chess was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations, and his beautiful home in the East End was a centre of gracious and refined hospitality.

The death of Mr. Chess, which occurred August 10, 1913, removed from Pittsburgh a manufacturer of the highest qualities, and a citizen who throughout a long and useful life had labored unceasingly for the advancement of her best interests. A man of valiant fidelity, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

Harvey B. Chess was a man of original genius, aggressive methods, far-sighted sagacity and stainless character. It is such men that Pittsburgh needs—it is men of this type that are needed by the country at large. They are the men who build up great cities and mighty nations.

WETHERILL, William H.,

Leading Manufacturer, Prominent Citizen.

The history of the Wetherill family, of Philadelphia, is one of deep interest both from the commercial prominence of the family and the peculiar historical associations connected with the name. Originally members of the Society of Friends, Samuel Wetherill, of the fourth generation, displayed such activity and patriotic ardor for the cause of independence that the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of the Friends saw in his conduct sufficient deviation from their "Ancient Testimony and Peaceable Principles" that he was disowned by them in August, 1779. This did not seem to dampen his ardor, for he continued his patriotic work, and was the prime mover in the movement that resulted in the organization of "The Religious Society of Friends," better known as "Free Quakers." Samuel Wetherill was the first clerk and preacher, three successive generations of his family having also held the office of clerk. The old patriot who would not hide his preferences under the sombre garb, was not only strong in his patriotism and in his religious fervor, but was a leader in the commercial world; was one of the promoters and managers of the "United Company of Philadelphia, for the Establishment of American Industries," a society called into existence by the imposition of the "Stamp Act." He established a plant on his home lot on South alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets, where he wove, fulled and dyed cloths. When dyes could not be obtained without great cost, he established a chemical laboratory for their manufacture, this being the foundation of the immense chemical and drug business that yet exists in the family name. He supplied well woven cloth to the Continental Congress from which soldiers' uniforms were made, and after peace was declared engaged in the drug business on Front above Arch streets, under the name of Samuel Wetherill & Son, his son Samuel

being his partner. "Wetherill's Drug Store" was long an ancient landmark, and their sons and grandsons were graduated and sent forth as manufacturing chemists. Samuel Wetherill & Son were the founders of white lead manufacturing in the United States, establishing a plant in Philadelphia in 1804, then abandoned textile manufacturing, and ever afterward were manufacturers of drugs, chemicals and paints. This great business is now conducted by descendants of Samuel, the founder, and under the present name of Wetherill & Brother has reached vast proportions. Probably no business in the city has existed so long (1762-1914) under one family ownership and name. So Samuel Wetherill, the Quaker patriot, who suffered for his zeal, deserves well of those who venerate patriotism, for the hardest battles are not fought on the firing line, but down in one's soul and when the old patriot faced ostracism and disgrace from the hands of his brethren he displayed a courage that deserves to be commemorated in enduring marble.

The Wetherills trace an English ancestry to the eleventh century. Burke's "Landed Gentry" refers to the Wetherell family as long seated in the county of Durham and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and describes the arms borne by family as "Argent two lions passant, guardant, sable on a chief indented of the last three covered cups or." This same coat-of-arms was brought to New Jersey by Christopher Wetherill in 1683, and is used by his descendants.

The history of the family begins in America with Christopher Wetherill, who came in 1683, settling in New Jersey, at Burlington, there owned a large land estate, was member of the Proprietary Council of the Province, 1706-07, filling other official positions, including that of sheriff of Burlington county in 1700. The line of descent to William H. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, is through Thomas, eldest son of Christopher and his wife, Mary Hornby, who died in

England in 1680, the mother of four children. Christopher had no issue by his two American wives.

Thomas Wetherill, born in York county, England, November 3, 1674, died in New Jersey, in 1749. He inherited the greater part of his father's lands in New Jersey, and was a wealthy land owner of the province, to which he came in 1683. He married Anne Fearon, June 22, 1703, "late of England, now of Burlington county," daughter of John and Elizabeth Fearon of Great Broughton, Cumberland county, England. Both Thomas and his father, Christopher, were prominent Friends.

Christopher (2), eldest son of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill, was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, February 26, 1711, died there in April, 1786. He inherited a large part of the lands descending from his father and grandfather in Burlington, Hunterdon, Morris and Essex counties, New Jersey, devising them at his death to his children, most of whom had moved to Philadelphia. He married, in 1735, Mary, daughter of Judge John Stockton, of the Common Pleas Court of Somerset county, New Jersey, and a sister of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. She was a granddaughter of Richard Stockton from Cheshire, England, one of the early settlers of Princeton, New Jersey, and a great-granddaughter of Richard Stockton of Malapas, Cheshire, England, baptized 1606.

Samuel, eldest son of Christopher (2) and Mary (Stockton) Wetherill, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 12, 1736, died in Philadelphia, September 24, 1816. As noted previously he became a Philadelphian of great public spirit, taking the liveliest interest in public affairs. His connection with textile manufacturing and the establishment of a drug store and chemical plant has been narrated, also his early connection with the "Free Quakers" after his disownment by the Society of Friends for

his patriotic ardor. The meetings of the "Free Quakers" were held at his house frequently until the erection of a meeting house at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets, still standing. The subscription fund for this church was contributed to by Washington, Franklin and many others. A lot was also granted them by the State of Pennsylvania on the east side of Fifth street, below Pine. Samuel Wetherill continued to preach after he became so feeble at eighty years of age that he was carried from his carriage to the church in a chair. He was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, chairman of the Yellow Fever Committee of that body in 1793, and was one of the most active members of the water committee. Samuel Wetherill married, April 5, 1762, at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Sarah Yarnall, born August 27, 1734, died July 27, 1816, daughter of Mordecai Yarnall, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends and granddaughter of Francis Yarnall, a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1711.

Samuel (2), eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Yarnall) Wetherill, was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1764, died there September 29, 1829. He was his father's business associate from youth, became a partner with him as Wetherill & Son in the drug and chemical business on Front street, and later in the white lead and paint establishment on Twelfth street, in which later his own sons and grandsons became partners. He was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council, as was his father, and later his son also became a member. He succeeded his father as clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, serving until his death. He married, April 24, 1788, Rachel Price, born January 28, 1766, died February 9, 1844, daughter of John Price, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Rebecca, daughter of General Jacob Morgan, of Morgantown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. William Wetherill, son of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Price) Wetherill, was born

in Philadelphia, January 21, 1804, and died at his summer home "Fatland," on the Schuylkill river, April 28, 1872. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and from the College of Pharmacy, but did not practice medicine in Philadelphia; was a partner with his brother, John Price Wetherill, in the Wetherill & Brother White Lead Works. He later took up his residence at the old family home, "Fatland," part of a large tract purchased by his father near the junction of Perkiomen creek with the Schuylkill river, originally containing 1,400 acres, and known as "Mill Grove on the Perkiomen." A portion of the estate had been sold out of the family, and was the home of John James Audubon, the famous ornithologist, for many years. Later it was repurchased by William H., its present owner, son of Dr. William Wetherill, and in his family summer home.

Dr. Wetherill married, July 6, 1825, Isabella Macomb, born February 22, 1807, died December 25, 1871, daughter of John William and Isabella (Ramsay) Macomb, granddaughter of William and Sarah Jane (Dring) Macomb, and cousin of Brigadier-General Alexander Macomb, the hero of Plattsburg, 1814, and commander-in-chief of the United States army at the time of his death in 1841. Dr. Wetherill and wife were the parents of a large and distinguished family, eminent in the professions, war and commercial life.

William H., son of Dr. William and Isabella (Macomb) Wetherill, was born January 20, 1838. He was educated in Philadelphia schools, and early in youthful manhood entered mercantile life with Samuel and William Welsh, well-known Philadelphia merchants and importers. After nearly ten years experience with that firm he established in business in Boston, Massachusetts, continuing there in successful operation until 1872, when the death of his honored father compelled a rearrangement of his plans. He returned to Philadelphia

and at once took his father's place in the Wetherill & Brother White Lead Works, being of the fourth generation to own and operate this important Philadelphia industry, known since 1831 as Wetherill & Brother, as successors of Samuel Wetherill & Sons. The connection begun in 1872, yet exists, William H. Wetherill being the official head of the firm, being now ably seconded by his capable sons of the fifth generation—Abel Proctor and Webster King.

During the Civil War, Mr. Wetherill enlisted and drilled with the Philadelphia Home Guards, attached to one of the Pennsylvania "Emergency" regiments, was sergeant of Captain Charles S. Smith's company, went to the front, and was at the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Wetherill's connection with church and philanthropic societies of Philadelphia has been long, continuous and valuable. For about thirty-five years he has been clerk of the Society of Free Quakers, succeeding his cousin, John Price Wetherill, and is of the fifth generation of his family to so serve the Society founded largely through the efforts of Samuel (1) Wetherill prior to 1780. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been especially interested and generous to St. Mary's Church, Locust, above Thirty-ninth street. In 1907 he caused to be erected a beautiful stone tower on that church, its graceful proportions terminating 110 feet above its base. This was in memory of his old friend, Harry Flickwir West, as is shown on a tablet placed in the room beneath: "To the glory of God, in loving memory of Harry Flickwir West, who died January 3, 1906, this spire is erected by his life long friend, William H. Wetherill." On October 20, 1907, the tower was dedicated with most impressive ceremony, and stands a memorial to friendship and generosity. The original plan called for a set of chimes, but the intent of the donor was prevented by the desire of the vestry to re-

tain the old bell cast by J. Wiltbank in 1838, the sound of which is so familiar to the residents of the neighborhood, and for which the parish has an affectionate attachment. The tower memorial windows to the sisters of Mr. West are also the gift of Mr. Wetherill.

His military record has gained him membership in George G. Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic; his political faith, to the Union League, of Philadelphia. He delights in the glories of his country's past, and holds membership in many associations historical and educational. These include the Pilgrims' Society of Massachusetts; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Historical Society of Montgomery County; Apprentices Library Association; Pennsylvania Forestry Association; Philadelphia Skating Club, and Humane Society, and other local societies, charitable and scientific. He is a life member of the House of Refuge Association and of the Zoological Gardens Association; Philadelphia Paint Club, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Jordan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Peabody, Massachusetts; and Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the latter body located in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wetherill married, October 4, 1865, Elisabeth Putnam, born May 27, 1842, daughter of Abel and Lydia (Emerson) Proctor, of Massachusetts; children: Alice Putnam, deceased; Edgar Macomb, deceased; Henry Emerson, M. D., graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, now practicing his profession in Philadelphia; Herbert Johnson, married Mary Rowe Dunn, and resides in Philadelphia; Abel Proctor, associated with the firm of Wetherill & Brother, married Sarah Reeve Mullen; Webster King, associated with his father and brother in Wetherill & Brother, married Georgine Vaux Cresson; Francis Macomb, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Elisabeth Putnam Wetherill deceased February 5, 1914.

The summer residence of the family is

the old "Audubon Home," a part of the tract owned by Samuel Wetherill, "Mill Grove Farm," on the banks of the Perkiomen, purchased in 1813. Since its purchase by William H. Wetherill many years ago, it has been greatly beautified, and is a most beautiful commodious country residence, and visited by members of Audubon societies and others from all parts of the country, the latchstring hanging out at all seasons of the year to any lover of Audubon ornithology, and those who wish to enjoy the view from the piazza, which Bayard Taylor, the historian and traveler, claimed was the most beautiful view along the beautiful Schuylkill river.

BENHAM, Silas Nelson,

Physician, Surgeon, Public Spirited Citizen.

The standing of the medical profession in Pittsburgh has ever been of the highest, and among those of its members who during the latter half of the nineteenth century most signally aided in the maintenance and increase of its prestige was the late Dr. Silas Nelson Benham, conspicuous alike as a skillful practitioner and a learned consultant. For a quarter of a century Dr. Benham was a resident of Pittsburgh, and both as a physician and a man occupied a place in the front rank of her citizens.

Silas Nelson Benham was born November 20, 1840, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and was the only child of Silas Nelson and Margaret (Grove) Benham. His father died when he was nine months old, and his mother married (second) February, 1846, Samuel H. Rial, of Washington, Pennsylvania. A woman of great strength of character and executive ability, her death occurred March 6, 1904.

Silas N. Benham was educated in his native town, first attending preparatory schools and then entering Washington College, now Washington and Jefferson College. He read medicine with Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, and afterward, during the



S. N. Penhau

winters of 1863-64 and 1865, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, graduating from its medical department. The course of Dr. Benham's medical education was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. At that crisis in our history, sharing the patriotic ardor of the youth of his generation, he enlisted as a army surgeon, and for three years served with credit on the staff of his uncle, General Henry Benham, in a West Virginia regiment.

In 1864, Dr. Benham came to Pittsburgh and opened an office on Third avenue. Thenceforth, to the close of his life, he remained a resident of the Iron City, being continuously engaged in the active practice of his profession. His thorough equipment, eminent abilities and unwearied devotion to duty caused his rapid advancement to the commanding position which for so many years was his. As a physician of the regular school he was enthusiastic in his efforts to elevate the standard of the medical profession.

Conspicuous among the services which entitle Dr. Benham to the gratitude of posterity, was the founding of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, in which he was largely instrumental. With this beneficent institution his name will ever be inseparably associated, and it constitutes a most appropriate monument to his memory. He was at one time physician to the Mercy Hospital, and at the period of his death filled the position of surgeon to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Society and the Allegheny County Medical Society, at one time serving as president of the last named organization.

As a citizen, Dr. Benham was intensely public-spirited, and no movement having for its object the welfare of Pittsburgh found him unresponsive. He affiliated with the Republicans, but his professional duties left him little time for active participation

in politics and prevented him, with two exceptions, from holding office. These exceptions were made in the interest of the cause of education, which he had ever deeply at heart. For several years he served as a member of the second ward school board and for a time represented that ward on the central school board, where he held the position of chairman of the high school committee. Dr. Benham was actively and prominently affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a Thirty-second degree Mason, member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221; Duquesne Chapter, No. 193, Royal Arch Masons; and Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his co-operation in vain. He was a member of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

As a highly intellectual man of many brilliant attainments, Dr. Benham was eminently fitted for the high position which he long held in the medical fraternity. He enjoyed, to a remarkable degree, the affectionate regard of all who knew him, possessing much personal magnetism and having a manner at once dignified and winning. His countenance bore the impress of a noble character, showing him to be what he was—a true gentleman and an upright, courageous man.

Dr. Benham married (first) July 27, 1866, Nellie, daughter of Robert H. Rand, of Meriden, Connecticut, and they were the parents of two sons—Robert Rand, and Edwin, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Benham died April 27, 1872, and Dr. Benham married (second) February 20, 1889, Margaret Lee, daughter of the late Wilson and Hannah (Lee) Miller, and granddaughter of Reuben Miller. Sketches and portraits of Wilson Miller and his father, Reuben Miller, appear elsewhere in this work. Dr. and Mrs. Benham were the parents of one daughter, Margaret Lee, who was married, November 12, 1913, to George

Bart Berger, of Pittsburgh, son of the late George Berger.

Mrs. Benham is a woman of culture, social grace and genuine philanthropy—the type of woman to be in all respects a fitting mate for such a man as her gifted husband. Dr. Benham was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations. His happiest hours were passed in the home circle and he delighted in the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Benham and her daughter are active in social and charitable circles. Their winters are passed in their beautiful North Side residence and their summers at “Beaumaris,” their lovely summer home on the shore of Lake Muskoka, Canada.

The death of Dr. Benham, which occurred November 3, 1890, was a distinct loss to the medical profession and to the city at large. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his talents, conforming his life to a high standard, and venerated, both socially and professionally, for his profound and comprehensive knowledge, his eminent abilities, his long and valuable services and the spotless purity of his moral character.

Dr. Benham, at the time of his death, lacked but a few days of the completion of his fiftieth year. Half that period had been devoted to the scrupulous and enthusiastic performance of strenuous professional duties. In a quarter of a century he had accomplished as much as a man of ordinary ability and strength of purpose could have brought to pass in twice that time. His life was consecrated to the advancement of medical science and the relief of suffering humanity. The record of his labors forms part of the medical annals of the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania.

CLARK, Joseph Nelson,

Soldier, Physician, Manufacturing Druggist.

Prominent among those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of

medicine and pharmacy in the State of Pennsylvania and whose success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information, as enforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are so essential in this profession, is Dr. Joseph Nelson Clark, of Harrisburg. His paternal ancestors were from Scotland, his maternal from England, and both settled in Pennsylvania when that section of the country was still untrodden by white men, receiving their lands directly from William Penn.

John Clark, great-grandfather of Dr. Clark, according to early records appears as a private on “A Pay Roll of the Bounty of Captain Andrew Foreman’s Company of the Militia of York County in the State of Pennsylvania, guarding the Convention of Prisoners at Camp Security for the Months of November and December, 1781.” (See page 530, vol. 14, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, 1888). He had a son, William Clark.

James, son of William Clark, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was a miller and farmer, and where his entire life was spent. He married Margaret Nelson, and had children: Fanny, deceased; Mary; Joseph Nelson, whose name is at the head of this review; Lucinda, deceased; Hannah; Elizabeth, deceased; Murray; Emma; Samuel, deceased. William Nelson, great-grandfather of Mr. Clark, died in 1766. Colonel Samuel Nelson, his son, was commissioned captain September 11, 1776; commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Battalion of York County Militia, June 17, 1779. His son, William Nelson, married Frances Parks, and had a daughter Margaret, who became the mother of Dr. Clark.

Dr. Joseph Nelson Clark was born in Monaghan township, near Dillsburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1839. At the close of the first year of his life his parents removed to Cumberland county, and it was in the schools of Churchtown and the Normal School at Newville, Pennsylvania, the latter



J. Nelson Clark

now the State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, that his preparatory education was acquired. He was graduated from the Newville Institution in 1860, and received his diploma there. From his earliest youth the medical profession had had a great fascination for the studious lad, and he decided to make it his life work. He became a student in the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown, Washington, D. C., was graduated in the class of 1867 and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He took a post-graduate course of one year, being graduated from this with honor. St. Louis, Missouri, was the scene of his first medical practice, but at the expiration of one year he returned to the State of Pennsylvania, where he located in Mechanicsburg, and followed his practice with a very satisfactory amount of success. He served as president of the Female Collegiate Institute at York, Pennsylvania, 1870-71. The following year he removed to Harrisburg, and was continually engaged in the practice of his profession there until 1887, at which time he became identified with the drug trade. He purchased the proprietary rights of McNeil's Pain Exterminator, a remedy enjoying a world-wide sale, and his conduct of his business affairs has been on a par with the excellent work he did while exclusively engaged in medical practice. It is not often that one finds professional and business ability united in one person in so perfect manner as is the case with Dr. Clark. He has been frequently called upon to hold official position in other enterprises, and is president of the People's Savings Bank, and has served in the same capacity for the Twentieth Century Building and Loan Association and the Dauphin County Sabbath School Association. Until Dr. Clark removed to Mechanicsville in 1905, he was a member and elder for many years of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, of which he had been one of the founders, and had also been superin-

tendent of the Sunday school. He then became a member of the Presbyterian church of Mechanicsburg, and at the present time is superintendent of the Sunday school. While still living in Harrisburg, he was a director of the Harrisburg Young Men's Christian Association, and he has served as a representative to the General Presbyterian Synod and the General Assembly. He was a member of the Harrisburg School Board nine years, and served as secretary of this honorable body one year. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: A life member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined this body in 1877; member of Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, of Harrisburg; of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and National Proprietary Association.

Dr. Clark has always been of an intensely patriotic nature, and when in 1861 the call came from President Lincoln for men to serve three months, he was one of the first to respond, and his example was a source of inspiration to many others. At that time he was assigned to the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves. Subsequently he enlisted for three years, but served four, one of which was spent in southern prisons. He was an active participant in a number of the most important and fiercest battles of the Civil War, and was taken prisoner, the first time at Gaines Mills, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, languishing there two months. Two years later he was captured with his entire regiment at the battle of the Wilderness, confined in Andersonville Prison from May until September, and in the prison at Florence, South Carolina, from September until December 22, 1864. He was mustered out of service at Philadelphia, February 22, 1865, and after a short sojourn at his own home accepted a position in the War Department at Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1868. He is a staunch Republican.

Dr. Clark married, at Mechanicsburg, February 28, 1871, Kate E., a daughter of

Solomon P. and Elizabeth Gorgas, and has had children: William, a former druggist of Philadelphia, now with his father at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, wholesale druggist; Mary E.; Joseph Nelson Jr.; Raymond Perry; Edgar George.

CUNNINGHAM, Dominick O.,

Leading Manufacturer, Progressive Citizen.

Glass manufacturing is one of the industries claimed as Pittsburgh's own. The slight effort made to dislodge her from her position of glass supremacy has been rendered futile by the great natural gas belt of her district, and to-day the show windows of the world are viewed through plate glass made in Pittsburgh, and the various glass specialties which, for the most part, originate here, are sold in a market whose only confines are the four quarters of the globe. Conspicuous among the men instrumental in giving to our city this proud domination was the late Dominick O. Cunningham, for many years president of the D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, one of the long established representative glass concerns of Pittsburgh. Mr. Cunningham was also associated with the lumber business and was prominently identified with every movement tending to develop the best interests of his home city.

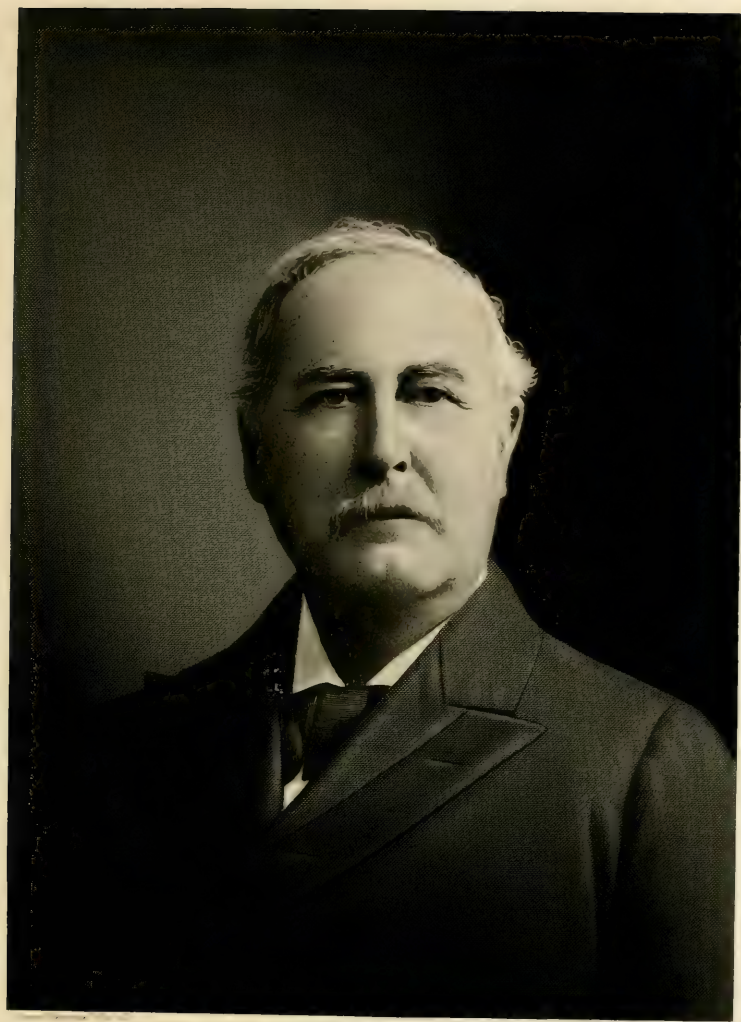
Dominick O. Cunningham was born November 23, 1834, in Allegheny county, and was a son of Wilson and Mary Ann (O'Connor) Cunningham. At a very early age he became associated with the glass business, receiving the most thorough training and acquiring perfect familiarity with every department of the industry. This was in the natural course of events as he might be said to inherit an interest in glass manufacture.

The successful and widely known glass manufacturing business so long associated with the name of Cunningham was established in 1849 by Wilson Cunningham, father of Dominick O. Cunningham. Asso-

ciated with Mr. Cunningham were his two brothers and George Duncan. The concern was known as the Pittsburgh City Glass Works, and from the outset was attended by prosperity. In 1865 the firm became Cunninghams & Ihmsen, and in 1878 the interest of Dominick Ihmsen was purchased and the style changed to Cunninghams & Company, the firm being composed of Wilson, Robert and Dominick O. Cunningham—the last-named becoming two years later sole owner of the business, which was then incorporated as the D. O. Cunningham Glass Company.

At this period the business embraced two extensive plants for the manufacture of window glass, bottles and fruit jars, one being situated at Twenty-second street and the other at Twenty-sixth, on Jane street, South Side. The equipment was of the most complete description, and the plants were recognized as among the representative works of Pittsburgh. This flourishing condition was mainly due to the keen vision, quick and sound judgment and organizing abilities of Mr. Cunningham. Another important factor in his success was his insight into character which enabled him to put the right man in the right place, while the unvarying justice and kindness which marked his conduct toward his employes elicited their warm attachment and secured their most loyal service.

Despite the strenuous and engrossing nature of his duties as head of this vast concern the tremendous vitality of Mr. Cunningham and his extraordinary speed in the dispatch of business made it possible for him to assume other responsibilities. He was senior member of the large lumber firm of Schuette & Company, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The political affiliations of Mr. Cunningham were with the protection wing of the Democratic party, and while he steadily refused to accept office, he gave the loyal support of a good citizen to all measures which, in his judgment, tended to further the welfare of



W. D. Hemmick

Pittsburgh, and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and events his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. With the financial interests of the city he was intimately associated as one of the incorporators and a director of the Manufacturers' Bank of the South Side. A liberal giver to charity, so quietly were his benefactions bestowed that their full number will, in all probability, never be known to the world. He was a member of Sts. Peter and Paul Church.

The leading characteristics of Mr. Cunningham—indomitable perseverance, boldness of operation, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, and integrity and loyalty to friends—were deeply imprinted on his countenance. Of fine personal appearance, strong and stalwart, his clear-cut, resolute features accentuated by a moustache, snow-white, as was his hair, in his latter years, and with the bearing of one unfailingly self-reliant, but ever most considerate of others, he looked the man he was. The eyes, with all their keenness, held in their depths the glint of humor and the firm lines of the face were softened by an expression of the greatest kindliness. No man ever recognized with more electrical quickness a business opportunity or availed himself of it with greater wisdom. He was loved and venerated for his sterling qualities of manhood and for the genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. Until a few months before his death Mr. Cunningham was actively engaged in business, and on March 26, 1911, he passed away, leaving the record of a man of purpose, one who lived up to the letter and spirit of his word and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. Mr. Cunningham was a man whose value, albeit appreciated while he was with us, could not be fully and truly estimated until after he had been taken from us. Strong, cheerful and courageous, leading the way in enterprises that made for the prosperity of others no less than

for his own, an upright citizen, a kind neighbor, a loyal friend—we do not realize how much we have depended on him until the strong presence is withdrawn and the kind hand is no longer held out to greet us. Dominick O. Cunningham was loved in his lifetime, and to-day his memory is cherished in many hearts.

OTT, Frederick M.,

Soldier, Lawyer.

Major Frederick M. Ott, a well known attorney-at-law of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose professional activity extends over a period of more than forty years, is a man of commanding ability and has risen to a place of distinction in his chosen profession. In other walks of life he has also distinguished himself, notably in military affairs, and has amply proven his bravery and patriotism.

The paternal founder of his family in this country was Johan Nicholas Ott, who is said to have emigrated from the Palatinate in 1735, and settled near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Nicholas, son of Johan Nicholas Ott, served bravely in the Continental army during the Revolution, removed to Harrisburg in 1781, and operated the Harris ferry. He bought land adjoining the ferry, on Paxton street, in 1797, and there built a tavern which he conducted until his death in January, 1800. Children: Nicholas; Mary, who married Henry Peters.

Nicholas, son of Nicholas Ott, was born February 22, 1781, died November 5, 1832. He married Margaret Kissecker, and had seven children, among them being Leander Nicholas Ott, born February 11, 1814, died February 8, 1897. His career was a varied one. For a time he was an attorney-at-law, then engaged in the lumber business at Harrisburg, later in the same business in Camden, New Jersey, and finally resumed it in Harrisburg. He removed to Susquehanna township in 1861. For a number of

years he was occupied as a civil engineer, and made State surveys. During the first three years of the Civil War he was active in organizing troops at Camp Curtin, and also organized emergency companies in 1862-63. He married Caroline M. Heisely, and they had six children, of whom the two surviving ones—Frederick M. and Mary Heisely—are living on the homestead "Kittatinny Farm." In the maternal line of Mr. Ott, many members have been distinguished in military affairs, as statesmen, and in various professional lines.

Major Frederick M. Ott was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1850. The public schools of his native city furnished him with his early education, and from them he went to the Harrisburg Academy, at which he was a student from 1862 until 1866. In the last mentioned year he matriculated at Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1870. Taking up the study of law under the preceptorship of his father, he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, as an attorney, May 13, 1873, and with the exception of the time spent in military service has been in uninterrupted practice of his profession. The principles of the Republican party have always been upheld by him, and he served as county solicitor of Dauphin county at the time when this office was still an elective one. He has served as a school director for almost a quarter of a century, and has been secretary of the board in Susquehanna township.

His military record is an exceedingly creditable one. Becoming a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1888, he was elected second lieutenant of the Governor's Troop, upon the organization of that body, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1890, and to that of captain in 1891. In this last rank he was reelected and commissioned for a number of successive terms. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War his company entered the

United States service, being known as the Governor's Troop, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. They were mustered in, May 13, 1898, and mustered out, November 21, 1898, having participated in the Porto Rican expedition. Captain Ott was in command of this troop during its entire period of service. In 1910 the Pennsylvania Cavalry was formed in two squadrons of four companies each, and Captain Ott was made major of the Second Squadron. Major Ott is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans of Dauphin county; of the Dauphin County Bar Association; and of Zion Lutheran Church, Harrisburg. Commendation is superfluous appended to the history of a man like Major Ott; his record speaks for itself.

McCONNELL, Alexander Daniel,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The name of Judge Alexander Daniel McConnell, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, is known as that of a lawyer and judge of marked ability and distinction. He is a man of most pronounced views on political matters, and an independent thinker along many lines. His profound and wide attainments, the clarity and keenness of his mind, combined with a character of the most uncompromising integrity, have won him the undeviating respect and confidence of the Bar and of the citizens over whom he has presided as judge.

The founder of his family in the United States was Daniel McConnell, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who was born in 1710. While yet a young man he came to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he married Peggy Kirkpatrick, a young woman of Scotch-Irish parentage. They had four sons and several daughters. Of the sons—Samuel, David, Hugh and Daniel—the first three were married to three daughters of Thomas Whiteside, an English gentleman who came to Lancaster county, Pennsyl-



Alexander D. McConnell

vania, in the eighteenth century and there married Margaret Porter. They had five daughters and three sons. The three daughters who married the McConnell brothers were Rebecca, Martha and Violet. Samuel, the eldest of the McConnell sons, married Violet, the youngest of the Whiteside daughters; Hugh, the youngest McConnell son, married Rebecca, the eldest of the Whiteside daughters; while David, of further mention, the second son, married Martha, who was the third of the five daughters of Thomas and Margaret (Porter) Whiteside. In respect to church connection the McConnells were Seceders of the old type, while the Whitesides were Presbyterians. In those days this difference was regarded as a very substantial matter, and the parents of the respective contracting parties, in each case, objected to the marriage on that account, but in each case the marriage took place in spite of objection.

David, second son of Daniel McConnell, was born in Lancaster county, in 1764, and removed to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. Of his twelve children, one died in infancy, the others all married, had families, and for the most part located in Western Pennsylvania. Of his direct descendants, many engaged in professional work, among these being: Judge McConnell, of this sketch; Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. David McConnell Steel, of New York City.

Daniel, eldest son of David and Martha (Whiteside) McConnell, was born in Lancaster county, April 19, 1794, and died in Salem township, Westmoreland county, March 8, 1865. He married Hannah McBride, who died April 14, 1884, whose father and grandfather, both named James McBride, were active participants in the War of the Revolution. They had three sons and seven daughters.

David Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Daniel and Hannah (McBride) McConnell, was born November 18, 1819, and died December 5, 1900. He married, October 31, 1844,

Harriet, daughter of John Steel and Jane (Christy) Sloan, both the Christy and Sloan families being identified with the history of Westmoreland county for more than a century. They had five sons and four daughters.

Judge Alexander Daniel McConnell, third son and child of David Kirkpatrick and Harriet (Sloan) McConnell, was born in Loyalhanna township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1850. Acquiring his elementary education in the public schools of Loyalhanna and Salem townships, he then attended Delmont Academy, and finally became a student at the Washington and Jefferson College. For some years he acted in the capacity of assistant to H. M. Jones, superintendent of the public schools of Westmoreland county, then located in Greensburg in September, 1873, and became a teacher in the public schools there. Not long afterward he was elected to the principalship of these schools, a position he filled with ability until June 1, 1876. In the meantime he had also devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1877, upon the motion of Senator Edgar Cowan, he was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county. Since that time he has been identified with legal affairs in various capacities. He read law in the office of the late Judge James A. Hunter, and has always given his political allegiance to the Republican party. He rendered excellent service as chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1878, and in 1879, when he was nominated by his party for the Legislature, he succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority greatly, which was to be considered a success in so far, as the county had always been overwhelmingly Democratic hitherto. His party nominated him for Congress in 1882, but the rule of rotation gave the nomination to Fayette county that year. In 1889 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but the party was defeated in that and several succeeding years.

In 1895 a law was enacted allowing two judges to the Tenth Judicial District, and Governor Hastings, on practically the unanimous endorsement of the Westmoreland county bar, appointed Judge McConnell to this office, June 17, 1895. He received the Republican nomination, and in November of the same year was elected for a full term of ten years by a majority of about 3,000. April 15, 1905, he was without opposition nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself, and on July 3, following, he was endorsed by the Democratic County Committee and his name directed to be placed on the Democratic ticket as the candidate of that party. Many important questions have been settled by Judge McConnell, and his decisions have been upheld by the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State. June 18, 1902, Westminister College conferred on Judge McConnell the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which during the last century has been conferred on only four other members of the Westmoreland county bar.

Judge McConnell married, March 24, 1876, Ella J., eldest daughter of Adam J. and Emma (Eyster) Turney, of Greensburg; granddaughter of Rev. Michael Eyster, a Lutheran minister, who died in Greensburg; and great-granddaughter of Rev. John William Weber, a pioneer Reformed minister, who established numerous churches in Western Pennsylvania. They have had children: Richard Kirk, was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, now a practicing attorney in the Greensburg courts; A. Turney, was a clerk in the bank of the Barclay Trust Company, of Greensburg; Alexander, who studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and is now in practice in Greensburg; Emma E., and Robert Sloan.

Judge McConnell has always been greatly interested in the cause of higher education, and is one of the trustees of the Morrison

Underwood fund, which its donor devoted to certain educational purposes. He is an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensburg; a director of the Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg; and a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of Philadelphia, and of Philanthropy Lodge, No. 518, Free and Accepted Masons. His services are in great demand as an orator, and he is especially noted for his talent in making addresses, of whatever nature they may be. A recent example of his art in this direction was on the occasion of the unveiling exercises at the old St. Clair Cemetery, August 15, 1913, when the new monument erected by the Masonic fraternity of this district over the grave and to the memory of Major-General Arthur St. Clair, was unveiled and dedicated. As an example of the style of Judge McConnell, we give an extract from this dedicatory address:

General St. Clair gave wholly and without reserve a brave, noble, deedful life, to the service of his adopted country, in the days of its dire need—and that country, when it had become rich, and he had become poor through the assumption of debts that were in fact the debts of his country, allowed him in his old age to feel the pangs of poverty and to die under circumstances as pathetic as the circumstances that attended the tragic life and death of Lear. * * St. Clair was of distinguished lineage. Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," speaks of the "lordly line of high St. Clair." Had he chosen to do so, he could have lived a life of comfort and ease in his native land—enjoying the inherited honors of his titled ancestors. But that, young St. Clair could not do—for he had in him something better than noble blood; he had a noble soul, which forbade his resting at ease and enjoying unearned honors. He followed the drumbeat of war to a new world, where a man's worth is measured by what he himself is, and not by what his ancestors have been.

ROEDEL, Henry Heisler,

Physician, Financier.

To reach the age of eighty years is not an unusual achievement among men, but to

reach that age and retain the vigor of middle age, marks Dr. Roedel as a wonderful man mentally and physically. The beginning of his life was as remarkable as his latter career, for at the age of three years he began attending what might be called a kindergarten school. Thus his active life covers a period of seventy-seven years, and its fruition is not yet reached.

Dr. Henry Heisler Roedel, born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1832, is a son of P. Jacob and Justina (Diller) Roedel, the former a shoe manufacturer. During the Mexican war he contracted with the United States government to furnish the army with shoes, a contract that was honorably fulfilled by Mr. Roedel. As stated, Dr. Roedel began attending school at the age of three, spent about one year in the public school, and then studied under private tutelage until fifteen; after an interim of three years he returned to the Lebanon Academy, preparatory to going to Gettysburg. He developed tubercular symptoms, and under medical advice, for the time abandoned the college course contemplated, and was sent into the western part of the State, where at Coleraine Forges and Tyrone, in two years' time, all tubercular symptoms subsided. He returned to Lebanon, entered the office of Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857.

His father, desirous of retaining him at home, purchased half an interest in George Waltz's large bookstore, which was conducted by Waltz & Roedel for upwards of six years. A very promising offer from Shorb, Stewart & Company, his former employers when living among the mountains, induced him to consider the matter seriously. His father furnished these firms with many goods during the year (Mrs. Shorb was his grandmother's sister); in fact, the offer was so liberal that his father even thought it should be accepted, so with his consent Dr. Roedel moved to Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania. The firm more

than redeemed their promise. He spent nearly six years in this community and while they were very laborious, they were very satisfactory, being both pecuniarily and professionally successful. During this period a fellow practitioner lay sick for quite a while; during it he attended to his practice; later another died, causing more work to fall into his hands. No one could be found to settle the estate. Out of sympathy for the widow, who was a daughter of a physician at Pittsburgh, he undertook to settle the estate, though obliged to give \$20,000 security, and after considerable time it was done very satisfactorily to the family. The added labor began to tell. The tax was too great. He left the field very reluctantly, having made many warm friends; he had organized the first Lutheran congregation here, which built a church and purchased a parsonage; and introduced a method by which the parsonage would be paid for in five years, and the church was free of debt when dedicated.

His father again came to the rescue, telling him to come to Lebanon, take charge of the store, and half of the income should be his, without investing a penny. Remaining in this capacity nearly three years, one day his father remarked he thought he had better "put up his shingle" again, as he was out of the store more than in. Quite a number of physicians had died during his absence, and there seemed to be a want which he undertook to fill. Dr. Reidnaur had always been his father's family physician, and they were close neighbors. He was married to Dr. Roedel's mother-in-law's sister, and had three sons, the oldest on his way from Gettysburg being drowned at Harrisburg. The second lost his life from an infected wound obtained in the dissecting room; the youngest, after graduation and a trip to medical schools in Europe, upon his return obtained a large practice. An acute attack of pneumonia carried him off; and his mother had preceded them in death.

After his father's death in 1888, Dr.

Roedel succeeded him as director in the Lebanon National Bank, and as treasurer and secretary of the Berks & Dauphin Turnpike Road Company, and settled his estate. He took charge of his brother Jacob's estate, the latter being an epileptic and disqualified from doing business for himself; became his partner in business until his brother's death, and then settled his estate. It took Dr. Hare, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, more than an hour to persuade him that it was his duty to become a member of the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital. He thought younger men should do the work and shoulder the responsibility. So the Good Samaritan Hospital, originating in a small house, with cramped quarters, by its efficiency and successful treatment of the sick and maimed, overcame the prejudices of its enemies, that its coming gave rise to, that it was just another name for a poor house, the small beginning has by its earnest friends been replaced by the very creditable building, now occupied, and furnished with all the conveniences desirable. In 1903 Dr. Roedel, with A. B. Gloninger, one of the surgeons, thinking their days of usefulness in the Good Samaritan Hospital had ceased, established the Lebanon Sanatorium. From the annual report issued they are assured that their leaving was not detrimental to it, but that it is still growing in favor; while the more than two thousand surgical and medical cases treated, with the more than six thousand office patients treated at the Lebanon Sanatorium, proves that the change was timely, progressive and profitable.

At no time were the two above named institutions rivals, because, based upon opposite principles—the former upon an eleemosynary basis, fairly well sustained by the citizens and with the aid of the commonwealth's semi-annual appropriations, enabling it to make both ends meet; the latter, upon the supposition that the community was not only able but willing to pay for medical and surgical services privately

rendered at home. Hence in the new enterprise, wards were supplanted by separate rooms in which patients could have the privacy of a home, and might be attended by their own family physician, if desirable. The result proved the correctness of the originators' method. Quite a number of persons, who had been restored patients, practically demonstrated their gratitude by furnishing rooms in the sanatorium.

Dr. Roedel married, December 2, 1858, Susan, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church at Lebanon, Pennsylvania. The family consists of a son and three daughters. The former, after graduating from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, read medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and is now practicing at home. The daughters are: Mary E., Emma M., and A. Louisa, who is married to Rev. George Fulton, a Presbyterian clergyman now located at Mechanicsburg; they have three children—Henry, Francis and George Jr.

COCHRAN, Richard Ellis,

Life Underwriter, Financier.

The activity of Richard Ellis Cochran in the business world has conclusively proved him to be one of the representative citizens of the community. His family is an ancient one, and a brief record of the earlier generations is of interest in connection with the life work of Mr. Cochran.

The name is derived from the Barony of Cochrane, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. In the reign of Alexander III., Warden de Cochrane was a witness to grants of land in county Argyll, made by Dongal, son of Swaine, to the Earl of Monteith, and his successor swore fealty to Edward I. of England. William Cochrane obtained from Queen Mary charters of the land and Barony of Cochrane, which became the family seat. Sir William Cochrane, of Cowden, was devoted to Charles I., was raised to the

peerage as Baron Cochrane, of Dundonald, and was created Lord Cochrane, of Paisley and Ochiltree. John Cochrane, one of the descendants of the Earl of Dundonald, crossed to the North of Ireland in 1570, and his great-great-grandsons, James, Stephen and David, emigrated to America and were the progenitors of the Cochran families in this country, the final "e" having been dropped long before. A settlement was made in what is now known as Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. John, a son of James Cochran, removed to Delaware, near Middletown, and married Mary Ellis.

Dr. Richard E. Cochran, son of John and Mary (Ellis) Cochran, was born September 1, 1785, and died in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, during the cholera epidemic of 1854. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, and was an active participant in the War of 1812. He was a physician in Middletown and Wilmington, Delaware, until early in 1824, when he removed to Columbia. He was a member of the Delaware Assembly, 1822-23, and in 1836 was a Henry Clay elector for Lancaster county, being an ardent Whig. In the same year he was a member of the Reform Convention which amended the constitution. Dr. Cochran married Eliza F., a daughter of Dr. Thomas Evans, and had: 1. Thomas E., lawyer, State Senator in 1840-43, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania in 1859, and member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1872-73. 2. John Jefferson, of further mention. 3. Lieutenant Richard E., of the regular army in Florida and among the Indians of Arkansas and Kansas; served under General Taylor in the Mexican War, and fell at Resaca de la Palma, just after he had entered the intrenchments captured from the Mexicans. 4. Theodore D., journalist, soldier and statesman, editor of the "Columbia Spy" and "The Old Guard"; member of the Legislature, 1844-45; lieutenant of volunteers in the Mexican War;

captain during the Civil War. 5. Mary Frances.

John Jefferson Cochran, son of Dr. Richard E. and Eliza F. (Evans) Cochran, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 20, 1816, and died May 12, 1879. He was a child when his parents removed to Columbia, Pennsylvania, and he learned the art of printing in the office of the "Columbia Spy," then edited by his brother. In association with his brother, Theodore D., he continued the publication of the "York Republican" until 1852, having purchased this paper when he removed to York in 1835. He then sold the paper, having been appointed to the office of postmaster of York in the meantime, and filled this office until 1853, when he removed to Lancaster and became identified with coal mining operations at Shamokin under the firm name of Cochran, Peale & Company. Later, in association with his brother, he purchased and published several other papers, having during this period been appointed postmaster of Lancaster by President Lincoln, an office he held until 1868. He was then appointed newspaper clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., holding this office until it was abolished. Subsequently he again engaged in the editing and publication of various papers, and was identified with this class of work until failing health obliged him to abandon it in the fall of 1878. Mr. Cochran married, in October, 1839, Catherine, born at York, Pennsylvania, 1818, died there in 1884, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Gartwan) Baumgardner, of German descent. Children: Thomas Baumgardner, editor and statesman, married Anna Margaret Pearsol; Richard Ellis, whose name heads this sketch; Elizabeth Frances, Ellen Louisa, and Anna May, died in infancy; Catherine C., died at the age of seventeen years; John Jacob, died in infancy; Henry Baumgardner, one of the proprietors of "The Examiner"; Alma, married — Schreiner; Alice B., married Charles R. Morrell, of

Merchantville, New Jersey; John Jacob, a coal merchant of Lancaster, married Anna Keller; Flora May, deceased, married James A. Romeyn, of Hackensack, New Jersey; Elizabeth G., deceased; Ella Louisa, died young.

Richard Ellis Cochran, son of John Jefferson and Catherine (Baumgardner) Cochran, was born at York, York county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1849, and was educated in public and private schools of New York and Lancaster counties. He was still very young when he learned the printers' trade in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later became interested in coal mining operations very largely from which he retired in 1873. He then engaged in the life insurance business, becoming associated with the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, and was advanced from time to time until in 1912 he became third vice-president and a director of this company at New York, with offices at No. 277 Broadway, New York City. His business career has been a most successful one, and he is connected with a number of other financial and industrial corporations. He is president and director of the National Dairy Supply Company of America; vice-president and director of the Hygeia Ice Company of New Jersey; director of the Crex Carpet Company; trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York; was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York City in 1896; and elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in America, in 1898.

Mr. Cochran married, at Philadelphia, November 4, 1875, Annie Geise, born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1857, a daughter of George Bockins, and a descendant of an old family of Philadelphia. Children: 1. Elizabeth Bockins, born in Philadelphia, October 15, 1876; married, June 5, 1902, William E. Bliss, president of the E. A. Bliss Company, of Meriden, Connecticut. 2. Ethel, born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1882; married, June 5, 1902, Ward Coe

Pitkins, and resides in Englewood, New Jersey. Children: Ward Coe, Elizabeth F. and George DeWitt. 3. Helen B., born at Englewood, New Jersey, November 15, 1886; married John Forsyth Jr., of that town, and has one child: Helen.

Mr. Cochran is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, New Jersey, where he has resided a number of years, and is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 444, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia. He was appointed chief of staff to General Horace Porter, of New York City, in the great McKinley campaign parade of 1896; was on the staff of General Horace Porter, with the rank of brigadier-general, in the McKinley inaugural parade at Washington, March 4, 1897, being in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division; and was in command of the Third Division of the McKinley-Roosevelt inaugural parade, at Washington, March 4, 1901, with the rank of major-general. He is a Republican, and a member of the Republican Club of New York. His social affiliations are with the Englewood Field Club and the Union League Club, of Bergen county; Automobile Club of America, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York City.

MARTIN, J. Rankin,

Lawyer, Financier.

Beaver county, Pennsylvania, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the State, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and professional lines, and in the latter connection the subject of this review demands recognition, as he has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Beaver

Falls since 1882. He is financially interested in a number of important business enterprises in Beaver county, and his honorable and straightforward methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world.

J. Rankin Martin was born in Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1852, son of James P. and Mary C. (Imbrie) Martin, both of whom were born in Beaver county and both of whom are now deceased. The Martin and Imbrie families are descended from stanch Scotch stock. James P. Martin was engaged in farming operations in the vicinity of Darlington, during the greater part of his active career, and he was a stalwart Republican in his political convictions. From 1876 to 1878 he served as sheriff of his county, and he acquitted himself with honor and distinction in discharging the duties connected with that office. He and his wife were devout United Presbyterians in their religious faith. They reared a family of eight children.

Under the invigorating influence of the old homestead farm, J. Rankin Martin was reared to maturity, and his rudimentary educational training consisted of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools of his native place. Subsequently he attended Darlington Academy, and after completing the curriculum of that institution he was engaged in teaching school for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated as a student in Westminster College, which he attended for two years. In 1876 he was appointed deputy sheriff by his father and he served as such for three years, when he entered the law offices of Agnew & Buchanan, under whose able preceptorship he studied law. He was admitted to practice at the Pennsylvania State bar, February 6, 1882, and immediately located at Beaver Falls, where he has devoted the major portion of his time and attention to a large and lucrative clientage during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912. He is counsel for

a number of prominent business concerns in this section of the State, and his practice extends to all State and Federal courts. In connection with the work of his profession he is a valued and appreciative member of the Beaver County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

Mr. Martin is a decidedly prominent factor in business and banking circles in this county. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Bank at Beaver, a member of the board of directors of the Beaver Trust Company, and director in the Citizens' National Bank at Monaca, Pennsylvania, in addition to which he is likewise interested in a number of other business enterprises of local importance.

In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and he has served as a member of the Republican county committee for many years. On various occasions he has been chosen as a delegate to State conventions, and in 1883 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of prosecuting attorney for Beaver county. He was incumbent of that office for the ensuing six years. In 1905 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county judge, but met defeat at the following election as the result of a combination. In the Masonic order he has passed through the circle of the Scottish Rite branch, and is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Martin was married, October 21, 1880, to Miss Anna M. Eakin, who was born in Beaver county, and who was a daughter of John R. and Margaret (Mitchell) Eakin, prominent residents of Beaver. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of three daughters: Helen, the wife of Oliver C. Hurst, of Beaver Falls; Margaret, wife of Frank M. Hoover, of Pittsburgh; and Mary, wife of Robert C. Mayer, of New York City. Mrs. Martin was summoned to the life eternal March 22, 1910, and her remains are interred in the Beaver cemetery. She was a woman of most gracious personality and her death is uni-

formly mourned throughout her home community.

Mr. Martin is a United Presbyterian in religious faith, and is an active factor in church and Sunday school work. He is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy; always courteous, kindly and affable and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, and his own splendid moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation. He is a member of the Beaver County Country Club.

ROTT, Louis,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Prominent and progressive! Two words full of comprehensive meaning which belong, by right of their achievements, to the men who have made, and are still making, the greatness and the fame of Pennsylvania. To none could they be applied with more absolute fidelity to truth than to the late Louis Rott, President of the First National Bank of Marshall, and officially connected with a number of the important industrial and financial institutions of his home city. During the thirty years of his residence in Homestead, Mr. Rott was conspicuously identified with the growth of its best interests and with the maintenance of its consequent prosperity and prestige.

Christian Rott, grandfather of Louis Rott, was a native of Germany, where his entire life was spent. He was a resident of the town of Isenhutte, where he was manager of iron works and occupied a position of influence. He married and had children.

Christian, son of Christian Rott, served for a time as a soldier in the German army and then studied veterinary surgery. Later he was employed in the silver mines belonging to the father of the celebrated specialist, Dr. Koch, and was also engaged in

making blacksmith's tools. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, becoming the first toolmaker in what was then Croghansville and is now the Twelfth Ward. He afterward accepted a position with Newmyer & Graff, with whom he remained until his retirement from active work. He was a member of the Lutheran Church on High street. Mr. Rott married, in Germany, Louisa Heiseike, and a native like himself of the duchy of Brunswick. Their children were: Frederick, of Pittsburgh; Christian Z. F., at one time a member of the firm of George A. MacBeth & Company, and now of California; Louis, mentioned below; and another son who died early in life. The death of Christian Rott occurred in 1875, in Pittsburgh. He was a man most estimable in all the relations of life, taking special interest in the education of his children and in preparing them to enter the world of business.

Louis, son of Christian and Louisa (Heiseike) Rott, was born October 22, 1844, in Badenhause, Brunswick, Germany, and was six years old when brought by his parents to the United States. His education was obtained in the schools of Pittsburgh, and at the age of fourteen he began an apprenticeship to the drug business in the retail store of W. J. Radcliff. After serving five years he was received into partnership, but one year thereafter the business was closed. Mr. Rott was then associated for sixteen years with the firm of B. L. Fahnestock & Company, wholesale druggists, acquiring during this period a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business and developing those remarkable executive abilities for which he was ever afterward distinguished.

In 1882 Mr. Rott removed to Homestead, where he opened a retail drug store on the corner of Ann street and Eighth avenue, and soon found himself at the head of a flourishing business. It was not long before he became a man of influence in the community, and his talents for finance did not



Louis Ratt

long fail of recognition. In 1888 he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Homestead, becoming its first cashier, subsequently he was elected vice-president, and finally president. By his wise administration of this office he became widely known as a financier of great sagacity and much aggressive ability, one in the inmost circle of those closest to the business concerns and financial interests which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city.

A man of action rather than words, Mr. Rott demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements which advanced the wealth and prosperity of the community. He was connected with the Homestead Brick Company, the Homestead Baking Company, and the Mifflin Land and Improvement Company, and was one of the organizers of the Homestead Building and Loan Association, serving twenty years as its secretary. He was also secretary of the Homestead Cemetery Company. These are but a few of the many enterprises in which he was financially interested and his duties toward each were faithfully discharged. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many trusts reposed in him to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue Mr. Rott stood in the front rank. Always an uncompromising Republican, he was one of those who, in 1872, voted for Horace Greeley, and was a member of the Republican committee from the time of the incorporation of that body. For ten years he was treasurer of the borough of Homestead, served for three years as school director and secretary of the school board, and for two terms represented his ward in the city council. In 1906 he was elected burgess, and made the first annual report ever made by a Homestead burgess. He served for three years as councilman in Bellevue. In 1911 he was elected as school director for a term of six years. He was active in fraternal circles, affiliating

with Homestead Lodge, No. 582, Free and Accepted Masons; Magdala Lodge, No. 991, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Boaz Council, Royal Arcanum; Amity Conclave, Heptasophs; Lincoln Castle, Ancient Order of Knights of Mystic Chain; also the Knights of Pythias, and Shiloh Chapter. He was one of the organizers of Magdala Lodge, the first lodge of its order in Homestead, and for many years served as its secretary. He and Mr. Andress selected the name and were successful in erecting, at an expense of \$40,000, what was then the finest lodge hall in Pennsylvania. He also helped to organize Homestead Lodge, in which he attained the rank of past master. He was past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonged to the Golden Eagles, and Andress Encampment and was a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders of the Gervaise Commandery of the Knights of Malta. Mr. Rott was baptized in the Lutheran Church in Germany, but after removing to Homestead became a member of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he served for many years as senior warden. No good work done in the name of charity or religion sought his coöperation in vain, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life.

The personality of Mr. Rott was that of a great-brained and large-hearted man, genial, sympathetic, and withal forceful and aggressive. He was beloved by his employes, his conduct toward whom was ever marked by the strictest justice and the most considerate kindness, and his sterling qualities of manhood commanded the respect of the entire community. Sincere and true in his friendships, he was a man who drew men to him and irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character.

Mr. Rott married (first) July 19, 1876,

Arabella Jeannette, daughter of Robert and Ann (Lafferty) McCandless. The former was one of the incorporators of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rott were the parents of the following children: Louis Edwin, connected with the First National Bank of Munhall; Robert George, clerk of the Carnegie Steel Company; Charles Henry, deceased; Albert John, of marked artistic ability in various directions; and another son who died in infancy. Mrs. Rott was before her marriage principal of the Sixteenth Ward school and an active worker in church circles. She died November 28, 1889. Mr. Rott married (second) his sister-in-law, Margaret Virginia McCandless, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, and in all respects fitted to be to her husband an ideal helpmate. Mr. Rott was devoted in his family relations and delighted to entertain his friends. His beautiful home was a center of hospitality, Mrs. Rott being one of the city's most charming and tactful hostesses. The whole family are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society.

The death of Mr. Rott, which occurred March 31, 1913, deprived the Keystone State of one whose business talents were of the highest order and who had long stood before the community as a splendid type of the citizen whose interests are broad and whose labors are a manifestation of a recognition of the responsibilities of wealth as well as of ability in the successful control of commercial affairs. His public and private life were one rounded whole, two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

Louis Rott was of the finest type of German-American citizen, true to his native land and loyal to his adopted country. Homestead remembers him with gratitude, and his name will live in the annals of Pennsylvania as that of one of the representative men of the grand old Commonwealth.

EDMONDS, Walter G.,

Real Estate and Insurance.

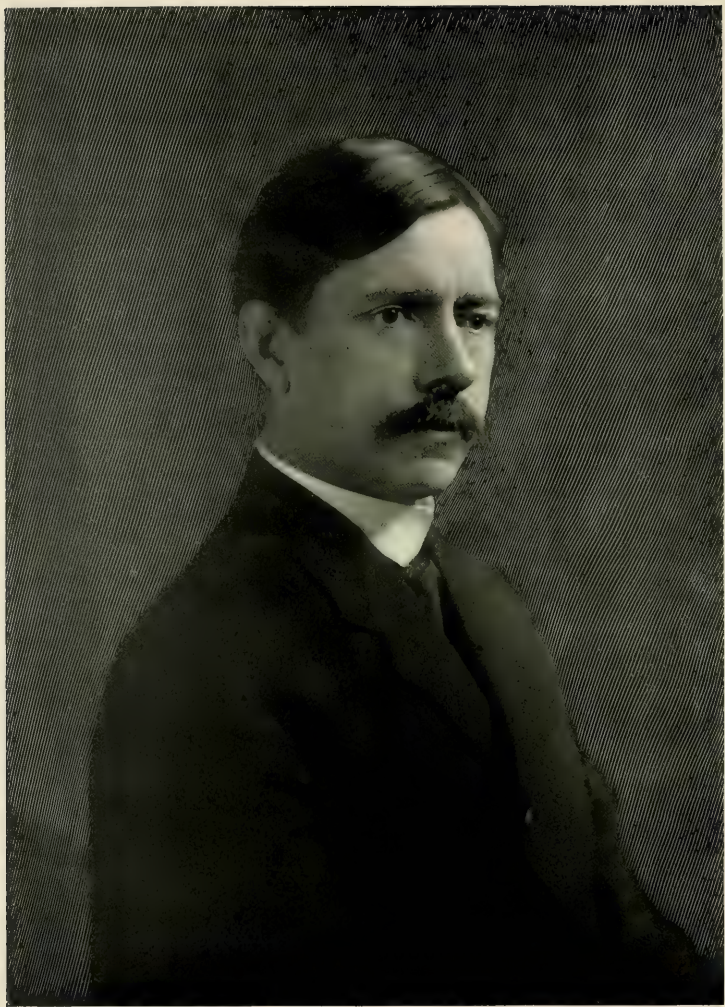
In a growing community, the field which is often most alluring to business, is real estate investment, and it is in this channel that the efforts of Walter G. Edmonds have been directed, and, happily, with no small success.

He was born in Bellaire, Ohio, May 1, 1882, son of Charles N. and Laura May (Alflick) Edmonds. His education was obtained in the public schools of Bellaire and Fostoria, and he was graduated from the high school of Muncie, Indiana, in 1899. His father's business was glass manufacturing, the pursuit of which took him to Muncie, Indiana, and later to Washington, Pennsylvania. Here both father and son were connected with the Perfection Glass Company, the former as sketch holder and superintendent, the latter as designer.

Abandoning the glass business, Mr. Edmonds was employed by the A. B. Caldwell Company Department Store for three years. At the end of that time, in 1907, he established a real estate and insurance office, conducting all branches of each, including buying, selling and renting real estate both in and outside of Washington, and the writing of all kinds of insurance policies—life, fire and accident. His business has grown rapidly and is conducted with the best class of people. His private interests are as owner of Washington county and Ohio coal lands and Washington real estate, and as treasurer of the Washington Drug Company. He is an energetic young business man.

He is a Republican in politics, well informed on all political questions, but never an office seeker or holder. He and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church, and are both active in church and Sunday school work.

He married, July 6, 1905, Anna E. Dougherty, daughter of Dr. George Alex-



W. C. Lyne

ander and Rebecca M. (Colkey) Dougherty. Dr. George Dougherty was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1840 with his parents, crossing the sea again in 1859 to obtain his medical education in Glasgow, Scotland. He was a prominent physician of Washington county for many years. His widow still survives him. Children of Walter G. Edmonds: Clarence George Dougherty, Margaret Rebecca, Walter Roy, Raymond Charles, Harold Franklin, and Dorothy Mae.

LYNE, Wickliffe Campbell,

Prominent Life Underwriter.

Wickliffe Campbell Lyne, Pittsburgh manager of the Union Central and senior ex-president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association, is a Virginian by birth, a Pennsylvanian by residence and business interests for more than forty years.

He belongs to one of the oldest and best families of Virginia, represented with distinction by Colonial and Revolutionary officers and by members of the House of Virginia Burgesses, Congress and President's Cabinet. The family came originally from Bristol, England—the resident town of William Penn—and brought with them the family's coat-of-arms, honored by the character and achievement of ancient Scotch and English ancestry.

William Lyne, his great-grandfather, was an ardent patriot of the American Revolution, serving on the Committee of Safety, 1775, and colonel of minute-men, 1776, and before and during the Revolution as a prominent member of the House of Burgesses, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Peyton Randolph and Edmund Pendleton being actively associated with him as fellow members. Prominent also in family connection were Colonel George Baylor, of Washington's staff; General Thomas Dunbar (descendant of Earl of Dunbar), of the French and Indian War, the commander-in-chief of the British

forces in North America after Braddock's defeat; Sir Richard Waller, "the Hero of Agincourt," whose capture of the French Prince of Orleans added the ducal crest to his arms, is in the direct line of descent on Mr. Lyne's mother's side—Mary Dunbar Edwards. The congressional tariff leader, William Lyne Wilson, author of the "Wilson Bill" and Postmaster General in Cleveland's Cabinet, was nephew of Dr. Robert Baylor Lyne, father of Wickliffe C. Lyne.

W. C. Lyne, after graduating in 1870 with honor in classics and sciences at Bethany College, West Virginia, engaged in educational work for fifteen years, serving with marked efficiency and success as principal of the Classical Academy at Burgettstown, Pennsylvania; Normal School, Claysville, Pennsylvania; principal of the Washington, Pennsylvania, high school, and for five years as principal of Park School in Pittsburgh; and lecturer for several years on literature and history in a normal college. His reputation for scholarly work brought him the offer of the chair of Latin and Greek at Bethany College, the chair of belles lettres from another honored institution of learning, the presidency of a normal college in Ohio, and of a State normal college in Pennsylvania. Declining these, he accepted the position of manager for Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia of National Life of Vermont, in which field his executive ability, unswerving integrity and business initiative made him conspicuously successful. He was recognized by the Governor of the State as one of the foremost underwriters of Pennsylvania. His services were sought by other larger corporations, and he accepted the general management in Pittsburgh and adjoining territory of the Union Central—the largest financial institution in Ohio, and one of the leading great life insurance companies. He was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters, served twice as chairman of the executive committee and once as president. His writings and discussions of

life insurance attracted wide attention and were favorably noticed by the European press; and his addresses before Alumni College Associations and State conventions were scholarly and forcible. He was one of the three Pennsylvania underwriters appointed to secure anti-rebate legislation at Harrisburg, and the successful passage of this bill was followed by similar statutes in over forty States.

Mr. Lyne has been identified with civic and public interests, serving on the directorate of a national bank, trust company, and insurance company, and as trustee of the Pittsburgh Art Society, the Mozart Musical Society, board of directors of Bethany College, Sons of American Revolution, and as a member of the Academy of Science and Art, Historical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and the Duquesne Club.

Mr. Lyne's children are: Wickliffe Bull, of Princeton, 1901; Robert Addison, Sarah Harman and Virginia Brown. His wife, Mary Winters, deceased, was a Colonial Dame by direct descent of Governors Henry Bull, William Hutchison and John Coggeshall, Colonial executives of Rhode Island and founders of Portsmouth and Newport.

BOOTH, James J.,

Large Contractor, Financier.

Few men in Pittsburgh are better known and none are more highly respected than is James J. Booth, for many years head of the famous contracting firm of Booth & Flinn, but now withdrawn from the arena of business. Mr. Booth has been for more than half a century a resident of the Iron City and is officially connected with a number of her leading financial institutions, being also closely associated with her political, fraternal and social life.

James J. Booth was born June 13, 1836,

in Dukinfield, Cheshire, England, son of Jonathan and Ellen (Hines) Booth, both of whom were bred in that neighborhood. In early life he was placed at work in a cotton mill, but ambition was a marked feature in his character and he was not satisfied to face a future circumscribed by the walls of a factory. Being denied his wish to learn the bricklayer's trade, he ran away from home in 1854 and came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he found employment on the river, but soon secured an opportunity to gratify his long-cherished desire. After learning the trade and for a time working both independently and as a journeyman, he began in 1869 to take contracts for street construction and buildings. In 1878 the firm of Booth & Flinn was established, and five years later began to manufacture brick. The work of the firm was for some years limited chiefly to street paving and they constructed many of the finest streets in Pittsburgh, including Winebiddle, Linden and Simon avenues and McPherson and Barton streets. They also paved Penn, Liberty and Second avenues with Belgian blocks. Gradually enlarging the original scope of their undertakings, they built in 1888 the Citizens' Traction railway and the following year the Central, soon becoming the leading contractors of Pittsburgh. At the present day this great concern builds railways and bores tunnels through mountains as easily as in earlier days it paved an ordinary street. This phenomenal success is mainly due to the systematic management, resolute courage and great tenacity of purpose of Mr. Booth. Fertile in resources and alert to seize opportunity, of kindly disposition and invariably just, he endeared himself to his associates and subordinates, winning their most loyal co-operation.

Mr. Booth has retired from the firm in order to devote more time to his extensive private interests. He is a director of the Commercial National Bank, the Commonwealth Trust Company and the Oakland



James J. Booth

Savings and Trust Company, holding the office of vice-president in the last-named institution. He is also a director in the National Fire-Proofing Company. Although no longer engaged in business he is the custodian of numerous interests none of which he allows to suffer for lack of close and able attention and industry.

Seldom, indeed, is it that a man as successful in business as is Mr. Booth takes the keen and helpful interest in civic affairs which he has ever manifested. Affiliating with the Republicans and always fully posted on the subject of politics, he is frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. As the owner of considerable real estate he has done much for the development of certain sections of the city, possessing as he does clear and sound judgment in regard to the dormant possibilities of landed property. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his co-operation in vain and his benefactions are bestowed with rare discrimination and thoroughness. He is president and director of St. Francis' Hospital, contributing liberally to the aid and support of other benevolent institutions. He belongs to the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania and is a past master in the Masonic fraternity, also affiliating with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights Templar. He is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, aiding generously in its work and support.

The career of Mr. Booth demonstrates the possibilities for successful accomplishment in the business world—possibilities that exist only for the man able to avail himself of them, and this Mr. Booth has abundantly proved himself to be. Through energy, perseverance and honorable dealing he has acquired not only a handsome competence but the respect of the entire community and a position of merited prominence. His skill as an organizer and his insight into character which enabled him to put the right man in the right place were

important factors in his prosperity. His face is that of the ideal self-made man, the man whose sources of success are in his own nature and not in outward circumstances. It is the face of one who has prospered not only by reason of strong will and exceptional ability, but by sterling integrity, a genial, kindly disposition and an unaffected liking for his fellow beings,—the face of a man who has smiled on the world and the world has smiled on him.

Mr. Booth married, March 4, 1861, Priscilla Jane, daughter of Samuel and Drucilla Turbot, of Irish extraction, and they are the parents of the following children: Ellen, widow of Harry E. Bray; Ulrich Dahlgren; Carrie; Ethel May; and Blanche Olive.

A man of domestic tastes, Mr. Booth has always been devoted to his home and family and it has ever been one of his greatest pleasures to gather his friends about him at his own fireside. He is one of the few now living who can remember the Pittsburgh of "sixty years since." Through a period of three score years he has watched the marvelous growth of the now world-famed city and nobly has he contributed to its promotion. May the Pittsburgh of the future be able to boast of many citizens of the type of James J. Booth!

MEILY, John Jr.,

Iron Manufacturer.

The lineal descent of John Meily (deceased) is from John Meily, born in 1776, died 1844, and his wife, who was a daughter of Martin Oberholzer, born 1733, died 1815. These are two ancient and well known Lebanon county families, and John Meily, for many years one of the leading manufacturers of Lebanon, was well known and highly esteemed in commercial and private circles over the State of Pennsylvania. He was a grandson of John Meily and son of Martin Meily, a well known character in Lebanon county history.

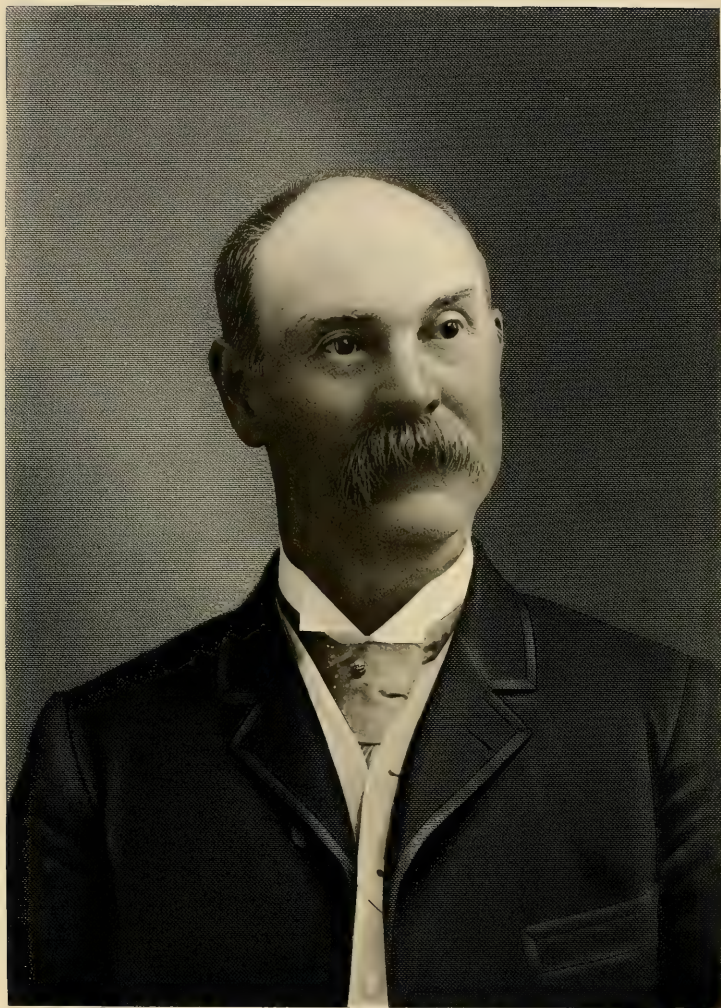
Martin Meily was born in 1801, and furnished a striking example of the self-made, self-reliant man, who rose in life by sheer power of will and energy. Reared upon the farm, he had none of the advantages of early education, but soon realized that this was too serious a handicap to carry through life. He learned the potter's trade, and also began a course of home study and reading that in a few years placed him intellectually far above his associates and prominently before the public. His fitness was recognized, and after reaching man's estate he was elected justice of the peace, re-elected, serving in all ten years, and for three years was a commissioned notary public. Being quick to see and avail himself of an opportunity for advancement, he seized such time as could be spared from his public duties and devoted himself to the study of law, particularly the law of real estate, affecting titles to property. He became an expert authority on this subject and was elected surveyor of Lebanon county. So highly was he regarded in this office that he was several times re-elected. His home was in Bethel township (now Lebanon), then Dauphin county, but prior to the birth of his son John, he moved to Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. Martin Meily married, in 1823, Magdalene Groh, born in 1798, daughter of John Groh, of Bethel township. Children: Benjamin; John (2), and Jacob.

John Meily, son of Martin and Magdalene (Groh) Meily, was born at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and died April 3, 1902. He was educated in the public schools and began business life as clerk in a Mechanicsburg store. Later he returned to the old home in Lebanon county, where he established a transportation business, both freight and passenger on the old Union Canal, with offices at Jonestown and Middletown, Pennsylvania. Later he was connected with a mercantile house in Philadelphia and resided in that city. About 1860

he engaged in the iron business, with which he was familiar, in partnership with his cousin, Henry Meily, at Middletown. In 1867, in association with Richard Meily and Lyman Nutting (now deceased), he built the Lebanon Valley Furnace, which in partnership with Richard Meily, he continued to operate until his death. This became one of the leading industries of Lebanon and its success was largely due to his thorough knowledge of every detail of the business, his wise executive ability, tact and high sense of honor, which guaranteed absolutely fair treatment to customers and employee alike. In addition to his iron interests he was president of the Lebanon County Insurance Company. He became well known throughout the State as an iron manufacturer and a public spirited influential citizen. In early life a Whig, he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party and was closely identified with its interests in Lebanon county, although never desiring office for himself.

Notwithstanding his preference for private life, he was once induced, while living at Jonestown, to accept a nomination on the Whig ticket for the State Legislature. Although elected by a large majority, he ever afterward declined all offers of public office. He used his personal popularity solely for the advancement of his political friends, and through them serving the county's best interests. For many years he was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, of Lebanon, a consistent Christian, and prominently identified with that congregation until his death. Few men enjoyed in higher degree, than John Meily, the respect and esteem of their fellowmen and his death was most sincerely mourned.

He married (first) Helen Halter of Washington, D. C., who was connected with leading Lebanon families. She died February 25, 1873. He married (second) Katherine De Huff, member of the old Lebanon family of that name, so well known in this portion of the state. Children of



John C. Wallace

John and Helen (Halter) Meily: James, of Philadelphia, deceased; John, of Lebanon; Mary, of Lebanon; Helen, wife of Edward M. Taylor, of Wilmington, Delaware.

WALLACE, John Clarke,

Manufacturer, Financier.

To her citizens of Irish birth, Pittsburgh owes an incalculable debt of gratitude, inasmuch as her world-fame as the industrial centre of civilization is largely the result of the versatile genius and indefatigable industry of these representatives of an aggressive and indomitable race. In the front rank of those Irish-born citizens who, during the closing decades of the nineteenth century, helped to make Pittsburgh great, was the late John C. Wallace, for many years president of the Wallace & Banfield Company, and for a quarter of a century known as one of the iron and steel magnates of his adopted city. It was, however, not alone with the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh that Mr. Wallace was identified. In all the essential elements of the life of his community he exerted a strong and beneficent influence.

John Clarke Wallace was born July 21, 1844, in Londonderry, Ireland, and was a son of John and Jane (Wallace) Wallace. The boy was educated in his native country, and at the age of seventeen emigrated to the United States. His brother Thomas, now of New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and a sister who became the wife of John C. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh, also came to seek their fortunes in the New World, another brother and sister, Moses and Sarah, remaining in Ireland.

For two years after his arrival in this country Mr. Wallace was engaged in the dry goods business, and in 1865 he opened a large shoe store at Liberty avenue and Market street. The remarkable success of the venture demonstrated both his innate ability and the extent to which he had prof-

ited by his brief experience. In 1878, in association with the late John C. Kirkpatrick, he engaged in the iron business, and the partners established a mill at Leechburg where they manufactured steel and iron by a process of their own. In 1882 Mr. Wallace, as president of the Wallace & Banfield Company, erected a tin plant at Irondale, Ohio, in which he retained his interest until it was absorbed in 1900 by the United States Steel Corporation. He showed marked ability in the execution of every detail of the important business with which he was connected, being not only a strong and capable officer, true to every trust, but a man who by his splendid personal qualities endeared himself to his brother officers and to all who came into close relations with him. His conduct toward his employes was marked by the utmost justice and kindness and in return he received from them such loyal service and enthusiastic attachment as are rarely accorded by subordinates to a man in his position.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare Mr. Wallace's interest was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. Politically he was a Republican, and as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, holding sound opinions and taking liberal views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. He was interested in many charitable and benevolent enterprises and was liberal in his gifts along the lines of religious and philanthropic effort. Possessing a remarkable faculty of discerning the dormant possibilities of real estate, he was the owner of much landed property and built the Wallace Block in Wilkesburg. For nine years he was a director in the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, with the work of which he was prominently identified. Among the leading characteristics of Mr. Wallace were

indomitable perseverance, boldness of operation, unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, unimpeachable integrity and unfailing loyalty to friends. These traits were stamped upon his resolute countenance and revealed in the searching glance of his clear eye. Genial and courteous on all occasions, he possessed a most attractive personality, and this, in combination with his sterling qualities of manhood, gained for him public confidence and esteem and the warm affection of a host of friends.

Mr. Wallace married, in Leechburg, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1878, Anna M., daughter of William W. and Hannah (Everson) Foale, and they became the parents of two children: Lillian Wallace, who is of charming personality and extremely popular in Pittsburgh society, and John Foale, who died February 8, 1904. Mrs. Wallace, a woman of rare wifely qualities and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, is prominent in the social and charitable circles of the city, continuing in her widowhood the benevolent labors in which she and her husband were so long united. Mr. Wallace was a man of strong domestic affections and the happiest hours of his busy life were those passed at his own fireside. The city residence of the family was a centre of hospitality as was their beautiful summer home at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

The death of Mr. Wallace, which occurred December 23, 1906, deprived Pittsburgh of one of her foremost citizens and most respected, able and high-minded business men, one whose every action was governed by the loftiest principles, who fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. John Clarke Wallace was a leader in the development of a colossal industry, a citizen earnest, upright and progressive, and a man irreproachable in every relation of life. Could there be a higher eulogy?

MILLER, Robert H.,

Physician.

While the general trend of migration in all ages of the world has been constantly westward, and the whole history of the United States, whether general or local or biographical, shows that this tendency has strongly operated in this country and profoundly affected the course of its affairs, exceptions are noted from time to time in the persons of individuals who have come from the more vigorous west to the older and more settled communities of the east, finding their best opportunity in a reversal of the general drift. Among these is Dr. Robert Horace Miller, the osteopathist, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who is a native of College Springs, Iowa. He was brought up in the west, received his whole technical education in the west, entered first into business in the west, and his parents are both still living in Iowa; yet his professional career has been wholly spent in the State to which his parents belong by birth, and to which he has in a later generation returned.

John H. and Elizabeth Taylor (Elgin) Miller were both born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, but had never met until they were settled in the trans-Mississippi region. Before removing to Iowa, John H. Miller had served in the Civil War. He enlisted three times, and his total service amounted to more than three years, in the 135th, 206th and 200th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments. Entering as a private, he was mustered out as a second lieutenant. In 1866 he removed to Iowa and settled near College Springs. About the same time the Elgin family removed and lived in the same neighborhood. Here Mr. and Mrs. Miller met and were married, and in Iowa their son was born, April 23, 1869. His father is still a farmer in Iowa.

Robert Horace Miller was brought up on the Iowa farm, assisting in the general work, and attended public school in the neighboring village of College Springs. Amity College is also at College Springs,

and here he studied after finishing his preparatory work. For three years he then taught school, after which time he was engaged in newspaper work at College Springs and at Clearfield, Iowa, for two years. In 1898 he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. On his graduation with the degree of Doctor of Osteopathy in 1900, he came directly to Washington county, Pennsylvania, for practice, and here he has remained and practiced successfully. The office which he then opened in the Brown Building he occupies to the present time. He is a member of the Western Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State, and the National Societies of Osteopathy. In politics he is independent; while always interested in matters of public importance, he has never sought office.

He married, June 20, 1901, Clara C., daughter of Rev. Horatio W. and Mary (McGinnis) Brown, of Wooster, Ohio. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, in which Dr. Miller is an elder. He is active in church and Sunday school work, a man of excellent reputation, highly esteemed as a citizen and as a man.

SAUL, Charles R.,

President of the "Columbia Storage Warehouses," Incorporated.

According to family records, the Saul family has been in this country for nearly two hundred years. It was of that sturdy German immigration which contributed so largely to the development of Pennsylvania, coming immediately after the English Quaker colonists who came with Penn. They gave their name to Germantown, in the outskirts of Philadelphia, hence they dispersed throughout the interior. As early as 1725 there were 50,000 German settlers in the province, and twenty-five years later they constituted one-third of the entire population. For some time they were averse to participation in political affairs, and on that account were overshadowed by

the English Quakers. Conditions changed, however, and in subsequent years they became a controlling political power, and for years it was a common remark that "as the Germans vote, so goes the State." But it must be said that in whatever period in the history of the commonwealth, the German influence was ever for the public welfare, and well ordered personal lives.

The Saul family emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania about 1720, settling first near Philadelphia but came to Berks county in the latter part of the eighteenth century, since which time the name has been frequent, in Maiden Creek and Maxatawny townships.

Jacob Saul, born in Maiden Creek township, in 1829, died in Leesport, Berks county, in 1882. He was for many years a trusted employee of the Schuylkill Canal Company, having charge of the locks and collecting the tolls for canal boat passage in the section of which Leesport was the principal point. He married, in Berks county, Mary Catherine Barlet, and left surviving issue: Martha, who married Isaac P. Merkel; Sallie who married Charles Schlear; and Charles Reuben.

Charles Reuben Saul, son of Jacob and Mary Catherine (Barlet) Saul, was born at Leesport, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1855. He was educated in the public schools there, and received a commercial training in a business college in Reading, Pennsylvania. He entered upon business life as bookkeeper for J. L. Stichter & Son, in Reading, proprietors of what was widely known as "The Old White Store," on the site of an old Indian trading post conducted by Conrad Weiser. After continuing in that occupation for about eight years, Mr. Saul located in New York City, where he engaged in the produce commission business. Later he established the Clinton Storage Warehouses at Thirty-fifth street, near Second avenue. In 1891 he greatly expanded his business by the establishment of the Columbia Storage Warehouses at

Columbus avenue and Sixty-seventh street, and in 1900 the business was incorporated as the "Columbia Storage Warehouses," with Mr. Saul as president, a position which he has continuously occupied to the present time, and with entire success, the establishment comprising five large storage warehouses, and one of the largest in the city of New York.

Mr. Saul is also actively identified with various financial and commercial institutions; he is a member of the directorate of the Gotham National Bank of New York City; and is a member and former president of the New York Furniture Warehousemen's Association. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and vice-president of the City Society of the Methodist Church of New York, and a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Church. His active support is given to numerous educational and humanitarian institutions. He is a trustee of Drew Seminary, at Carmel; a member of the board of managers and also treasurer of the New York Deaconess Home and Training School; and a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Society in New York City. In politics he is a Republican of the best type, ever consistently upholding lofty ideals of political conduct and public service.

Mr. Saul married, at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1878, Alice Stroud, born in Berks county, daughter of Edward and Susan (Hetrich) Stroud. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Saul: Lulu Mabel, born in Reading, Pennsylvania; married Charles S. Montgomery; children, born in New York City: Alice G. Montgomery, in 1896, and Katherine Smith Montgomery, in 1913.

HARGEST, Thomas S.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

The life of Judge Thomas S. Hargest, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is one of which

he may justly feel proud in every relation of life. His ancestral history is of considerable antiquity, and is English in both paternal and maternal lines. His father, William E. Hargest, was born in 1819 and died November 11, 1872. He married Rachel A. Taylor; who was born in 1827, and died in Harrisburg at the age of eighty years. They had children: Henry C.; William E.; Taylor Filmore; Mary, who married Charles H. Kemp; Rose Albia, who married Charles Raymond; John James, married (first) Susan E. Zarker, (second) Mary K. Whiteman; Jefferson S.; Thomas S.

Judge Thomas S. Hargest was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, November 24, 1846, and his early education was acquired in the public schools located near his home. All of his spare time was devoted to assisting his father in the cultivation of the market garden of the latter, getting this produce ready for the market, and helping to transport it there. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed with their family to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where they were occupied in the same manner as they had been in Maryland. The farm on which the family located in Harrisburg was in the eastern portion of the city, and the present residence of Judge Hargest is situated upon a portion of it. In the latter part of 1863, when he was but seventeen years of age, young Hargest collected a company of about thirty men, obtained military transportation for them to Washington, District of Columbia, and upon his arrival there, entered the Union army as a wagonmaster. Later he was appointed transportation clerk in the depot of the Quartermaster's Department, at Charleston, West Virginia; and in the fall and winter of 1864 as assistant-brigade wagonmaster, at Martinsburg, West Virginia, he furnished supplies to Sheridan's Army, then located in the Shenandoah Valley. On May 1, 1865, he was discharged from military service at Stephenson's Station, Virginia.



Mr. Hiram

During this period of military activity he had become acquainted with life in the more southerly States, and decided to make his home there. He accordingly located in Winchester, Virginia, and there commenced the study of law, in which he won so enviable a reputation subsequently. He had no preceptor, but he invested his savings in the books needful for the carrying out of his plan, and his determination and ambition, combined with an unusually level head, enabled him to carry out his purpose to a successful issue. August 6, 1867, after a personal examination before two of the circuit court judges—Judge Richard Parker, who had presided at the trial of the famous John Brown, and Judge John T. Harris, who subsequently represented the Virginia Valley of the Shenandoah in Congress—he was admitted to the bar, and became a leader in the legal fraternity in that section of the country. In 1868 Judge Hargest was appointed commonwealth attorney for Shenandoah county, Virginia, in place of Hon. Mark Bird who, although elected by the people of the county, was incapacitated by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judge Hargest made Mr. Bird his deputy, and gave him the fees and emoluments of the office. After the retirement of Judge John T. Harris, Judge Hargest was appointed early in the year 1869 a judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit Court of Virginia, by the then military governor of the State, General E. R. S. Canby, who was murdered by Captain Jack, the Indian chief. Until the admission of the State to representation in Congress, he also served as judge of the District Court of Appeals, and his sterling integrity and strict sense of justice gained him the approbation of all. Upon his return to Winchester, Virginia, he resumed his law practice there, and continued this until the death of his father late in 1872, when he removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which has been his home since that time. He was elected city solicitor of

Harrisburg in 1876, and was continuously re-elected to that office until his retirement from it in 1890, at which time he resumed his general practice of the law. Numerous important cases have been entrusted to him, among them being a number against the street railway companies, in which he defended the rights of the city, and gained his points. Judge Hargest is a member of Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, of Harrisburg. He recollects with pride having been present at a public reception tendered by President Lincoln, January 1, 1864, at Washington, District of Columbia. All his life he has given his active support to the principles of the Republican party, deeming them the best for the general good of the community.

Judge Hargest married, April 3, 1867, at Winchester, Virginia, Virginia, a daughter of William and Harriet Dieffenderfer, of German ancestry but born in Virginia; Mrs. Hargest died at Harrisburg, August 13, 1886. Children: William M., an attorney of Harrisburg, who has held professional official position for a number of years, married Clara Gallien; Ione Leila, married E. L. King, an attorney of Harrisburg. Broadminded and liberal in his ideas, Judge Hargest has been a leading spirit in many projects which were greatly to the benefit of the city.

FLINN, William,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

Hon. William Flinn, president and chairman of the firm of Booth & Flinn, Limited, contractors, has been for many years a prominent factor in the business world and in the political arena of Pennsylvania. As State Senator and member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Flinn has accomplished much for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and in local politics as well as in business his influence has always been exerted for the progress and improvement of his home city.

William Flinn was born May 26, 1851, in Manchester, England. His parents were both natives of Ireland. The year of his birth, his parents emigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where his father became a well known citizen. The boy William attended the city schools until the age of nine years, but though his life in the class-room ended so early he never abandoned the quest of knowledge, and few men have a wider range of general information. After leaving school the lad was variously employed in the brickyards until he became old enough to be apprenticed to the trade of brass finishing and gas and steam fitting. At the expiration of his time, with that aggressiveness which has ever characterized him, he became a contractor. From the beginning he was successful, and in 1877 formed a partnership with James J. Booth, under the firm name of Booth & Flinn, Limited. The enterprise prospered, and the concern is today engaged in general contracting of all kinds, many of the largest undertakings ever successfully carried out in the history of constructive work about Pittsburgh and in many other sections of the United States being placed to its credit. Of the construction of the Mount Washington tunnel (which created a new residence district for Pittsburgh in which thousands of workers in the city have found homes but fifteen or twenty minutes from the business centre), it may be said, without exaggeration that this masterpiece of construction was practically the means of creating new towns, and the strength of intellect and tenacity of purpose possessed by William Flinn were the agents chiefly instrumental in its execution.

In the conduct of his various enterprises Mr. Flinn has proved himself to be endowed with the power of handling large bodies of men and of co-ordinating their energies with skill and efficiency, at the same time avoiding the error into which a man of weaker brain and smaller heart would inevitable fall—that of regarding his

employees merely as parts of a great machine. On the contrary, he recognizes their individuality, making it a rule that faithful and efficient service shall be promptly rewarded with promotion as opportunity offers, a fact which has had no small share in determining his phenomenal success. His clear and far-seeing mind enables him to grasp every detail of a project, however great in magnitude, and this, combined with his marvelous facility in the dispatch of business, has made it possible for him to accept a number of responsible positions in different industrial and financial organizations. He is president and director of the Duquesne Lumber Company, the Pittsburgh Lumber Company, and the Pittsburgh Silver Peak Gold Mining Company; vice-president and director of the Sharon Water Works Company; and a director of the Arkansas Fuel Oil Company, the Arkansas Natural Gas Company, the Gulf Oil Corporation, the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company, and the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue, Mr. Flinn stands in the front rank, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, no good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks his co-operation in vain. He is vice-president and trustee of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital, a director and member of the executive committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, and a director of the Pittsburgh Maternity Dispensary. He belongs to the Duquesne and Union clubs.

In early manhood Mr. Flinn became actively interested in politics, but has only once consented to hold office in the municipality, that instance having occurred in 1877, when he was elected to the board of Fire Commissioners. For many years he has been a recognized power in the Re-

publican party, being invariably consulted in regard to all questions of moment. His public spirit and rapidity of judgment have enabled him in the midst of incessant business activity to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value, and his penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and from 1884 to 1912 he served as a delegate to Republican national conventions. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1894 and 1898 received the tribute of re-elections. While at Harrisburg, Mr. Flinn was a most important factor in legislation. He was the author of the famous "good-roads law," which has proved of such signal benefit to the State. He is an excellent public speaker, being versatile, logical and entertaining. For twenty years Mr. Flinn has been chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Pittsburgh, and in this position his wide knowledge of municipal affairs, combined with his capable and faithful discharge of duty, has made his services particularly valuable.

A genial man of optimistic spirit, the briefest conversation with Mr. Flinn reveals his ability and the versatility of his talents. Mentally and physically he is on a large scale. Six feet in height and weighing two hundred pounds, he is in every sense a formidable antagonist and a well-nigh invincible champion. He is a known quantity, with a genius for leadership, and it is said of him that "his headquarters are where he is"—a sentence which aptly describes the man. It may be said, too, that he has won by original ideas, whether it be in business or politics. His self-reliance never fails him and his accurate knowledge of men has enabled him to fill the various branches of his business with assistants who seldom fail to meet his expectations. His keen eyes, which send their searching glance through eye-glasses with a power which seems to pierce the very souls of those whom

he addresses, are yet kindly in expression, and his manner, quick and decisive though it be, is invariably courteous. Absolute honesty, unflagging interest in a multitude of different activities, a sense of humor, rare social tact and an unaffected liking for his fellow-beings—these are the traits which have made William Flinn what he is—one of the most popular men in the city of Pittsburgh or the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Flinn married, in 1874, Nancy Galbraith, and they are the parents of the following children: George H., Ralph E., W. A., Alexander R., Mary S., and Edith G. A man of strong domestic tastes and affections, Mr. Flinn is devoted to his home and family. "Braemar," his beautiful residence in the East End, is a center of hospitality and the scene of many social functions. The whole family are extremely popular in Pittsburgh society.

William Flinn is a man whose personality, in combination with his record as a business man and political leader, recalls the imposing figures of the old-time Pittsburghers—those pioneers who laid the strong foundation on which has risen the fair fabric of the present prosperity and prestige of the Iron City. He is one of the men who do large things. Both industrially and politically he may be called one of the makers, not of Pittsburgh alone, but also of Western Pennsylvania. Summoned by the Keystone State to serve her in positions of public trust, he has ably and faithfully fulfilled her behests, and there is little doubt that in the coming years she will require him to assume still greater responsibilities.

THE SPROAT FAMILY in America.

(Compiled from Family and Official Records by Harris Elric Sproat, Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania).

The name of "Sproat" is Danish; in earlier centuries it has been written "Sproutt" and "Sprout," but during the past two centuries Sproat.

Robert Sproat—Ancestry: Son of Sir

James Sproat, knighted during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This arms granted and confirmed 1581 to Sir James Sproat, of Kelfield, in the county of York, England, Knight or descendant of Elrick of Scotland. Arms, viz.: "He beareth azure three leopard faces or in chief, argent three mullets sable. Crest—On a wreath, or, boar's head carped." (Note ancient seal in the family). Descent from "Elric" and "Sproat," who settled in the East Riding of York at the invasion of England by William the Conqueror (see Domesday Book).

Personal—After leaving England he first settled in Jamaica, W. I., then came to America and acquired land in Duxbury, 1634; at Scituate, 1660; also at Middleboro, Massachusetts. (References, viz.: Hist. of Duxbury, by Winsor, page 320; Savage's Dictionary First Settlers of New England, vol. iv, page 158; Hist. of Scituate, Mass., page 340, by Deane). Died at his home in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1712. His will, among other children, mentions Ebenezer. Will dated 23rd November, 1711, probated December 11th, 1712. Reg. vol. 3, page 222, Plymouth County Registry of Probate.

Married Elizabeth (died after 23rd Nov., 1711), daughter of Henry Sampson, passenger in the "May Flower," arrived at Cape Cod, November 21st, 1620. Who married, February 6th, 1636, Ann Plummer. Will of Henry Sampson mentions his daughter, Elizabeth Sproat (see will and inventory recorded Plymouth Colony Wills & Inventories, vol. 4, part 2, page 94-95). (References, viz.: The May Flower Descendants, vol. 2, Apr., 1900, No. 2, page 119, vol. 2, July, 1900, No. 3, page 142, vol. 4, part 2, pages 94-95. The Pilgrim Republic, by Godwin, pages 184-187-294. Bradford's Hist. of Plimoth Plantations, pages 532-537. Savage's Dic. First Settlers of New England, vol. 4, page 10. Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, by Davis, part I, page 221, part II, page 226. Hist. of Duxbury, by Winsor, pages 67-90-240-300-348). Issue—Eight

children, viz.: 1st, Marcy, born 1661; 2nd, Elizabeth, born 1664; 3rd, Mary, born 1666; 4th, Robert, born 1669, died June, 1690, in Expedition to Canada; 5th, Anne, born 1671; 6th, James, born 1673; 7th, Ebenezer (see below); 8th, Hannah.

Lieutenant Ebenezer Sproat—Ancestry: Seventh child of Robert Sproat (see above). Personal: Born 1676, Scituate, Massachusetts; resided at Scituate and Middleboro, Massachusetts. Died September 20th, 1726, in 52nd year. His tombstone at Old Cemetery at the Green, Middleboro, Massachusetts. His will, dated 8th September, 1726, mentions wife Experience, and among other children his son James (see below). For references see under Robert Sproat (above mentioned). Married Experience Hawes, died November 9th, 1758, in her 74th year. Her tombstone in Old Cemetery at the Green, Middleboro, Massachusetts. Issue—Five children, viz.: 1st, Thankful, born 1705; 2nd, Abigail, born 1709; 3rd, Mary; 4th, James (see below); 5th, Ebenezer, died 1-23-1786, height 6ft. 4in., colonel during revolution, aide to General Washington at Cambridge, captain 1766-1775; a selectman in Middleboro, 1748; town clerk, seven years; town treasurer, two years; representative, 1755-1774; justice of the peace, 1775; major of First Regiment at commencement of Revolution (see Hist. of Middleboro, Town Records of Middleboro). He had issue, four children, viz.: (a) Ebenezer Sproat, born 1752, died 1805; he was uncommonly tall; a colonel in the militia. When the British took possession of Newport he performed a tour of duty with his regiment. He was the first sheriff of Washington county, Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and held that office fourteen years consecutively. Named by the Indians "Hettuck," i. e., "The Buckeye." (b) Thomas Sproat, lieutenant. (c) James Sproat, a lawyer at Taunton. (d) Samuel Sproat, died 1816.

Rev. James Sproat, D. D.—Ancestry: Fourth child of Lieut. Ebenezer Sproat (see

above). Personal: Born Scituate, Massachusetts, Apr. 11th, 1721, O. S. Graduated at Yale College, 1741; converted to Christianity under the preaching of Rev. Gilbert Tennant. Studied theology under Mr. Edwards, who was afterwards president. Degree of Doctor of Divinity by the College of New Jersey in 1780. Pastor at Guilford, Connecticut, 1743 to 1769, and at Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, from 1769-1793. At the breaking out of the Revolution he went into the Continental service as chaplain in the Army Hospital. He died October 18th, 1793, 73rd year, of yellow fever; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. His will mentions his wife Sarah, and among other children his son William (see below). (References, viz.: *Annals of American Pulpit*, by Sprague, vol. 3, page 125; *Harper's* for Sept., 1885; *Amer. Biog. Dic.*, 1857, by William Allen, D. D.; *The New and the Old, 1743-1876*, by E. R. Beadle, 2nd Presby. Ch.; *Encyclopædia of the Presbyterian Church*, by Alfred Nevin, D. D., LL. D., page 852; *History of Guilford and Madison, Conn.*, by Steiner, pages 328-329-331-337-339-407).

Married Sarah, died 11-14-1793, 72nd year, daughter of Major William Smith, the son of Chief Justice William Smith, at one time governor of Tangiers, appointed by Charles II. (References: *Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, vol. 2, page 442; *Colonial Hist. New York*, vol. 3, pages 417-420-664-685-767-818, vol. 4, pages 25-284-442-535-769-821-849-857-863-868-1137, vol. 5, page 107). Issue—Six children, viz.: 1st, Hannah, married Rev. Isaac Keith; 2nd, Olive, died 84 years; 3rd, William (see below); 4th, John; 5th, Ann, died 26th year; 6th, Sarah, married Joseph Spencer, died in her 88th year.

Major William Sproat—Ancestry: Third child of Rev. James Sproat, D. D. (see above). Personal: Born 1757, Guilford, Connecticut; of medium height, dark eyes, light handsome figure, easy in movements, pleasant manners, of few words, prudent

and careful in remarks. A merchant at Philadelphia. An original member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. During the Revolution was a sergeant, Kent County, Maryland, Company of Associators of Freemen of Maryland, under compact of July 26th, 1775; ensign Maryland Associators; first lieutenant 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Line, January 3rd, 1777; captain-lieutenant 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Line, 17th April, 1779; captain 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Line, 17th April, 1779; captain 3rd Regiment Pennsylvania Line, January 17th, 1781. Retired January 1st, 1783. Brevet major under Act of Congress. In battles at Valley Forge, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. (References, viz.: *Maryland Archives*, vol. xi, page 298; *Penna. Archives*, 2nd series, vol. 10, pages 490-491-451). Died October 11th, 1793, Philadelphia, in 36th year, of yellow fever; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Married, October 11th, 1792, Maria (died Oct. 17th, 1793), daughter of Colonel John B. Thompson, of Maryland. (Reference, viz.: *Matrons of the Revolution*, by Dr. Eagle). Issue—One child, James William Sproat (see below).

Colonel James William Sproat—Ancestry: Only child of William Sproat (see above). Personal: Born Philadelphia, July 3rd, 1793. Member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, in right of his father. Business, merchant. Military history: In defence of Philadelphia, September 8th, 1814, to January 2nd, 1815. Captain of Germantown Blues, a light infantry company attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Pennsylvania Militia, stationed at Marcus Hook. Commissioned by Governor Findlay to be colonel of 47th Regiment of Militia, in 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, and commissioned by Governor Snyder, captain of Germantown Blues, September 8th, 1814. (From Official Records. See also *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. i, page 330 (ed. of 1877).) Died Au-

gust 15th, 1821, in 29th year, Philadelphia; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Married, September 24th, 1812, Margaret Statira Lindsay, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, died April 30th, 1828, in 31st year; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. Issue—Three children, viz: 1st, Harris Lindsay Sproat (see below). 2nd, Dr. William Sproat, born August 31st, 1814, died August 21st, 1840; graduate of Princeton, N. J., also Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College; married; no issue. 3rd, Spencer Sheepshanks Sproat, born September 8th, 1815, died July 4th, 1841; single; graduate of Princeton, N. J.; attorney-at-law.

Harris Lindsay Sproat, Esquire—Ancestry: Eldest child of James William Sproat (see above). Personal: Born August 7th, 1813, Philadelphia. Educated at Lawrenceville Academy, New Jersey; graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, at age of seventeen years. Graduated at Yale College Law School. Studied law in the office of John Sergeant, Esq., of Philadelphia. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar, June 26th, 1852. Practiced law in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Philadelphia. Member of the Presbyterian church, Philadelphia; member of Lodge No. 51, F. and A. M., Pennsylvania. Member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, in right of descent from his grandfather, and vice-president of the Society. Died January 19th, 1872, Philadelphia; buried Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Married, July 21st, 1845, to Caroline Hutchins, born May 1st, 1821, Philadelphia, died September 20th, 1876, Philadelphia, daughter of William Sheepshanks and Ann Spencer. Issue—1st, Harris Elric Sproat (see below). 2nd, Olive Elrica Sproat, married Charles W. Sparhawk, Philadelphia. 3rd, William Sheepshanks Sproat, died single. 4th, Caroline Sproat, married Henry Darrach, Esq., Philadelphia.

Harris Elric Sproat—Ancestry: Eldest child of Harris Lindsay Sproat (see above). Personal: Born Philadelphia. In 1876 re-

moved to Chester county, Pennsylvania. A graduate of civil engineering. Elder, superintendent of Sabbath school, and treasurer Presbyterian Church at Dilworthtown, Pennsylvania, thirty-one years. Member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, in right of descent from great-grandfather. President of said Society. Ex-governor of the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America. Member of the Society Sons of the Revolution. Director Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia. Member and on board of directors of Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812. Member Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia. Member of the Historical Society of Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Married Eudora Maria Heylin, daughter of the late Isaiah B. Heylin, and Maria B. Stevenson, both of Philadelphia. Issue—Six children, all living, viz.:

1st, Harris Lindsay Sproat, born Philadelphia. Educated West Chester State Normal School. Admitted to Philadelphia bar, November 12th, 1900; to Chester county bar, 1902. Appointed, 1905, Assistant District Attorney of Chester county, and served in that capacity for six years until elected in 1911 the District Attorney of said county. Married Eleanor Brinton Ramsey, daughter of Samuel Dickey Ramsey, attorney at law, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. Issue: Harris Elric Sproat (2nd).

2nd, Mildred Sproat, born Chester county, Pennsylvania; married Hon. William Butler Jr., of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Issue: 1st, William Butler (3rd); 2nd, Caroline Butler.

3rd, Eudora Adele Sproat, born Chester county, Pennsylvania; married Theodore Fassitt Furness, of Philadelphia.

4th, Elric Sparhawk Sproat, born Chester county, Pennsylvania.

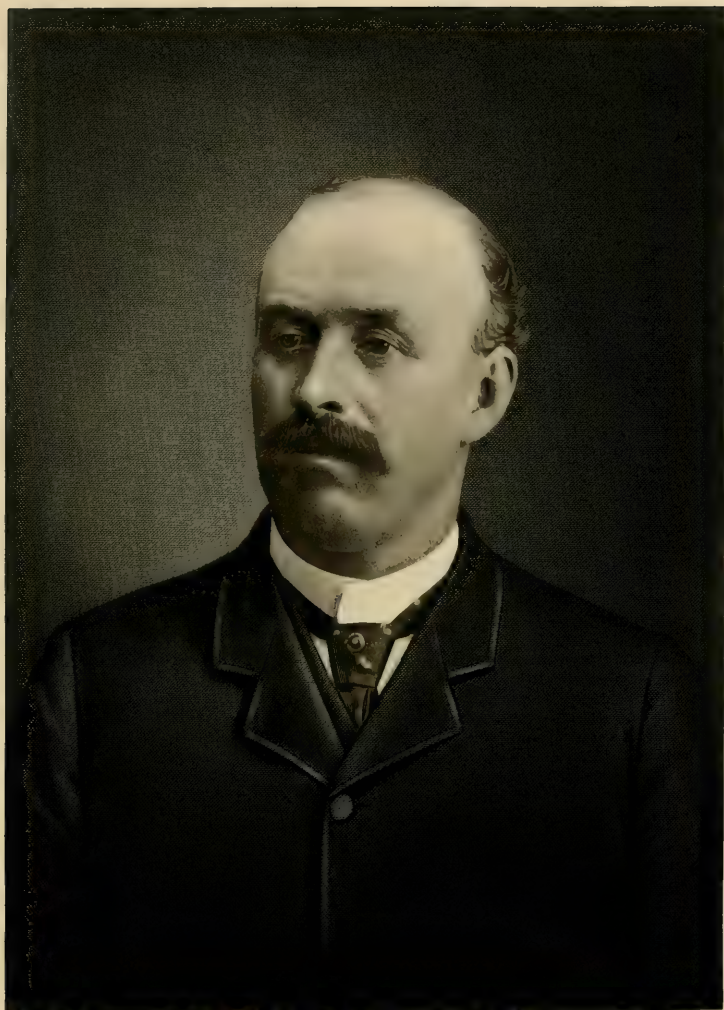
5th, Caroline Darrach Sproat, born Chester county, Pennsylvania.

6th, Ronald Sheepshanks Sproat, born Chester county, Pennsylvania.

KELLY, Edward,

Financier.

Pittsburgh owes no small measure of her preëminence to her citizens of Irish birth and parentage. Their versatile genius and



Edward Kelly Jr

indomitable energy have been felt as vitalizing and expanding forces in every one of the essential interests of their adopted city, imparting impetus to their progress and breadth to the scope of their transactions. Conspicuous among those who, during the last forty years, have represented the real estate interests of the Iron City, was the late Edward Kelly, junior, at one time president of the City Insurance Company, and for many years vice-president of the Washington Trust Company. Mr. Kelly was for nearly half a century a valued citizen of Pittsburgh and was intimately associated with her political, religious and social life.

Edward Kelly was born October 26, 1845, in county Galway, Ireland, a son of Michael and Anne (Reilley) Kelly. At the age of twenty-eight he emigrated to the United States and settled in the old Fifth Ward of Pittsburgh. He immediately associated himself with an uncle in the real estate business, and was thenceforth continuously identified with that line of endeavor. He was for many years in business for himself in the downtown section of the city, and was one of the best known real estate men in Pittsburgh. Few were held in higher honor—none, indeed, could be, for his integrity was absolutely unimpeachable and every agreement which he made, whether verbal or written, was invariably carried out to the letter. About ten years before his death he retired from active business and was thenceforth chiefly engaged in looking after his private interests which included large real estate holdings throughout the city.

As a progressive and at the same time wisely conservative business man, Mr. Kelly was regarded as a safe adviser and his influence in all boards upon which he served was potent. For six years he was president of the City Insurance Company, retiring during the last year of his life, and at the time of his death he was one of its directors, a position which he had held for a long period. He was one of the founders of the old Washington National Bank which was

taken over by the present Washington Trust Company, and of the latter organization he was for many years vice-president. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare Mr. Kelly's interest was deep and sincere and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. During his earlier life he was active in politics and for some time served as treasurer of the school board of the old Fifth Ward. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, no good work done in the name of philanthropy or religion sought his coöperation in vain. From the time of his coming to Pittsburgh to the close of his life he was a member of St. Paul's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, and for a number of years previous to his death served on the church committee. He also belonged to the committees in charge of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and St. Joseph's Protectory, being deeply interested in all forms of church work and enterprise.

The fine, open, strongly-marked countenance of Mr. Kelly, lighted by a pair of keen blue eyes, showed him to be what he was—a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man with whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than as a bar to progress. A man of action rather than words, he demonstrated his public spirit by actual achievements which advanced the prosperity and wealth of the community. To whatever he undertook he gave his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to him to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry. His many estimable qualities of head and heart surrounded him, in private as well as in public life, with a large circle of influential and warmly-attached friends. He was an exemplary citizen and a true gentleman.

Mr. Kelly married, November 26, 1884, Clementine, daughter of Willis and Ellen (Staton) Hodgson, and they became the parents of the following children: Edward, a priest of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, of Pittsburgh; Willis M., John

C., Helen A., Nanna L., Clementine B., Hilda M., Clare A., and Madeline M. Mrs. Kelly, a woman of rare wifely qualities and admirably fitted by her excellent practical mind to be a helpmate to her husband in his aspirations and ambitions, is a most accomplished home-maker, and Mr. Kelly, the ruling motive of whose life was love for his family, ever found at his own fireside a refuge from the storm and stress of the arena of business.

In the death of Mr. Kelly, which occurred March 20, 1913, Pittsburgh sustained the loss of a business man of marked force whose career well exemplified the power of constant labor well applied, especially when the effort is joined with personal qualities which command the esteem and respect of our fellow men. Such men are indeed rare, and, whenever found, are an honor to the community in which they reside. Among the many tributes to the character and work of Mr. Kelly was the following resolution adopted by the Washington Trust Company:

Resolved, That in the death of Edward Kelly, junior, the Washington Trust Company has met with a loss which it most keenly feels, and the vacancy caused by his demise will be difficult to fill. Modest and retiring, a man of few words, he was nevertheless a man of action and energy. He could be depended upon to perform the task assigned to him with thoroughness and fidelity. It was these qualities, as well as his ripe judgment, which made him such a valuable official to this institution. He was a kind husband, a devoted father, a sincere friend and a real God-fearing man.

To words such as these what could be added? Are they not the highest eulogy?

MURRIN, James B.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The present mayor of Carbondale, Mr. James B. Murrin, is an eminent lawyer of that place, where he has been practicing his profession along general lines for more than half a score of years. He is a native of this city, where he was born November 30, 1874,

being the son of John Murrin, now deceased, who was an extensive coal operator here some years ago.

Mayor Murrin was a student at the Carbondale High School, and after completing his studies there entered upon a three-year collegiate course at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. At the conclusion of the latter course he entered the law office of James E. Burr, where he remained for eighteen months; he was then admitted to the bar, and has since engaged in the active practice of the law in this city. His admission to the bar covered all the courts, State and Federal, from the United States Supreme Court down; and he has appeared with great success before all. He has obtained most enviable recognition in his practice, and is a member of various legal societies and other important organizations. He belongs to the Pennsylvania State, Lackawanna County, and Carbondale Bar Associations; and is a member of the board of directors of the Liberty Bank of Carbondale, of which he is also counsel.

Mr. Murrin has for many years been prominent in Democratic political circles in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and has been delegate to various conventions; he is now vice-chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. In the year 1911 he was elected mayor of Carbondale, and so far has proved a most able and efficient administrator of municipal affairs. His prompt action in removing from office the Carbondale Board of Health when, during the outbreak of small-pox in August, 1912, that body proved by its dilatory and ineffectual methods that it was incapable of dealing with the emergency or of checking and controlling the situation, won for him the very high regard of the community and the country at large. Mayor Murrin took entire charge of the matter; he closed the churches, schools, theatres, and all other places of public assemblage, and called in the State authorities. This action quieted the dread apprehension of the public in Carbondale and

surrounding towns, and met with the hearty approval of the press and high medical authorities.

Mayor Murrin is unmarried, devoting all of his interests to his high office and the active practice of the law. He has extensive real estate holdings and other financial investments, outside of the estate of his father, which is still being conducted in its entirety. He is a man in the prime of life and the full vigor of his faculties; and the outlook for an even more distinguished career in the future, with fuller and more ambitious service in the affairs of his country, is a brilliant one. He has the courage of his convictions, is prompt, strong, and independent, and has made a wise and able executive. The people of the city whose interests he has so well upheld and protected, owe him a debt of gratitude and affection which they are ready and willing to repay.

Mayor Murrin is one of a family of five brilliant brothers. Dr. Joseph S. Murrin, one of the best known of these, after having graduated at the High School and taken the course in the Medical Department of Georgetown University, has become successively a member of the staff of Georgetown Hospital; the Episcopal Hospital and the Children's Hospital, both at Washington, D. C.; and the New York Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. Mr. Frank Murrin, also a graduate of Carbondale High School, is now general manager of the Murrin mining interests. Mr. John Murrin, graduating at Carbondale High School and the School of the Lackawanna at Scranton, entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1907, completing a four-year course in three years; he is now a registered law student in the office of his brother, the mayor. Mr. Hugh Murrin is now a student in the Collegiate Department of Georgetown University, having graduated, like his brothers, from Carbondale High School; he shows promise also of a bright future.

WHITLOCK, Sidney Berry,

Glass Manufacturer.

The Whitlock family, from whom Sidney Berry Whitlock is descended, is of New England extraction. Frederick Whitlock, his uncle, enlisted in a volunteer regiment of Connecticut Infantry during the Civil War, and died in a military hospital. His brother, Walter Whitlock, enlisted from Woodbury, Connecticut, in another volunteer infantry regiment to serve in the same war; and Edward Whitlock, another brother, father of Sidney Berry Whitlock, was a sea captain during the earlier years of his life, but retired to New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and manufacturing. He was born in 1835, in Brooklyn, New York, and died in 1903, at his home in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He married Ellen Maria Boyle, daughter of James and Maria Boyle, at New Milford, Pennsylvania. They had issue four children, namely: 1. Sidney Berry Whitlock, of whom see following. 2. James Boyle Whitlock, born in New Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1863. 3. Edward P. Whitlock, born in 1869, in New Milford, Pennsylvania; married Mildred Gibson, in Philadelphia; issue of this marriage, Eleanor Jeanett Whitlock. 4. Lillian Phyfe Whitlock, married Albert W. Porter, of New York City.

Sidney Berry Whitlock, son of Edward and Ellen Maria (Boyle) Whitlock, was born April 1, 1860, at New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He received such education as was afforded by the public schools of New Milford; was then employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years. He then became associated with the Scranton Glass Company and represented them in Philadelphia until 1896. Meanwhile he engaged in the glass manufacturing business at Baltimore, Maryland, and later became financially interested in the Hazel-Atlas

Glass Company of Wheeling, West Virginia. He represents the last mentioned company with offices at 256 Broadway, New York City.

In politics he is a Republican, but does not take an active part in partisan politics. He is a member of the Fort Henry Club of Wheeling, West Virginia; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the Hardware Club of New York City; the Indian River Club of Delaware; the Mastigouche Fish and Game Club of Canada; the Atlantic Yacht Club of Sea Gate; and the New York Athletic Club. Prior to his removal from Pennsylvania, he served about five years as a member of the 13th Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard.

He married Mae Gaige, daughter of Henry L. and Mary D. Gaige, in 1888, at Moscow, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. No children as issue of this marriage.

McCLUNG, William H.,

Lawyer, Professional Instructor.

William H. McClung was born November 22, 1854, in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the Rev. Samuel M. and Nancy Cowan (Gilchrist) McClung. The Rev. Mr. McClung was one of the prominent divines of his day.

William H. McClung received his preliminary education in public schools, and after graduating from the Pittsburgh High School he entered the office of his brother, Samuel Alfred McClung, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, afterwards for many years judge of Common Pleas Court No. 3, of Allegheny county. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar December 16, 1876. Immediately after his admission to the bar his preceptor took Mr. McClung into partnership, and the two continued for a number of years. His next partnership was formed with the Hon. J. A. Evans, and the two conducted their business under the firm name of McClung & Evans. This partnership lasted for a considerable time, and

then Mr. McClung became a member of the firm of Chantler, McGill & McClung. The firm is known now as Chantler & McClung. From 1895 to 1905 Mr. McClung served as one of the lecturers at the Pittsburgh Law School. The University of Pittsburgh conferred upon him in 1895 the degree of LL. B. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Duquesne, Union, University and Oakmont Country clubs.

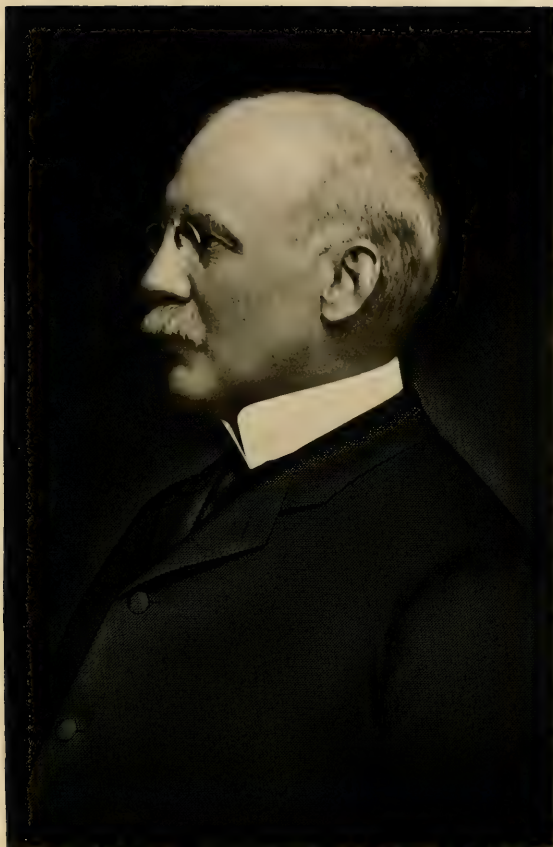
LENTZ, La Fayette,

Retired Railroad Builder and Mine Operator.

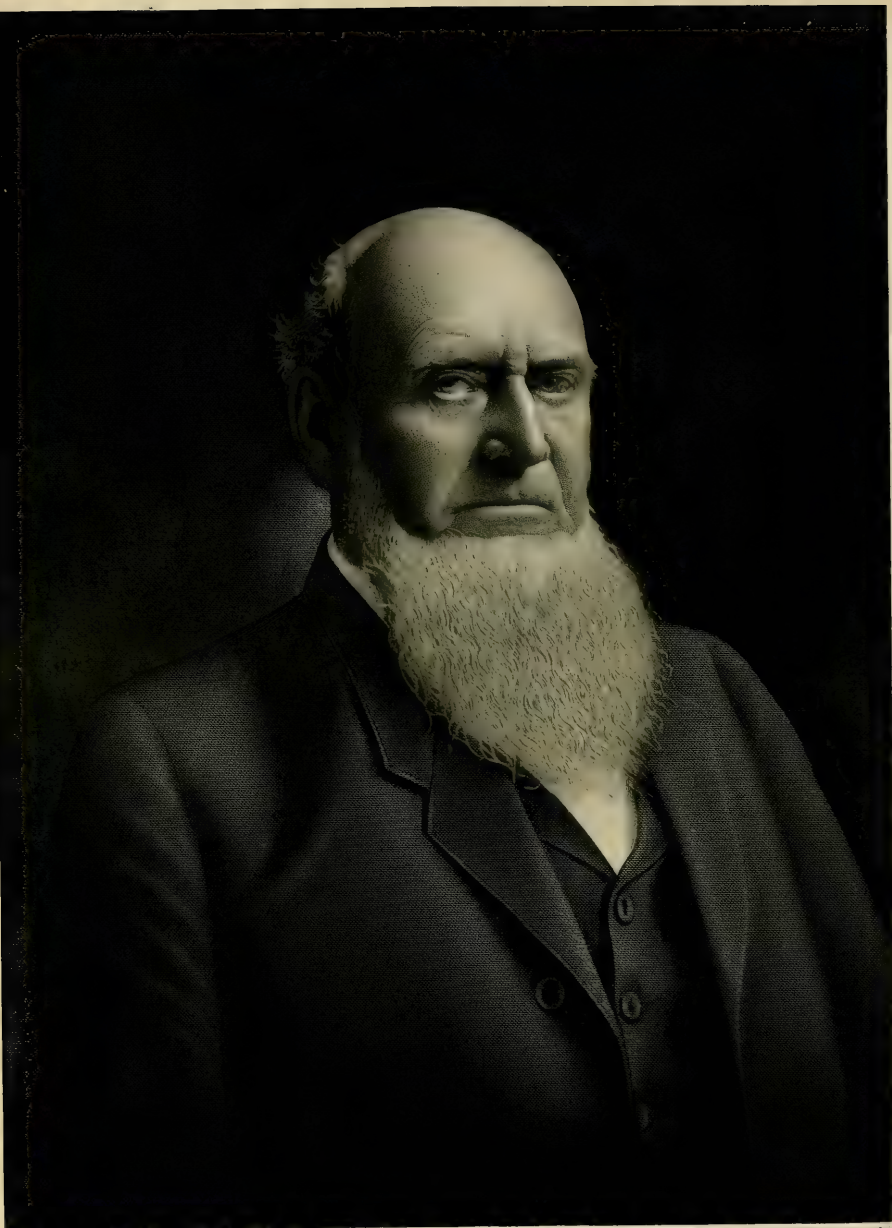
La Fayette Lentz, who is a prominent factor in the business and social circles of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, has always displayed the enterprise and progressive spirit which has made him a typical American. By constant exertion and good judgment, he has raised himself to a prominent position, has the friendship of many, and the respect of all who know him.

Conrad Lentz, his grandfather, who settled in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary War, was a school teacher by profession, and died at an early age.

John, son of Conrad Lentz, was born in Whitehall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and died in Mauch Chunk, in 1875. A shoemaker by occupation, he abandoned what was in those days a profitable calling and started as a hotel proprietor at Mauch Chunk. Later he removed to Weissport, where he also conducted a hotel, returned to Mauch Chunk for a time, and finally settled at Leighton. In the meantime he had also been engaged in contract work on an extensive scale, being closely associated with Asa Packer, and upon the completion of the Lehigh canal they were the first to run a boat upon it. He was a leading spirit in the movement which resulted in the division of Northampton county into the counties of Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon and Northampton.



William H. McRee



Lafayette Pentz

He served as Associate Judge of the Carbon County Court, and was later elected to the office of sheriff by a large majority. During the War of 1812 he was commissioned a colonel, and thereafter he was always known as Colonel Lentz. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to volunteer his services, but they were refused because of his advanced age. At the age of seventy he organized a company of Reserves at Lehighton, Pennsylvania, and as their captain led them to Harrisburg in defence of the Union. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in which he had frequently held official position, and was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. Colonel Lentz married (first) Mary Lacer, who bore him six children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of La Fayette, whose name heads this sketch. He married (second) Julia Winter Barnet, widow of John Barnet, and had a daughter who is now the widow of William C. Morris. He married (third) Elizabeth (High) Metzgar, also a widow when he married her, by whom he had: John S.; Alice, deceased; Franklin P.

La Fayette, son of Colonel John and Mary (Lacer) Lentz, was born at Lehigh Gap, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1828. His education was the usual one for a boy in those days, and his first business position was as clerk in a store in Parryville, Pennsylvania. Later he devoted his time and attention to railroad contracting, becoming one of the original contractors of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Important sections of the Morris & Essex, the North Pennsylvania, and the Easton & Amboy railroads were also constructed under his direction, and he was the builder of the Vosburg tunnel in Wyoming county. Coal mining commenced to engage the attention of Mr. Lentz in 1868, and since that time he has been very successful as an operator in this field near Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. He became senior member of the firm of Lentz & Company, a prominent

company conducting its operations at Park Place, Pennsylvania. Recently Mr. Lentz has disposed of his coal mining interests and has withdrawn from active participation in business matters. This does not, however, mean that he is leading a life of retirement. On the contrary, it is just as full as ever of activity, only this is of another kind. Always a lover of nature, and natural sports, Mr. Lentz now devotes much of his time to hunting and fishing, with an ardor which cannot be surpassed by men much his juniors in point of years. He is also as enthusiastic as ever in the matter of ball playing, and while he no longer actively indulges in this, he takes the keenest pleasure in it as a spectator. He maintains a fine suite of rooms at the American Hotel, Mauch Chunk, and delights in taking long and frequent tramps through the beautiful country near him.

Mr. Lentz married Mary Swartz, who died in 1879. She was a daughter of John Swartz, a farmer and hotel proprietor of Northampton county. They had children: John, James and La Fayette, who died in infancy; William O., who has succeeded his father in the latter's business operations; Horace De Y., an attorney-at-law.

LENTZ, Horace De Y.,
Lawyer.

Horace De Y. Lentz, attorney and counsellor-at-law in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, has long been recognized as a forceful factor in the community interests. Few men are more widely known in Mauch Chunk, for he has taken a leading part in professional, political and social circles. He is public-spirited, and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to advance the welfare of his city, and his connection with its affairs has proven of far-reaching and beneficial effect. The early history of his family will be found in detail in the sketch of his father, La Fayette Lentz.

Horace De Y. Lentz was born in Mauch

Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1867. The public schools of his native town furnished his elementary education, and from them he went to the Preparatory School for Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts; and Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He took up the study of law in the fall of 1893 in the offices of L. H. Barber and Frederick Bertolette, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Carbon county in 1896. Since that time he has been devoted to his professional work, in which he has met with unqualified success. For some time he has been a member of the examining committee of the Carbon county bar. He is a member of the University Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He married, in 1893, Jennie McCreary Alsover, daughter of the late Jabez Alsover, a prominent member of the Carbon and Luzerne bars, and of Hannah (Dodson) Alsover. Mr. Lentz is a brilliant and forcible speaker, and he is a representative of that class of American citizens who, while they promote individual success, also advance the general prosperity. To-day, in the very prime of life, he stands strong in the consciousness of years already well spent, and strong to plan and perform in the future.

LACOCK, John Kennedy,

Educator, Author.

John Kennedy Lacock, of Amity, Pennsylvania, was born in that State, at Ten Mile, Washington county, November 16, 1871, son of Isaac Clark and Kate (Bell) Lacock. His father was a farmer by occupation; he saw Civil War service as a soldier in Company D, 140th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded in the second-day fight of the battle of Gettysburg.

John Kennedy Lacock received his pri-

mary education in the common schools, and was subsequently a student in Washington and Jefferson College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901, and Harvard University, from which he received that of Master of Arts in 1906.

For years prior to entering college he taught school in the public schools of Washington county. From 1901 to 1904 he was assistant principal in Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. During the collegiate year of 1907-1908 he was assistant to Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in American Diplomacy, at Harvard University.

Mr. Lacock is an active member of various scientific and literary bodies—the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Society of International Law, the National Geographical Society, and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and also the Harvard Club of Western Pennsylvania. He has made valuable contributions to historical literature, notable among them: "The Whiskey or Western Insurrection," "Braddock's Military Road" (Cumberland, Md., to Braddock, Pa.) and "Forbes's Military Road" (from Bedford to Pittsburgh). On these roads he has conducted research parties on foot, with a view to preserving to posterity the location of these once famous highways across the Allegheny mountains. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Republican in politics.

DAVIES, Franklin A.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Prominent among the successful and eminent members of the Susquehanna county bar, noted for their legal attainments and ability of a high order, must be mentioned Franklin A. Davies, of Montrose, whose birth occurred in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1861, son of Thomas R. and Jane (Powell) Davies, natives of Wales, from which

country Thomas R. Davies emigrated when about fifteen years of age, thereafter making his home in this country, conforming to its laws and principles, and becoming a useful citizen, aiding in the development and welfare of the communities in which he resided.

Franklin A. Davies obtained an excellent education in the select school at Clifford and the Wyoming Seminary, and after completing his course of study placed himself under the competent instruction of his brother, the late Thomas J. Davies, born June 4, 1853, died in June, 1909. Thomas J. Davies began the study of law in 1880, and two years later was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar, and formed a partnership with the late E. L. Blakeslee, which continued for about five years, and later as a law partner with Frank Lusk. He had such an extensive practice that he was not only engaged in his home county but was frequently called to Lackawanna, Luzerne and Bradford counties in the trial of cases, and was a familiar figure in the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State, and had appeared in the trial of cases in the United States Supreme Court, being the only member of the county bar honored by admission to that court. With such a teacher, Franklin A. Davies progressed rapidly in his study of the law and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar in 1908. He at once engaged in the active practice of his profession in Montrose, and is now in charge of the legal affairs of an extensive clientele. He is endowed by nature with strong mentality, and well equipped for his chosen profession by thorough study and wide research, therefore he has gained prominence in his special field of labor. His energies are not entirely confined to the practice of law, as he is serving in the capacity of president of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, president of the Susquehanna Bible Society, chairman of the County Farmers' Institute,

and member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1908 he was elected justice of the peace, the duties of which office he performed in a highly creditable manner. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 180, Royal Arch Masons; Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, Knights Templar; and Montrose Lodge, No. 151, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is noble grand.

Mr. Davies is greatly interested in education, having taught school for several years previous to his marriage, and after his marriage he has served as school director for nine years, as president of the School Directors' Association of the county and as secretary of the State School Directors' Association. He is one of the most active members of the Susquehanna County Historical Society and Free Library Association, and the beautiful free library building, stocked with its many thousands volumes, was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies married, December 25, 1883, Christina A. Russell, born May 17, 1861, in Carbondale, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Jeanette Russell, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Russell, born October 31, 1884; educated in Montrose public and high schools, and graduated from Dickinson College, class of '08. 2. Bertha, born December 16, 1885; became the wife of Arthur J. Wheaton, of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pennsylvania. 3. Thomas R., born January 27, 1887; educated in Montrose public and high schools, and graduated from Lehigh University, class of 1911; now representative of W. R. Grace & Company, of New York, in Chile. 4. Elbert L., born June 29, 1890; educated in Montrose public and high schools and Mount Hermon Boys' School; two years principal of South Gibson Graded School; now taking up a law course at Dickinson College.

RINN, Charles William,

Business Man, Public Official.

Charles William Rinn, who is serving at the present time (1913) in the capacity of mayor of Allentown, his incumbency being noted for efficiency and capability, and whose successful career is well worthy of emulation, his chief characteristics being enterprise, perseverance, diligence and foresight, is a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, born October 6, 1868, son of Emil Edward and Louise Catherine (Schlechter) Rinn, natives of Germany, the parents of five children, and grandson on the maternal side of William Frederick Schlechter.

Charles W. Rinn spent his early childhood days in Easton, his parents removing to Allentown, Pennsylvania, when he was six years of age. His father was a printer by trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years, and he was also the publisher of a German paper, and later he engaged in the wholesale meat business, conducting the same successfully until his death, which occurred June 8, 1900.

Charles W. Rinn attended the public schools of Allentown until he was twelve years old, at which early age he began to earn his own livelihood, entering the employ of a local coffee merchant, whose place of business was in the old Academy of Music building, and he remained with him for three years. He then apprenticed himself to Kellar Brothers, jewelers, of Allentown, serving for three years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade. He then joined his father in the management of the meat business, they conducting their trade for fifteen years at No. 25 North Front street, and later for six years at Nos. 120-130 North Front street, and at the expiration of this period of time the plant was sold to Swartzchild & Company, a well known corporation. Charles W. Rinn has also devoted considerable attention to the real estate business, conducting an office at No. 104 North Sev-

enth street. He conducted his business transactions in an honorable and straightforward manner, winning for himself the esteem and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact, and this fact led to his nomination by the Democratic party for the office of mayor of Allentown, to which he was elected by the people in November, 1911, defeating his Republican opponent, Hon. Fred Lewis, who is now acting as Congressman-at-Large for Pennsylvania. He gave to the duties of this arduous position the same careful attention and thought as to his business pursuits, and the result was entirely satisfactory to all concerned, his administration of affairs being fearless and honest, giving a sturdy championship to every measure calculated to benefit the city over which he presided. He holds membership in several organizations and social clubs, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of many friends.

Charles W. Rinn married, February 26, 1891, Lillie Alice Kline, born January 14, 1869, daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Kemerer) Kline. Children: Edward Kline, born June 22, 1898; Sarah Louise, born July 7, 1901; Charles William Jr., born December 9, 1905, died August 4, 1908.

LUTHER, John W.,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

To Dr. John W. Luther, one of the younger representatives of the medical profession in the county in which he resides, is due that tribute of respect and admiration which is always given, and justly so, to those men who through indefatigable effort have worked their way upward to positions of prominence, and who have achieved distinction through their own labors, whether in the professional or industrial world, and who by their honorable conduct in all the relations of life command the esteem and confidence of those with whom they are brought into contact.

Dr. Luther was born in the city of Read-



Portrait by J. J. Williams, of New York

John W. Luther.

ing, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1875, his family having come to that city from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they had lived for some generations. His paternal grandfather, Peter Luther, was a druggist in Lancaster county, and two brothers of Peter Luther, Martin and Diller, were prominent medical practitioners in Berks county, Pennsylvania. William Behm, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Luther, was the proprietor of a hotel in Reading. Thomas M. Luther, father of Dr. Luther, was also born in Reading, and his brother, R. C. Luther, of Pottsville, now deceased, was superintendent of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the first vice-president of that corporation. There were a number of other members of this family who also displayed exceptional business and professional ability.

Dr. John W. Luther was graduated from the high school of Reading in the class of 1894, and after one and a half years spent at the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship of nine months at the Reading Hospital, and one of eighteen months at the University Hospital. He was resident physician-in-chief in the latter institution for one year, and then established himself in the private practice of his profession in the city of Philadelphia. His work had been of so excellent a character that he was appointed Instructor in Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania, and was assistant gynecologist at the University Hospital, as well as Obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital. In January, 1908, Dr. Luther was appointed head of the medical staff of the Palmerton Hospital, the only institution of its kind in Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Since then he has been appointed as surgeon of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. When the town of Palmerton was organized as a borough, Dr.

Luther was honored by being selected as the first chief burgess of the town, and will serve in this office until 1916. He is also president of the Palmerton Coöperative Association; president of the Carbon County Medical Society; secretary of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association; and a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliation is with Slatington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the Lutheran church. A still more recent appointment with which Dr. Luther has been honored is that of surgeon-in-chief to the New Jersey Zinc Company, in which he has charge of the hygienic condition of the plant, the general health of the employes, and of all the subsidiary plants of this corporation.

Dr. Luther married, in Savannah, Georgia, in July, 1903, Aletta A. Artley, of that city, and they have children: Lois, born February 16, 1905; and Elizabeth, born December 21, 1907. Dr. Luther has never thrown off his earlier habits of close study. He keeps well abreast of the progress made in his profession, partly by means of attentive reading of the current literature on the subject. There is nothing narrow or contracted in his nature, and he has won the affection as well as the confidence of his numerous patients, by his sympathetic manner as well as by his successful treatment of cases.

FOOTE, James L.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

James L. Foote, founder and general manager of the Slatington-Bangor Slate Syndicate, a man of influence in the community, progressive and enterprising, winning and retaining the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact, is a native of Salisbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, born April 15, 1856, son of Thomas and Lydia (Tabor) Foote, natives of Massachusetts, the former named

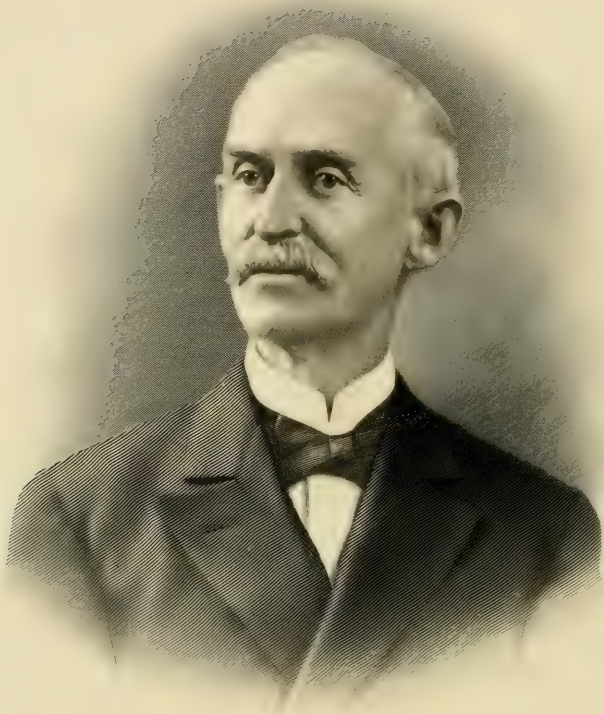
a carpenter and cabinetmaker, who settled at Salisbury in 1831. Thomas Foote was a son of Lewis Foote, born in 1784, enlisted in the war of 1812, being in service on the ship "Mars," which embarked from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with French "Letters of Marque and Reprisal," was captured by the English during the war, and afterwards lost in a severe storm and never heard from. Lewis Foote was a son of Thomas Foote, born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1749.

James L. Foote attended the local schools and Orford Academy until sixteen years of age, and then entered the law office of John M. Shirley, Esq., at Andover, a prominent lawyer, and then the State Reporter of the Supreme Court, in order to pursue a course of study in law, and he completed his studies under the preceptorship of Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn, at Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1876. During this time, in 1875, he served as engrossing clerk of the State Legislature, and the same year received the appointment of justice of the peace. In April, 1877, upon attaining legal age, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. He then opened an office at Manchester, New Hampshire, and conducted a general practice for four years, but this not proving congenial to his tastes, he took up his residence in New York City and engaged in mercantile business, continuing for four years. While so engaged, Mr. Foote, becoming aware of the great prospect in the promising slate regions of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, removed to Slatington, March 1, 1887. He first entered the employ of the late Henry Kuntz, Esq., proprietor of the Slatington Slate Company, as bookkeeper and salesmanager, in which capacities he served for six years. At the expiration of this period of time he became associated with certain enterprising citizens in the organization of the Slatington-Bangor Slate Syndicate for the manufacture of roofing slate and slate blackboards, and was chosen for the offices of

treasurer and general manager, the duties of which he has since performed faithfully and conscientiously. During the past two decades their trade has developed to large proportions, extending throughout the length and breadth of the United States, also to foreign countries, and this increase has come to the company through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Foote, who is recognized as an authority in the slate industry in the United States, and a great measure of the success has been due to his well-conducted, persistent and judicious advertising.

In addition to the above, Mr. Foote is a director of the Blue Ridge Traction Company, which operates a street railway between Slatington and Danielsville, and president of the Slatington Citizens' Bank, of which he was vice-president for three years. Upon locating at Slatington, Mr. Foote evinced a keen interest in its local government, and various offices were tendered to him, which he was compelled to decline owing to the stress of business affairs. In 1911 he received the appointment of county prison inspector, reappointed the following year, and on both occasions was elected to the presidency of the board. In 1913, at the earnest solicitation of his many friends, he accepted the nomination for chief burgess, and he was duly elected at the ensuing election. He has also given considerable time and attention to the cause of education, filling the office of school director for three years, also that of secretary and president. In 1899 Mr. Foote was one of the organizers of Christ Episcopal Church, with which he has since been connected, being one of its chief supporters and serving as senior warden. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Allentown; the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Knights of Malta, at Slatington; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the National Geographic Society, and the Traffic Club of New York.

Mr. Foote married (first) in 1879, Ara L. Platt, daughter of Captain James H. and



E. M. Newbarn

Sarah S. (Jones) Platt, of Manchester, New Hampshire; the former named enlisted in the Civil War and served as captain of Company E, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed in 1864 at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Virginia. Mrs. Foote died in 1907, at Slatington. In 1908 Mr. Foote married (second) Emma Raleigh Blanchard, daughter of Trask W. and Almira (Gates) Raleigh, of Boscawen, New Hampshire, a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh, the distinguished representative of Queen Elizabeth, of Great Britain, in the early discovery and settlement of Virginia, for which he was knighted.

MULHEARN, Edward M.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

It is difficult to characterize a man whose powers are as versatile and whose achievements are as varied as are those of Edward M. Mulhearn, of Mauch Chunk, a leader of the bar of Eastern Pennsylvania, a former District Attorney of Carbon county and a former member of the State Legislature. Throughout his entire professional career Mr. Mulhearn has been identified with Mauch Chunk, and is closely and conspicuously associated with its leading interests.

John Mulhearn, father of Edward M. Mulhearn, was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Carbon county. He passed there the remainder of his life, becoming a prominent citizen. He married Ann Sweeney, like himself, a native of Ireland, and they became the parents of seven children, among them, Edward M., mentioned below. Mr. and Mrs. Mulhearn are now both deceased.

Edward M., son of John and Ann (Sweeney) Mulhearn, was born June 15, 1849, at Mauch Chunk, where he received his early education in the public schools, which, in that region and at that period, afforded but meager advantages. From 1861 until 1865 he was engaged during the

summers in boating on the Lehigh canal, attending school during the winters, and in the latter year he entered St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Thomas of Villanova, at Villanova, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, remaining until June, 1871, when he graduated.

His literary education being completed, Mr. Mulhearn determined that his life work should be the practice of law, and with this end in view entered the law office of Daniel Kalbfus, of Mauch Chunk. After two years of close study and unwearied application he was admitted to the bar June 20, 1873, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present day. His advancement to the leading position which he has now held for many years was the result solely of natural ability joined to earnest and conscientious endeavor.

Always actively interested in public affairs, Mr. Mulhearn has been from early manhood identified with the Republican party, and has done all in his power for the success of its measures and the support of its candidates. In 1881 he was elected District Attorney of Carbon county, serving two terms of three years each, and discharging his duties to the perfect satisfaction of all good and law-abiding citizens. In 1889 he was elected to the Legislature by a majority of five hundred and served for one term of two years. He was appointed Solicitor of the Common Council of the borough of Mauch Chunk, an office which he filled with his wonted efficiency and fidelity. For twelve years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was also solicitor for the county for six years.

In the welfare and progress of his native city, Mr. Mulhearn has ever taken a lively interest, coöperating in every plan which seemed to him calculated to further that end, and has been for the last twenty-five years solicitor for the Columbian Building and Loan Association. He is a man of

many friends, genial and companionable, and possesses brilliant gifts as an orator, having been, for forty years, celebrated as a public speaker. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, and president of its St. Vincent de Paul Society, an organization actively engaged in charitable and benevolent work.

Mr. Mulhearn married, November 10, 1881, Mary A., daughter of John Behrendt. Mrs. Mulhearn, who was a woman of many virtues and a member of the Lutheran church, passed away February 28, 1892, leaving two children: John D., and Mary D.

Mr. Mulhearn's career has been one of substantial, brilliant and varied usefulness. In serving his State, he has brought honor both to her and himself, and it is with mingled pride and gratitude that Pennsylvania acknowledges her indebtedness to this gifted and loyal son.

KOLB, Albert,

Physician, School Official.

Dr. Albert Kolb is one of the best known and oldest established physicians in Scranton, where he has been in practice for nearly thirty years, and is intimately identified with the welfare and progress of the city. It was partly owing to his very able management that one of the most serious outbreaks of smallpox in recent years, occurring while he was superintendent of the Scranton Bureau of Health, was checked after three hundred and six cases had developed. The success with which he coped with this serious epidemic has made his position in the esteem of his fellow citizens a very enviable one and given him high rank in the medical profession.

Dr. Kolb was born at Lancaster, New York, on May 8, 1860, being the son of Rev. Jacob Kolb, a native of Würtemberg, Germany, who married Catherine Widman and afterward came to America. Upon coming to this country he became pastor success-

ively of German Methodist churches in New York City, Jersey City, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. From 1869 to 1871 he was in charge of a pastorate in Scranton, and again from 1884 until 1887. He was a notable contributor to religious journals; and died in 1900, in New York City, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Dr. Albert Kolb's education was acquired at various institutions in the principal cities of the east. He attended German Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, and Boston Latin School. He then entered the Homœopathic Medical College in New York City, where he remained for two years, after which he passed another two years at the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in April, 1884. He then entered upon a general practice of medicine at Scranton and has remained here ever since. From 1903 until 1906 he was superintendent of the Board of Health in this city, and it was during this time that he was instrumental in suppressing the outbreak of small-pox previously alluded to. He has won a high place in the esteem of the community, and is a leading spirit in all that concerns the general welfare and health. He is interested in fraternal matters, and is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason.

Dr. Kolb was married, in the year 1885, the year following his graduation, to Miss Della M. Weinschenk, daughter of Anthony Weinschenk, who was at the time of his daughter's marriage superintendent of the foundry of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. They have three children—two sons and a daughter: Stella May, the eldest, is a graduate of "Rust Hall," Washington, D. C. Henry Arthur, the eldest son, graduated at Scranton High School, in 1907; he then entered the law offices of Watson, Deihl and Watson, as registered student. He is now a senior student at the Dickinson Law College, and is a member of the Delta Chi fraternity. Fred

L. Kolb, the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Kolb, is a graduate of the Central High School of Scranton; he is now taking an electrical course at Lafayette College, and is in his senior year. He is a member of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, and, like his elder brother, is very popular among his classmates. All of Dr. Kolb's children are making an excellent start in life, having had the best possible educational advantages; and bid fair to establish for themselves as fine a record for efficiency and good citizenship as their distinguished father has already acquired.

Dr. Kolb has a most comfortable and well appointed home at No. 428 Cedar avenue, where he resides with his family. In November, 1913, the voters of Scranton elected Dr. Kolb as a director of the public schools by the largest majority given to any city candidate.

DENNEY, Harland Alexander,
Lawyer, Public Official.

Harland A. Denney, who has attained notable success as a member of the Susquehanna county bar, also a representative citizen of Montrose, was born May 9, 1867, at Equinunk, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob and Rhoda (Williams) Denney. Harland A. Denney was a student at the Keystone Academy and Bucknell University, thus acquiring an excellent education which thoroughly laid the foundation for a career of usefulness. Having decided on the law for his life work, he placed himself under the competent instruction of the late Chief Justice McCullem and Mr. Smith, of Montrose, and on August, 1893, after a successful competitive examination, was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar.

He began the active practice of his profession in 1895 in Montrose, since which time he has continued in general practice there with a success that is pronounced.

His clientele is of an extended and influential type that speaks in itself for his ability and standing at the bar, and his skill and knowledge of law have brought him enviable prestige as a thoroughly qualified lawyer. His prominence as a citizen of Montrose is shown by the fact that he was elected district attorney in 1905, serving acceptably and creditably for two terms, and for six years served in the position of county chairman of the Republican party, in the welfare of which he has taken an active interest since attaining his majority. He is president of the local Historical Society, which has been in existence for two decades, and holds membership in Warren Lodge, No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 180, Royal Arch Masons; Great Bend Commandery, No. 29, Knights Templar; Irene Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Lodge No. 151, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. As a citizen Mr. Denney is public-spirited to a marked degree, his personality is pleasing, and he is a gentleman of thorough culture and high intellectual attainments.

Mr. Denney married, November 2, 1893, Rose E. Jones, born May 4, 1870, daughter of Byron Jones, of Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

BERGER, William Henry,
Manufacturer, Financier.

Never should it be forgotten that, long before the steel industry dazzled the world by its magnitude and magnificence, fortunes were amassed in Pittsburgh by men who were the sires of the present-day autocracies. Masterful and impressive figures they were, these business men of the old time, and prominent among them, as they rise before our retrospective vision, is the form of the late William Henry Berger, for thirty years head of the widely-known Ber-

ger Manufacturing Company and long closely associated with the most vital interests of his adopted city.

Jacob Berger, father of William Henry Berger, was born August 25, 1788, and in 1836 removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where he established a well known contracting company. He married Lydia Gardner, daughter of ——— and Sarah Ann (Gardner) Wellington. Sarah Ann Gardner was a daughter of a Gardner, another of whose daughters married a William Appleton, of the Appleton family of New England. The arms of the Gardner family are: Azure. On a chevron argent, between three griffin's heads erased or, as many martlets sable. These arms are very ancient and honorable. Jacob Berger died February 8, 1861, leaving an honorable record both as a business man and a citizen.

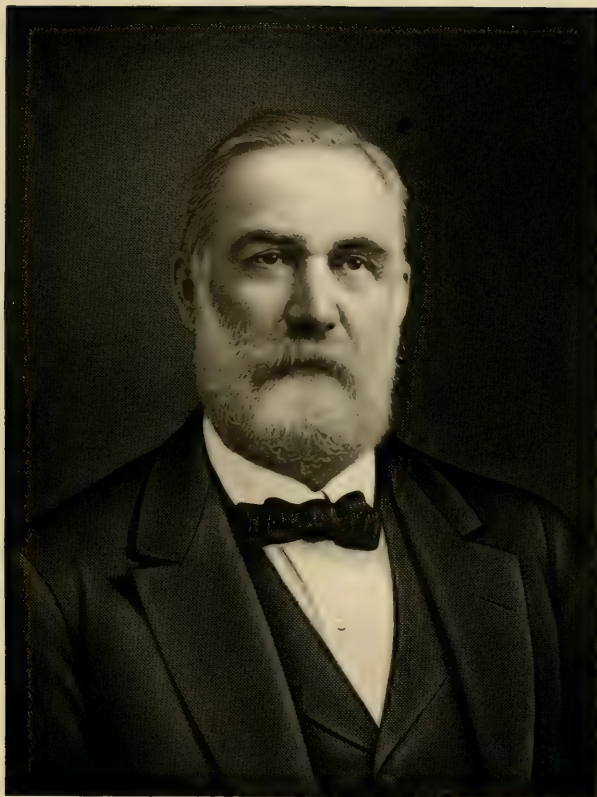
William Henry, son of Jacob and Lydia Gardner (Wellington) Berger, was born August 7, 1835, in Philadelphia, and was an infant when the family removed to Pittsburgh. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and on leaving school began his business career as a messenger boy in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. As companions in this employment he had Andrew Carnegie and the late David McCargo, and as the three boys raced the streets of Pittsburgh, bearing messages and executing commissions little did they or any one else dream of the future which awaited them. Mr. McCargo attained success through the railroads, the story of the achievements of Mr. Carnegie, last survivor of the trio, is known to the world, and William Henry Berger became the founder of a manufacturing company which was under his direct and active management for over thirty years.

It was not long before Jacob Berger removed his son from the messenger service and made him his associate in the contracting business. In this new sphere the youth rapidly developed those remarkable talents by which he was distinguished throughout

his after life and as time went on the father and son were numbered among the foremost contractors of the city. Working side by side, they constructed the barracks within the old Pittsburgh arsenal, and later, entering upon a new line of business, became proprietors of the first shovel-handle manufacturing house west of the Alleghenies, their works being situated at Diamond and Smithfield streets.

After the death of his father, Mr. Berger disposed of his interests in the shovel-handle factory and engaged in the woodenware and sawed lumber business, having works at Twenty-eight street and the Allegheny railroad station. Possessing a large degree that intense energy which vitalizes all with which it comes in contact, his rise to a commanding position in the business circles of the Iron City was rapid and maintained with constantly augmenting strength and security. Respected by his associates and served with loyal zeal by his subordinates whose best interests he ever sought to promote, he was recognized as a clear-headed manufacturer of broad views and superior business methods, in the inmost circle of those closest to the interests which most largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. In 1893 he retired from business.

Despite the engrossing nature of his duties as head of the Berger Manufacturing Company, Mr. Berger's superabundant energy and systematic habits enabled him to give time and attention to other interests. He was vice-president of the New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company, and a director of the Second National Bank, also of Homewood Cemetery, of which he had been one of the organizers. In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Berger's interest was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. In politics he was a Republican, and close observation of men and measures, combined with rapidity of judgment, enabled him, in the midst of in-



William H. Berger



cessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. On many occasions his penetrating thought added wisdom to public movements. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he was widely but unostentatiously charitable, and in his work of this character he brought to bear the same discrimination and thoroughness that were manifest in his business life. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church.

The countenance and bearing of Mr. Berger were indicative of the energy and perseverance which, combined with unimpeachable integrity, laid the foundation of his extraordinary success, while at the same time his face and manner were expressive of the geniality of nature and benevolence of disposition which drew men to him and surrounded him with friends. He was soft-spoken, gentle-mannered, and of unruffled serenity and poise—suave without ostentation, and breathing a self-respect in simplicity and charm. His mature judgment and ripe experience caused him to be much sought as an astute and capable adviser, his conservatism making him a factor of safety in business interests.

Mr. Berger married, May 29, 1861, Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Asdale) McGlone, the former a representative of a prominent Pittsburgh family, and they became the parents of the following children: William A.; John Franklin; Mrs. Winfield Scott Arter; Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, junior, and Elizabeth, wife of Will Knox Dunlap. Mrs. Berger, a thinking woman, gifted with foresight and business acumen of a high order and withal possessed of much individuality and distinction, proved herself in all respects an ideal helpmate for the man who had chosen her to be the companion of his life. An accomplished homemaker, she caused him to find at his own fireside a refuge from the storm and stress of the business arena. Devotion to his

wife and children was the ruling motive of his existence and his home was the abode of domestic joy and serenity.

The death of Mr. Berger, which occurred April 13, 1903, removed from our city a man of stainless character in every relation of life, one whose motives were never questioned and who exerted in the business world an influence as salutary as it was potent. Honorable in purpose and fearless in conduct he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued citizens of Pittsburgh and the entire community mourned his loss and offered to his memory tributes of affection and respect.

There is one class of her citizens whom Pittsburgh, irrespective of race, creed or party, delights to honor—the pioneers. Political antagonisms, social distinctions and religious differences are all forgotten in the contemplation of the indomitable aggressiveness and steadfast determination of the men who laid deep and sure the foundations on which their successors have reared the noble and wonderful city of the present time. The Pittsburgh of To-day salutes her creators and none among them does she hold in greater honor than that true Pittsburgher of the old time—William Henry Berger.

SEIP, Harry G.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Harry G. Seip, a widely known politician and successful business man of Easton, is a good example of the able, reliable and public-spirited citizen, whose presence is a conserving force, and a bulwark of justice and truth for his native city, where his entire life has been spent. He was born November 28, 1870, son of Roseberry and Emma Seip.

Roseberry Seip was a native of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born March 30, 1843, died April 22, 1913, at the age of three-score years and ten. During the Civil War he served in the 129th Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers, re-enlisted in the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served throughout the entire conflict, having an excellent record for bravery in the most trying moments. In 1886 he moved to Brooklyn, New York, and while a resident of that city became a member of Ford Post, Grand Army of the Republic. At the expiration of eighteen years he returned to his native city, Easton. In 1873, when the government began the free delivery of mail in Easton, Mr. Seip was appointed the second carrier, filling that position for many years. He also served as a constable of the First Ward for three years, and in the days of the old volunteer fire department Mr. Seip was a member of the old Humane Fire Company and the Southwark Hook and Ladder Company. He was always active in Republican politics in the First Ward, where he acted as party leader many years ago. He married Emma Glessner, and among their children was Harry G., of whom further.

In early boyhood Harry G. Seip began work by selling newspapers in his native city, then clerked in stores and drove wagons, and in 1888 entered the employ of Mr. Garren, who conducted a restaurant in a two-story frame structure, his task being the opening of oysters. In 1902, upon the death of Mr. Garren, who previously became his father-in-law, Mr. Seip became the proprietor of the business, and it is a noteworthy fact, highly creditable to the executive business ability of Mr. Seip, that the business has grown rapidly and is now widely known as one of the high class restaurants of the Lehigh Valley. During these years the modest frame structure was replaced by a brick building, commodious and well-appointed in every respect, which the numerous patrons have thoroughly enjoyed, but the proprietor, not being satisfied with this, started the erection of a magnificent, modern, fire-proof building, representing an investment of \$100,000, now (1914) completed. This accommodates

over five hundred people, who have all the advantages of the most modern improvements and service, even to water drawn from an artesian well on the premises, and the entire structure is conspicuous for its beauty and usefulness. Mr. Seip is a striking example of a selfmade man, winning his way to success through laborious work, persistency and perseverance, and his career should prove an incentive to many a boy at the threshold of life.

Politically, Mr. Seip has been prominent for many years. In the days when the late General Reeder was Republican county chairman, Mr. Seip was one of his trusty lieutenants. In 1900 Mr. Seip was appointed Supervisor of the Census, including Carbon, Lehigh and Northampton counties, and in 1910 he was appointed Supervisor of Census under President Taft for the Congressional District composing Northampton, Carbon, Pike and Monroe counties, by the Hon. Boise Penrose. He served on the City Council of Easton for ten consecutive years, and was the originator and instrumental in having several city ordinances passed, namely: The taking in of projecting signs and awnings; no bay windows; no more brick pavements. Mr. Seip is now serving in the capacity of Republican county chairman, and member of the Republican State Committee, and during his tenure of office has sought to serve his fellow-citizens and benefit his native city. He advocated the site for the new Post Office, and was instrumental in securing an appropriation of \$100,000.

Mr. Seip affiliates with St. John's Lutheran Church of Easton, and fraternally he belongs to the following organizations and clubs: Easton Board of Trade; Northampton County Law, Order and License League; Sons of Veterans; Dallas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds a life membership, joining in December, 1892; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he holds a life membership, joining at the same time; Hugh DePayen Command-

ery, Knights Templar, in which he holds a life membership, joining at the same time; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in which he holds a life membership, 1910; Lehigh Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Saranac Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Loyal Legion, Triple City Council; Improved Order of Heptasophs; Humane Fire Company, of Easton; Franklin Fire Company; the A. A. A. Club of America; Optimistic Club, of New York; the Manufacturers Club, of Philadelphia; Pen Argyl Republican Club; Lincoln Republican Club, of Bethlehem; Northampton Republican Club, of Easton; McKinley Club, of Easton.

Mr. Seip married, May 12, 1909, Helen M. Garren, born October 6, 1886, daughter of Philip H. and Emma Garren. Children: Raymond J., Jacob G., Harry G. Jr.

BRUNNER, Morris Winfield, D. O.,

Osteopathic Physician.

Dr. Morris Winfield Brunner, a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of this locality, whose ancestors emigrated to this country and introduced the thrifty and industrious habits of the old world in all trades, professions and vocations that they followed, was born November 7, 1872, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, about two miles south of New Bloomfield. His father, William Brunner, was the owner of lands and other property in his native county, and became a well known and prominent farmer; he was also a brick-maker, having his own brick yards, and doing a lucrative business. He grew to be a man of eminence in the locality in which he lived, and for twenty years was a director of the public schools. He was the son of Abraham Brunner, and was closely related to other families of note in Lebanon

and Perry counties, all of whom were descendants of the same original stock. William Brunner married Sarah Brindle, and they had eleven sons and three daughters, namely: George, William, Mary, Ithamer, Abraham, David, Margaret, Charles S., John F., Jacob R., Morris Winfield, Elizabeth, and two sons who died at an early age. The family grew up in the faith of their ancestors and were members of the United Brethren Church.

Dr. Morris Winfield Brunner, who has now a large and growing practice in Lebanon county, was, like his brothers and sisters, born on the old farm near New Bloomfield that was the scene of his father's industry for so many years, and for the first nineteen years of his life rendered his due share of assistance in cultivating the land and contributing to the support of the family. He was in the meantime acquiring the foundation of a good practical education at the public schools of the county, of which his father was one of the directors. After finishing his course in the county schools and learning all that could be taught there, he attended the Academy at New Bloomfield for three terms. He then entered the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1895, going from there to the Lebanon Valley College and continuing his studies until his graduation in the year 1901. His attention being then turned to osteopathy, he took a subsequent course in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, from which he obtained his degree in 1904. In the meantime he had been teaching and canvassing in order to supply the means for the thorough education which he had been determined to acquire. After his nineteenth year he discontinued his agricultural work on the farm and turned his attention to teaching, being for four years an instructor in the schools of his native county. Turning from this work in Perry county, he then taught for an additional year in Lebanon county, accumulating sufficient funds to

continue his studies, which he pursued with unabated zeal, and winning the final success which his ambition and industry had well justified. He has become one of the best known citizens of Lebanon, and is a rising man in his profession, to which he continues to give his undivided and enthusiastic attention. In social and religious circles he is well known and influential, maintaining his membership in the United Brethren church, and belonging to a number of fraternal organizations, namely: Lebanon Lodge, No. 121, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lebanon Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor; Lebanon Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Brunner married, March 28, 1906, at Reading, Pennsylvania, Ivanora Light, daughter of Solomon Riegel and Catherine Ann (Gockley) Light, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families in this section. Dr. and Mrs. Brunner have one child, Dorothy Light Brunner, born March 11, 1907.

The Light family in its various branches in this and adjoining counties is one of the most cultured and esteemed families of Pennsylvania, contributing to the citizenship of the State public-spirited men in every rank and department—lawyers, justices of the peace, instructors, physicians, merchants, farmers, school directors, postmasters, and trustees and officers in an endless variety of commercial and industrial enterprises. For many years the name has represented the highest standard of public service, and its representatives have taken conspicuous positions in all political, business and religious affairs in North and South Lebanon townships. There are a great many members of this family in Lebanon, all of whom are more or less close relationships, and all descendants from the original immigrant, John Peter Light, the first of the name of whom we have any authentic record. He came over from the Palatinate in Germany in 1719, and located in what is now Lebanon county, then Lancaster, where stands

the old Light Fort on the old Union Canal, just east of Eleventh street, in the city of Lebanon. This was during the reign of the English Queen Anne. John Peter Light purchased a large tract of land embracing in its boundaries most of the site of what is now the city of Lebanon, and erected the usual log house, a structure which was later replaced by a substantial stone one. He married, in 1723, Maria Kreider. He was the father of four sons—Henry, Jacob, Martin, and John Jr. John Jr. married, in 1750, Anna Landis, and they had six sons and three daughters. Abraham, sixth son of John Jr., was born in 1770, and married Barbara Landis in 1790. Their son, Abraham (2d), married, in 1816, Salma Riegel, and their fourth child, Solomon, was father of Ivanora Light, who became the wife of Dr. Morris W. Brunner. The various branches passed through the vicissitudes to which the early settlers were subjected, privation, hard work, and wars with the Indians, but emerged triumphant through all, and have become the aristocracy and landed gentry of this section.

KIRK, David,

Pioneer in Oil Industry.

The oil hierarchy was founded in Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh men it was who developed the first oil fields, made the first oil markets and inaugurated the system of transporting the invaluable fluid. Prominent among the pioneers of this mighty industry was the late David Kirk, President of the Pure Oil Company and an authority in regard to everything pertaining to the production and operation of one of the greatest of Pittsburgh's natural resources. For nearly half a century Mr. Kirk was conspicuously identified not only with the industrial interests but with the political and social life of his home city and also with her philanthropic institutions.

David Kirk was born February 15, 1831, in Lesmohagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland,

and was a son of Arthur and Marian (Smith) Kirk, both of whom were natives of that country and scions of staunch old Presbyterian stock. In 1839 they emigrated to the United States, living for some time in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and later removing to Allegheny. About 1861 David Kirk engaged in the grocery business in partnership with Joseph Allen, under the firm name of Kirk & Allen, their store being situated in what is now South Diamond street, North Side.

Enterprise was always one of Mr. Kirk's most marked characteristics and he was among the first to take advantage of the discovery of oil. Immediately after that event he removed to Collins township, now the Eighteenth ward, and there built and operated one of the pioneer oil refineries. Later he migrated to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he organized the McCalmont Oil Company, an enterprise which proved signally successful, mainly in consequence of the influence of Mr. Kirk's vigorous, compelling nature which made prosperity in anything he undertook a "foregone conclusion." Subsequently Mr. Kirk sold his interest to the other stockholders and for some years lived in retirement in Pittsburgh, having large investments in property in the East End.

As a business man, this oil magnate was in many respects a model, combining as he did indomitable perseverance and ability to read the future with unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men. This insight enabled him to put the right man in the right place and thus to fill the various departments of his business with assistants who seldom failed to meet his expectations. To his associates and subordinates he endeared himself not only as a strong and capable official, true to every trust, but as a man of unvarying justice and unfailing benevolence. He was prominent among those independent oil operators who contended for relief from railroad discrimination, becoming an active member of

the Producers' Association. As president of the Pure Oil Company he was one of the chief witnesses examined in 1888 by the House Committee on Manufactures in its investigation of trusts.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare, Mr. Kirk's interest was deep and sincere, and never did he refuse aid and influence to any project which he deemed calculated to further that end. An independent Republican, he took an active part in municipal affairs, for several terms representing his ward in the councils and serving for many years as school director. On two occasions he was the candidate of his party for congress. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, his charity was of the kind that shuns publicity.

Of strong mental endowments and business capacity of a high order, Mr. Kirk was a man of commanding personality. His dominant characteristic was his unflinching integrity—the cornerstone of his success. Earnest in all his aims and of invincible determination, his business associates at times failed to understand his far-sighted projects, but one and all never denied him credit for purity of purpose and personal honor. So broad were his sympathies that he might truly be called a man universal. Large as was his mind his heart was larger. His countenance was a faithful index to his character, reflecting as it did his nobility of soul. Appreciation of the good traits of others was a prominent feature of his character, and he was an ardent and loyal friend. Dignified, courteous and genial, he was a true and kindly gentleman and a brave and upright man.

Mr. Kirk married (first) May 22, 1856, Ellen Baldwin, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Kirk: Walter M., of Twin Falls, Idaho; Mary B., wife of James L. Davidson, of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Ella Bovaird, Pittsburgh; Elizabeth, widow of William J. Post, Pittsburgh; David, of Kane, Pennsylvania;

Clara N., wife of Dr. Frank S. Post, of Portland, Oregon; Albert E., Pittsburgh. Mrs. Kirk died December 30, 1885, and Mr. Kirk married (second) June 27, 1890, Ella, daughter of Merrick and Ruth (Dyer) Boyce, of Bangor, Maine. Mrs. Kirk is widely known as one of the pioneers in social centre work in the United States and is a charter member of the Social Centre Association of America. She was the first woman city superintendent of schools in the United States, holding this position at Bradford, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Kirk has accomplished notable results in the Greenwich School in New York City, and her text book on enunciation and articulation has recently been adopted by the New York School Board.

The closing years of his life were for the greater part spent by Mr. Kirk at his beautiful home in the East End, surrounded by the books and pictures he loved, many of them mementoes of his extended travels. He was devoted to the ties of family and friendship, regarding them as sacred obligations. One of his chief pleasures was the exercise of hospitality. All who were ever privileged to be his guests could testify that he was an incomparable host, possessed of unflinching tact and graphic powers of conversation which were always controlled by great kindness of heart. He was a lover of literature and a man of thorough and varied information. Young men in whom he discerned unusual qualities of mind or heart awakened his special interest and many of them were indebted to him for aid in their first start in life.

On December 22, 1906, Mr. Kirk passed away, leaving the memory of a life singularly complete, full of goodness and crowned with achievement. Irreproachable alike in his public and private relations, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

David Kirk was a true Scotsman. By

the force of his ancestral traits he aided in the upbuilding of one of the stupendous industries which have given to the metropolis of Pennsylvania her world-wide renown, thus proving his right to the title of Scottish-American—Pittsburgh's ideal citizen.

MILLER, James A.,

Business Man, Public Official.

James A. Miller, a prominent business man of New Tripoli, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was born May 3, 1863, on the family homestead in Lynn township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His immigrant ancestor was Andrew Miller, his great-grandfather, who was a native of Switzerland, an early settler in Lehigh county, and who married and reared a family.

John Miller, son of Andrew Miller, was born on the family homestead, and was educated in the neighborhood schools. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Marie Rex, also of Lehigh county.

Reuben Miller, son of John Miller, was born in the family homestead, November 27, 1824. He was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer by occupation, acquiring an ample competence as a reward of his industry. His later years were spent in pleasant retirement in New Tripoli, where he died, May 17, 1904. He married Sarah A. Mantz, daughter of David Mantz. Children: 1. James A., of whom further. 2. Alvena M., married Reuben H. Fisher, and had four children. 3. George D., married Josephine Oldt, by whom three children. 4. Mary J., married James D. Snyder. 5. William A., married Savilla Krause; by whom one child. 5. Catherine E., deceased.

James A. Miller, son of Reuben Miller, passed his youth on the homestead farm, assisting in its cultivation during the spring and summer months. He acquired an excellent education, beginning in the public

schools and thence passing to several select schools, and to such good purpose that he taught for some years, and gained such reputation as a capable instructor as to give promise of rapid advancement in the instructional field had he adopted it for his life work. He was, however, inclined to a business career, and entered the employ of his father-in-law, Jonas German, whose store and hotel business he successfully managed for a period of nineteen years, ending with July 5, 1900, when Mr. German died. Mr. Miller then purchased the hotel property and general store, both of which he has successfully conducted to the present time. He is a leading factor in business affairs, and since 1903 has been a director of the Merchant's National Bank of Allentown, a flourishing institution, to which he affords excellent advisory service. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace, in which position he has been continued by reelection to 1914. He is an earnest advocate of Democratic principles, and is regarded as a most capable local leader in his party. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania to represent Lehigh county in 1910. He has ably served in this capacity a term of four years, and is now a candidate for reelection. He is a member of various fraternal bodies—the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania German Society. He and his family attend the German Reformed church.

Mr. Miller married, in 1881, Louisa G. German, daughter of Jonas German, a resident farmer and business man of Lynn township. Of this marriage was born one child—Ralph E., January 26, 1882, a graduate of Ursinus College, class of 1905, who is married to Alma J. Clamer, daughter of Francis J. and Julia Clamer, of Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to this union—Margaret Louise, July 5, 1908, and Robert Clamer, December 17, 1909.

HORN, Harry Yohe, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Public Official.

Dr. Harry Y. Horn, whose name is widely known in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, as an eminent and successful medical practitioner in the borough of Coplay, Lehigh county, also the proprietor of a drug store in successful operation, is a descendant of a family of German extraction, long seated in this country, noted for its patriotism and fidelity to duty, and for many other excellent characteristics which have been transmitted in large degree to its descendants, prominent among whom in the present generation is Dr. Horn.

The first ancestor of the line here under consideration was Abram Horn, a resident of Pennsylvania, who served as captain during the Revolutionary War, and as colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment during the War of 1812. Among his children was Abram Jr., who served as postmaster of Easton, Pennsylvania, during President Jackson's administration, also State Surveyor for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He married Susan Hay. Among their children was Melchoir, born in Easton, in 1783, and married Isabel Trail, and among their children was Melchoir Hay, born in Easton, April 9, 1822, died February 28, 1890. He served as colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War, filled many public positions of trust and responsibility, and was cashier of the Catasauqua National Bank. He married, October 12, 1845, Matilda L. Heller, born March 1, 1823, daughter of Jacob Heller, and a descendant of Christopher Heller, who embarked with his son, Johan Simon Heller, at Rotterdam, on the ship "Winter Galley," and arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1736. Melchoir and Matilda L. (Heller) Horn were the parents of the following children: Susan Butz, born September 15, 1846, married, April 21, 1874, Martin L.

Dreisbach; William H., born December 2, 1847; Edward Trail, born June 10, 1850, married, June 15, 1880, Harriet Chisholm; Frank Melchoir, born October 16, 1852, married, January 18, 1882, Elizabeth F. Williams; Harry Yohe, of whom further; Isabella Trail, born February 4, 1861, died February 5, 1882; Charles Robert, born October 16, 1863, married, June 23, 1886, Blanche Thomas.

Dr. Harry Y. Horn was born in Cata-sauqua, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1859. He attended the schools in the vicinity of his home, pursued a literary course in Lehigh University, and then matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1879. He at once engaged in active practice at Laury's Station, but after a residence of one year there removed to Coplay, his present residence. His skill and ability, combined with his comprehensive knowledge of his chosen line of work and the interest he displayed in each and every case entrusted to his care, soon won for him the confidence of the people in his community, and he was rewarded by a liberal patronage which has increased in volume and importance up to the present time. He is also acting as surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, consulting surgeon for Allentown Hospital, surgeon for the Atlas Portland Cement Company, surgeon for the Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company. In addition to these varied duties he opened a drug store in Coplay in 1900, which is fully equipped with everything needful for the preparing of prescriptions, which are carefully looked after by competent persons, and also carries a large stock of commodities peculiar to that line of trade. His prominence as a physician and his high character as a man led to his appointment as president of the Coplay National Bank, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1913); to membership on the school board, where he served for sixteen

years; as burgess of Coplay, his tenure of this office being noted for efficiency and capability; and as a member of the common council. These facts are conclusive evidence that he has ever taken a keen interest in the development and progress of his adopted city, his influence for good being felt in many channels.

Dr. Horn married (first) in 1881, Annie, daughter of Peter Heller, of Allentown, who bore him six children: Matilda H., Isabel T., George P., Robert T., Annie H., Harry Y. Mrs. Horn died in 1887, and Dr. Horn married (second) Florence, daughter of Charles Heller, of Allentown, who bore him three children: Fannie H., Charles W., and Louise F.

PITCAIRN, Alexander,

Man of Affairs, School Official.

There is no finer type of citizen than the man of sterling business talent and high moral worth whose activities are all devoted to the advancement of the best interests of his community. Such a man was the late Alexander Pitcairn, for many years a member of the well known firm of Smith & Pitcairn, and officially connected with a number of industrial and financial institutions. For more than half a century Mr. Pitcairn was a resident of Pittsburgh, and aided largely in the promotion of all that made for her progress and well-being.

Alexander Pitcairn was born August 29, 1831, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was the eldest son of Robert and Jean (Edwards) Pitcairn whose other children were: Edward; and Artemas, deceased, a sketch and portrait of whom appear elsewhere in this work. John Pitcairn, of Philadelphia, chairman of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, is a cousin. Alexander Pitcairn was educated in the common schools of his native city, but in his early manhood felt a desire for larger opportunities than those afforded by his circumstances and environment. At the



Portrait of Alex. F. Cairn

Alex. F. Cairn

age of nineteen Mr. Pitcairn came to Pittsburgh and entered a tailoring establishment on Sixth street, where he spent some time in making himself master of every detail of the business. He then formed a partnership with William Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Pitcairn, and for twenty years conducted a flourishing business. His remarkable sagacity, clear judgment, unwearied energy and unimpeachable integrity rapidly advanced him to a prominent place in the mercantile circles of the city and built up for him an enduring and enviable reputation. At the end of a score of years of business activity Mr. Pitcairn bought out the Excelsior Transfer Company, afterward the Excelsior Express and Standard Cab Company. He was a director and stockholder in the National Trust Company, and a director in the Columbian Oil Company. He was also at one time one of the directors of the Third National Bank.

Unswerving in his devotion to the best interests of his city, Mr. Pitcairn was actively identified with every movement which, in his judgment, tended to further those ends. A Republican in politics, he was never an office-seeker, but invariably gave loyal support to all measures which he deemed calculated to conserve the interests of good government. From December 10, 1872, until February 14, 1888, Mr. Pitcairn served continuously on the Pittsburgh School Board, and was one of the oldest members in point of service. He was at one time chairman of the High School Committee and later president of the Board of Education. A man of broad vision, aggressiveness and foresight, Mr. Pitcairn did a great work for the city in an educational way. Serving for years on the Liberty Sub-district School Board, and foreseeing the great growth of that section of Pittsburgh, he was influential in the board's buying almost an entire block of land on Ellsworth avenue and erecting thereon the Liberty School building. Bitterly criticised for

his activity in this, time soon showed the wisdom of his action, as this building quickly proved too small and before it was paid for another had to be erected.

Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, such was Mr. Pitcairn's abhorrence of publicity that the full number of his benefactions will in all probability ever remain unknown. His public spirit was especially manifest in the pioneer work which he did in the interests of the city's fire department, serving as one of the first fire commissioners. He was quick to notice signs of unusual qualities of mind or heart in anyone, and social distinctions were ignored by him, industry and brains being the patents to the only aristocracy which he recognized. He attended the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church.

The personality of Mr. Pitcairn was that of a man of strong mental endowments, business capacity of a high order, generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. It was said of him, "He was a man who kept his word absolutely." Himself a true friend, he possessed the gift of inspiring loyal friendship in others. A man of cultured tastes, he was a wide reader and an interesting conversationalist. He was active in the formation of the Junta Club, a literary organization composed of a small number of men, which met at the homes of its members to discuss the questions of the day, thus keeping in touch with current events. His dominant characteristics were imprinted on his countenance, and his manner and bearing were invariably dignified, courteous and genial.

Mr. Pitcairn married, April 13, 1854, Janet, daughter of John and Agnes (McEwen) Pitcairn, whose other children were: Robert, of Pittsburgh, deceased; John, of Philadelphia, mentioned above; Hugh, a physician, deceased; and Mrs. M. P. Starkey, deceased, of Philadelphia. The father of these children was a noted mechanical expert of Johnstone, near Paisley,

Scotland. He and his wife, soon after their marriage, emigrated to the United States, but later returned to their native land, remaining some years. In 1846, however, they came again to this country, settling in Pittsburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn were the parents of the following children: Edward, treasurer of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; Agnes; Helen, wife of S. S. Lindsay, of Pittsburgh; and David A., of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mrs. Pitcairn, a woman of fine fibre and delicate culture, full of grace and self-possession, and withal breathing the charm of domesticity, was in all respects fitted to be the helpmate of a man like her husband, the ruling motive of whose life was love for his home and family, and who delighted to entertain his friends. For a few years they resided on the North Side, removing, in 1865, to the East End, where they had a most charming home. Mrs. Pitcairn continues in her widowhood the charitable work in which she and her husband were so long united.

On August 13, 1904, this honorable and kindly man closed his career of notable usefulness and well-earned success. By his death Pittsburgh lost one of her most influential citizens and one who had ever sought for her welfare and prosperity. Unostentatious in all he did, but of unwavering loyalty to principle, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all. As an intimate friend expressed it: "He was a clean, just, honest, fair and manly man every way you took him."

Some lives there are, so effective and yet so quiet, that not until their assistance and support are withdrawn does the community realize how implicit has been its reliance upon them and how well-nigh impossible it will be to fill the vacancy caused by their removal. Such a life was that of Alexander Pitcairn.

KOCH, Harry I.,

Insurance Underwriter.

One of the best known of the younger generation of Allentown business men is Harry I. Koch, foremost among the city's representatives of real estate and insurance interests. Since the age of twelve years Mr. Koch has been a resident of Allentown, and is thoroughly and conspicuously identified with its business, social and fraternal interests.

George J. Koch, father of Harry I. Koch, and son of Samuel Koch, removed from Chapman's Station to Allentown, where he engaged in the shoe business. He married Mary Alice, daughter of William Hunsicker. The history of the Hunsicker family is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. George J. Koch has now retired from business.

Harry I., son of George J. and Mary Alice (Hunsicker) Koch, was born November 29, 1876, at Chapman's Station, and when the family removed to Allentown attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1892. He then entered the American Business College, where he took a full course in bookkeeping. Mr. Koch began his business life as a transcribing clerk in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, when that position was held by Morris J. Stephens. He then entered the service of Krall & Company, furniture dealers, and later associated himself with the Yeager Furniture Company. With this firm he remained eight years in an executive capacity, and during this time was brought much into contact with the workingmen. In this way Mr. Koch became familiar with the aims, needs and desires of the man who toils. He made many friends among the employees, and his retirement was a cause of sincere regret on the part of every one associated with the business, from the heads of the firm to the lowest subordinate. The mercantile insurance business was the next field





Chas. C. Kaiser

of endeavor in which Mr. Koch essayed his powers, forming a partnership with Ray Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Koch. As general insurance brokers the organization has conducted a very lucrative business, also in real estate, building up a high reputation for sagacity and integrity. Two years ago Mr. Koch was elected secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, an office which he has since continuously held, thus gaining much valuable knowledge in regard to the city's needs and requirements.

Mr. Koch's many friends have for a long time desired him to enter public life, feeling that it was a sphere for which his administrative abilities peculiarly fitted him. Despite their entreaties, however, Mr. Koch persisted in his refusal until March, 1912, when he filed his papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Assembly from the First District of Lehigh county. He was defeated at the polls by about three hundred votes, the question of eligibility being brought up on a technicality at too late a moment to be controverted before election. Such men as he are needed in the field of politics no less than in the arena of business.

During the years 1894-95-96, Mr. Koch was ardently devoted to athletics, and was an able competitor in many of the bicycle races of that period, being then considered the local expert, and he was a popular figure on race tracks, from New York to Harrisburg. He is an active and energetic member of the Allentown Lodge of Elks, and has passed all the chairs, now being a past exalted ruler of that order. During 1912-13 his services in the order were recognized by an appointment as a district deputy, as such having general jurisdiction over twenty-two lodges in his district. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Elks' Convention at Portland, Oregon, the trip taking him through many of the principal cities of the continent, in all of which he proved himself a close observer, comparing conditions as

he found them with those existing in his home town. He has been a member of the Lehigh Democratic Club ever since attaining his majority, and he also belongs to the Lehigh Saengerbund. He has various other social and fraternal connections which have added to his already great personal popularity. He is a member of Christ Lutheran Church, having helped to organize the congregation and also the Sunday school. Of the latter body he has been secretary since its inception, and is an acknowledged expert in the keeping of Sunday school records, his method having become so popular as to be adopted by many of the Sunday schools of the Lutheran church. A paper upon the system, written and read by Mr. Koch, was so highly esteemed that it was published in pamphlet form and distributed among other Lutheran churches. He has been a member of the vestry of Christ Church and has also served as a deacon.

Mr. Koch married, September 14, 1898, Carrie E. Miller, formerly of Danville, Montour county, and they are the parents of two children: George Herbert, born September 7, 1899; and Jessie Walter, born January 19, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Koch are both extremely popular in the social circles of Allentown.

Mr. Koch is one of the men who, in whatever community they are found, vitalize with their superabundant energy and earnest public spirit all its best interests. The type is a comparatively rare one, but Harry I. Koch furnishes a fine example of it, and it is to be wished that it might be more frequently repeated.

KAISER, Charles C.,

Financier, Business Man.

Charles C. Kaiser, president of the Penn Counties Trust Company, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the Dent Hardware Company, is a wide-awake, progressive business man. He is of German birth. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, and

is a son of George C. C. and Elizabeth (Brown) Kaiser. His father was a manufacturer in Germany, and emigrated with his family to America.

Charles C. Kaiser is their only child born in the Fatherland who is now living. He was reared in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he acquired his early education, later supplementing it by a course in Baltimore, Maryland. Entering upon his business career, he was employed in a clerical capacity until his twentieth year. Subsequently he took charge of a dry goods store in a western State, and in 1888 came to Allentown, where he was employed as foreman in the Allentown Hardware Company. In 1894 he became interested in the organization of the Dent Hardware Company, and was chosen its treasurer. The Dent Hardware Company has shown remarkable growth, and is now one of the leading industries in Lehigh county, and much credit is due the executive business heads.

The Penn Counties Trust Company, Allentown, was organized in 1911, and the honor of the presidency was bestowed on Mr. Kaiser, who is acknowledged to be a conservative farseeing business man who has contributed his full share to the success, growth and prosperity of the city, and has the confidence of the people. He is also a director in the National Bank of Cata-sauqua.

In 1909, Mr. Kaiser was married to Mrs. Laura M. Wise.

FRIEND, James Wood,

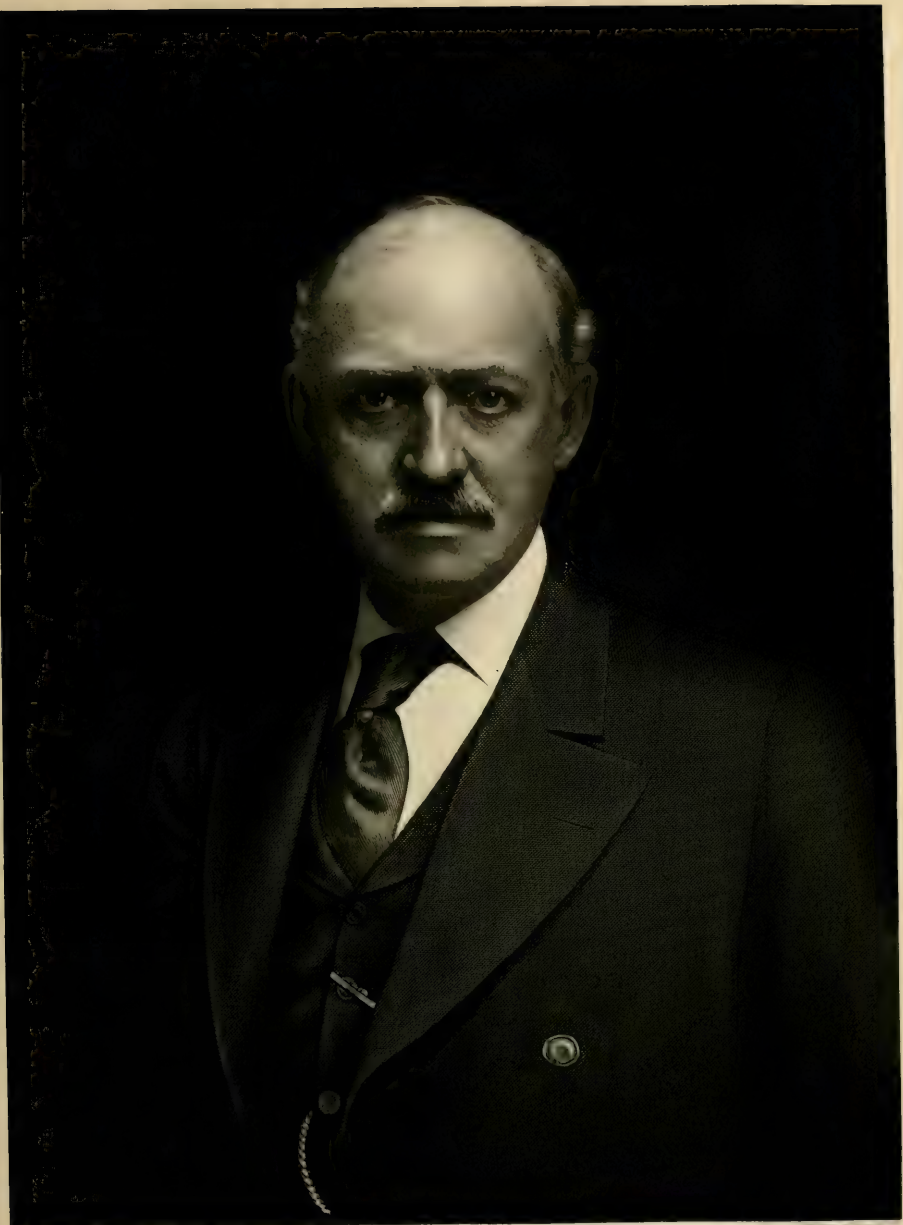
Manufacturer, Financier.

The first real epic in the romance of Pittsburgh—the imperial era of steel—has carried the prestige of American industrial achievement to the remotest ends of the earth and made of the "Iron City" the "World's Anvil." Among the Princes of the Empire of Steel—one of the mightiest that history has ever seen—was the late James Wood Friend, president of the Clin-

ton Iron and Steel Company, and throughout his entire business career an acknowledged leader in all movements and interests essential to the growth and prosperity of his native city and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Porter R. Friend, father of James Wood Friend, married Rebekah, daughter of James Wood, who was also the father of two sons—J. Theodore and Charles A. Wood. James Wood was probably the first practical steel and iron worker in Pittsburgh, and for years operated an immense iron plant at Saw Mill Run. He was the owner of a large tract of land skirting the South Side, and Wood street is named in honor of this noble pioneer. The sons of Mr. Wood were the assistants of their father in business, but after the death of the latter the estate became insolvent and went into bankruptcy.

James Wood Friend, son of Porter R. and Rebekah J. (Wood) Friend, was born November 2, 1845, on Third street, Pittsburgh. He received his education in public and private schools, and later attended Pittsburgh Academy, which was near where the Court House now stands, and which later became the Western University of Pennsylvania, and now is the University of Pittsburgh. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Friend made his first entrance into the business world, being employed in his father's iron business, the name of the firm being P. R. Friend & Company. He worked here several years and then went with his grandfather, James Wood, in the iron business. He left this firm after his grandfather's death, when the business was involved; first, however, with a wisdom beyond his years, assisting his mother to save a portion of the estate. He then purchased the Eagle Rolling Mill, at Saw-mill Run, and operated it under the name of J. W. Friend & Company. Associated from his youth up with the leading business men of his native city, Mr. Friend's innate abilities, which were of no common order, expanded in an atmos-



Samuel

phere which fostered their rapid development and his advancement to the commanding position which, for so many years, he filled with honor in manufacturing and financial circles, is a record of undaunted, persistent effort and stainless, unimpeachable integrity.

In 1886 the firm of Graff, Bennett & Company, owners of plants on the South-side and at Millvale, became bankrupt, and when the property was sold, Mr. Friend, in association with F. M. Hoffstot, purchased both plants, the South Side plant being known as the Clinton Furnace, situated near the end of the Smithfield street bridge. When Charles T. Schoen invented the pressed steel car, which has revolutionized railroad freight transportation, Mr. Friend, with that intense progressiveness, which was ever one of his salient characteristics, was one of the members of the original corporation. In 1900, in connection with Mr. Hoffstot, Mr. Friend purchased the plant, situated at McKee's Rocks. This plant had been founded by Mr. Schoen, and when it changed hands the Pressed Steel Car Company was organized with Mr. Hoffstot as president and Mr. Friend as vice-president. The affairs of this concern thenceforth absorbed the greater portion of Mr. Friend's time and the result of his devotion to them was manifest in the rapid growth and extremely flourishing condition of everything pertaining to the enterprise, which attained to the proportions of one of the giants of the industrial world.

The vigorous, compelling nature of Mr. Friend and his keen, practical mind assured the success of every undertaking to which he gave his vitalizing energy. He was president and principal owner of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, president of the People's Coal Company, chief owner of the Monongahela Dredging Company, holder of stock in other concerns and director in the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, the German National Bank of Allegheny, of which he was also vice-president; director Pressed

Steel Car Company, First National Bank of McKees Rocks and Chartiers Trust Company. He was also officer in several cement manufacturing companies and several land development and real estate companies.

In politics Mr. Friend was a Republican, but took no active part in public affairs, and could never be persuaded to become a candidate for office, preferring to concentrate his energies on his manufacturing and financial interests. As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue he stood in the front rank, and no project which, in his judgment, tended to advance the welfare of Pittsburgh and of Pennsylvania lacked his hearty coöperation. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, he was ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to the loftiest standards of rectitude.

The countenance and bearing of Mr. Friend were indicative of his noble nature, his commanding abilities and his genial disposition. Few men have been more beloved and his friends, who were numberless, were to be found in all classes of the community. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and belonged to the Duquesne, Pittsburgh, Oakmont and Allegheny Country clubs. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Friend married, January 4, 1871, Martha Anne McClellan, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Charles Wood; Theodore W.; Elizabeth, wife of William Howard Parke, and Rebekah, wife of Hay Walker. All these are residents of Pittsburgh. By his marriage Mr. Friend gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education for her exacting duties as a leader of Pittsburgh

society, duties which she discharges with the most perfect grace and winning tactfulness. Withal Mrs. Friend is an accomplished home-maker, and her gifted husband, who was never so happy as at his own fireside, surrounded by the beings he loved best on earth, ever found in her a help-mate truly ideal. Not long before the close of his life Mr. Friend and his family took possession of a beautiful residence on Squirrel Hill, the building of which had been a source of great interest and pleasure to the one who was destined to be for so short a time its master.

The death of Mr. Friend, which occurred December 26, 1909, deprived Pittsburgh of one of those substantial and aggressive business men who constitute the bulwark of a city's strength and development. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. His business transactions were conducted in accordance with the highest principles, he fulfilled to the letter every trust committed to him and was generous in his feelings and conduct toward all.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, the famous statesman and "Creator of Modern England" in honor of whom Pittsburgh received her name, was beloved by the American colonies as the champion of their liberties; James Wood Friend, one of the "Creators of Modern Pittsburgh," was venerated and loved by his native city as an example of business honor and civic virtue. And now, after he has ceased from earth, his memory is an object of reverence and affection, for his works follow him.

(The McClellan Line).

It is thought that all the families in the United States bearing the name of McClellan, McLellan, Maclellan and McClelland are derived from one original stock having its home in the southwestern part of Scotland. About 1646, during the religious war,

many families of the name removed from Scotland to Ireland, the migration being probably known in Ireland as the "Ulster Plantation," the settlements being made near Belfast and Dungannon. About 1760-70 numerous families, both from Scotland and Ireland, emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Nova Scotia, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas. Theologically, the McClellans inclined toward Calvinism. Politically, they were largely Federalist and Whig and are now principally Republican. In Scotland they were loyal to the king, in Ireland they wore the "Orange."

"Laird" McClellan, founder of the Chester county (Pennsylvania) branch of the family, was of Bannagachen, Ireland, and in 1685 was banished to the American colonies on account of the part he had taken in the wars. He was accompanied by three of his children and the family settled in the New Jersey neighborhood, where they remained until 1689, when news of a favorable change in affairs at home caused the "Laird" to resolve to return. On the voyage he was taken prisoner by the French, but finally arrived at home on the last day of October, 1691. The children remained in America and became the progenitors of the Chester county branch of the family.

Joseph McClellan, great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Martha Anne (McClellan) Friend, married Elizabeth Ewing, and served with the rank of captain in the patriot army of the Revolution. The following inscription is on his tombstone in the Octoraro cemetery: "An approved officer of the Revolution, an estimable and highly esteemed citizen and a sincere Christian. In life respected and venerated; in death, lamented."

James, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ewing) McClellan, married Martha Caldwell. Their son Joseph was born April 28, 1747, in Chester county, and enlisted at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. July 15, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant of a

company of musketeers, under the command of Captain Abraham Marshall, and was promoted to captain in a battalion commanded by Colonel Samuel Atlee. He was transferred to the Pennsylvania Line, Ninth Regiment, and on March 22, 1781, to the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, serving until June 13, 1781, when he resigned from a sense of filial duty, his parents being aged and infirm. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Monmouth. On the back of Captain McClellan's commission is a high testimonial to his merit endorsed by General Anthony Wayne. Captain McClellan married Keziah Parke, born January 24, 1767, and their children were: Anne, born August 15, 1787, died August 19, 1860, married William Hemphill; Martha, born February 7, 1789, married, 1810, Isaac Rogers, and died March 14, 1814; Elizabeth, born 1794, died in 1799; and Joseph Parke, mentioned below. Captain Joseph McClellan died October 14, 1834, and his widow passed away, July 31, 1842.

Joseph Parke, son of Joseph and Keziah (Parke) McClellan, was born March 19, 1796, and was a farmer, becoming, in the forties, owner of the historic Green Tree Hotel in West Chester. From 1814 to 1816 he was president of the Bank of Chester County, and held the same position from 1817 to 1819. This is now the National Bank of Chester County. Mr. McClellan served as a burgess of West Chester and as sheriff of Chester county. He was a member of Octoraro Presbyterian Church. He married (first) Sarah Whelan, and (second) Mary Ellis Miller. Mr. McClellan died February 26, 1861.

James Downing, son of Joseph Parke and Sarah (Whelan) McClellan, married Elizabeth Litzenberg, and their children were: John; Sarah Keziah, married James David Ruth; Christian L.; Joseph Parke; Mary; Martha Anne, mentioned below; Henry; Ella, who, like Mary, died in early childhood; Anne Hemphill, married Harry

Friend; Elizabeth Litzenberg, married John W. Betz; and Joseph.

Martha Anne, daughter of James Downing and Elizabeth (Litzenberg) McClellan, was born December 4, 1847, and became the wife of James Wood Friend, as mentioned above.

COOPER, T. S.,

Breeder of High Grade Cattle.

T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, who has gained repute in the agricultural world, being an authority on the breeding and raising of Jersey cattle, is a lineal descendant of one of the oldest families of the Lehigh Valley. In its various generations from the pioneer ancestor down to the present time (1913), the members of the family have been conspicuous in the different walks of life, noted for their many excellent characteristics.

William Cooper, the emigrant ancestor, was a native of Dillenberg, Duchy of Nassau, Germany, born August 24, 1722, died in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, his remains being interred in the burying ground surrounding St. Paul's Church at Upper Saucon, as were also those of his wife, Gertrude Cooper, born September 12, 1724. They came to the new world in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They were preceded by their son Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel, son of William and Gertrude Cooper, was born at Dillenberg, Duchy of Nassau, Germany, March 31, 1752. He emigrated to this country about 1770, and settled at Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He married, November 3, 1775, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Gery, of Goshenhoppen, and they were the parents of ten children: 1. Jacob, removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits; having occasion to go to New Orleans, he was taken ill on the ocean, died, and was buried at sea; he married twice, and had a son by each marriage—Daniel and Jacob. 2. John, died

in 1847, leaving a daughter, Fayette, who was the wife of Elias Nitrauer. 3. Peter, of whom further. 4. William, removed to Schuylkill county. 5. Charles, died in childhood. 6. Daniel, married Sarah Ott, and died in April, 1864, leaving several children. 7. Catherine, married Jacob Seider. 8. Elizabeth, married Abraham Slifer, and removed to Flourtown, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1867. 9. and 10. died in infancy.

Peter, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gery) Cooper, was born in Goshenhoppen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1790, died May 19, 1837. He was the founder of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and served as deputy surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He married Susan Buchecker, who bore him four children: 1. Milton, a resident of Coopersburg. 2. Charles W., became first county superintendent of public schools of Lehigh county, and was cashier and president of the Allentown National Bank. 3. Thomas B., of whom further. 4. Anna Matilda, became the wife of Dr. Fred Martin, and died in Bethlehem, leaving two daughters, residents of Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, son of Peter and Susan (Buchecker) Cooper, was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and died there, April 4, 1862. He was a prominent physician in Coopersburg, having a large practice. He was active in public affairs, and was a Member of Congress from Bucks and Lehigh counties. He married Elemania Schantz, and among their children was T. S. Cooper, of whom further.

T. S. Cooper, son of Dr. Thomas B. and Elemania (Schantz) Cooper, was born at the old Cooper homestead at Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1850. He was reared in his native place, and attended the public schools of Coopersburg and Philadelphia. During his early life he assisted in the duties of the farm at Coopersburg, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of farming, and later developed

into one of the most scientific agriculturists in that section of the State, now owning many hundred acres of land. He is widely known throughout the county on account of his successful breeding and raising of Jersey cattle, beginning this line of work when twenty-four years of age. He imports them from the Jersey Isles, often receiving as high as \$10,000 per head, and his two sons are associated in business with him. He is frequently called upon to act in the capacity of judge of cattle at State and county exhibits, also in various parts of the United States and in Canada, serving as judge of Jersey cattle at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. The excellent appearance of his property bespeaks a watchful care by one accustomed to that particular work, Mr. Cooper giving his personal supervision to all details. He has attained success by hard and incessant work, perseverance and untiring industry, qualities most essential to the end in view. He is fair and upright in all his dealings, and is highly esteemed and holds the confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact, either in business or social life. As can be attested Mr. Cooper's public auction sales of cattle have amounted to over a million and a half dollars, and he claims the proud distinction of having never been sued or having occasion to sue a buyer. It is doubtful if any other live stock dealer can lay claim to such honors. He affiliates with the Lutheran church, was burgess of Coopersburg for several years, elected on the Democratic ticket, and is a director of the Allentown National Bank.

Mr. Cooper married, March 25, 1876, Tillie, daughter of James W. Wilson, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Children: Ralph, Emily, Peter.

SCOTT, James Davis,

Business Man, Public Official.

As Recorder of Deeds of Chester county, Mr. Scott has been much in the public eye

since his announcement of candidacy in 1911. He is a native born son of Chester county, his forbears having been there seated for many years. His father, Edward Scott, now deceased, was a farmer of Lewisville, Chester county, a man of good standing and upright character.

James Davis Scott was born at the Scott homestead at Lewisville, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1864. He attended the public schools of Lewisville and assisted his father at farm labor, but not being enamored with the life of a farmer, he sundered home ties and for a time was engaged in learning the trade of a papermaker with Jessup & Moore, at Wilmington, Delaware. But this was not a business that particularly appealed to him, and he decided upon another change. He apprenticed himself to a plumbing firm in Wilmington and served the required number of years. He became a skilled workman, and until 1890 continued work at his trade in Wilmington. He had then reached the age of twenty-six years, and having an expert knowledge of plumbing and heating decided to enter business for himself. He choose Coatesville, Pennsylvania, as a location, and in 1890 opened a shop there, soon proving the wisdom of his course by the instant demand for a plumber of his ability. His trade increased until his force of ten journeymen is kept busily engaged in the different departments of the business. His reputation for honorable dealing kept pace with the expansion of the business and has never been tarnished by a sacrifice of quality in order to advance temporary gain. He became well and favorably known over a large territory, and when in 1911 he announced himself as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds on the Republican ticket, he was gratified with a favorable response from the voters, proving their good will and the respect in which he is held. At the ensuing November election he was carried into office by a handsome majority, leading the entire ticket. He entered upon the duties of his office, January

1, 1912, and has served to the complete satisfaction of all having business with the recorder's office. Mr. Scott is a member of the Baptist church; the Masonic order; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Junior Order of American Mechanics; and the Knights of Pythias, taking an active interest in all.

He married, in 1891, Hannah Moore, of Coatesville, and has issue: James Davis, died in infancy; and Harold, now deputy recorder of deeds under his father.

KIDD, James Wilson,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The Kidd family ranks among the oldest settlers of the section of Pennsylvania wherein Lehigh county is located, and prominent among the present representatives is James Wilson Kidd, chief burgess of Emaus, who has inherited in marked degree the characteristics of his ancestors, namely: energy, enterprise, a resolute will and a determination to succeed, these being chief factors in the success of any undertaking.

Charles Kidd, grandfather of James W. Kidd, was a resident of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, owner of a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres devoted to general farming products, and he was also the village blacksmith, from both of which occupations he derived a goodly profit. He married Elizabeth Stuber, who bore him five children: 1. Isabella, married William Ehret; children: Charles, Amanda, Ellen. 2. Caroline, married Joseph Dech; left no issue. 3. Joseph, married Mary A. Biery, and left no issue. 4. Tilghman, of whom further. 5. Susanna, married Ferdinand Wint; children: Rufus and Clara.

Tilghman Kidd, father of James W. Kidd, was a native of Schoenersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at that time Lehigh and Northampton counties being one county. He was reared on his father's farm, educated in the common

schools of the neighborhood, and throughout his active career, which was devoted to farming, he bore a reputation for integrity and trustworthiness. He married Eliza Bickert, a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who bore him two children: James Wilson, of whom further; Emma M., married Preston B. Butterwick, and had one child, Stanley.

James Wilson Kidd was born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1861. He spent his childhood and youth in the place of his birth, attending the public schools of the neighborhood, from which he obtained a practical education. In the spring of the year 1883 he moved to Emaus, Pennsylvania, and there began an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, and after completing the same worked as a journeyman for a period of five years, then turned his attention to mill work, an occupation he has since followed, in which he has met with signal success. He is progressive and enterprising, conducting his operations along the most improved lines, and henceforth merits the patronage accorded him, which is constantly increasing in volume and importance, he occupying a prominent position in business circles. His character as a business man led to his appointment to public office, and in the management of the duties thereof he has displayed the same traits as characterized his business career. He served a term of four years as councilman, acting as president of that body during the latter part of the term, and in September, 1912, he was appointed chief burgess of Emaus, succeeding D. R. Miller, deceased. In November, 1913, he was elected for a term of four years, beginning January 1, 1914, and during his tenure of office he has discharged the duties with fidelity and efficiency, constantly growing in public estimation. He affiliates with the Lutheran church, is a staunch Democrat in politics, and an enthusiastic advocate of all measures relating

to the further development of Emaus, and good citizenship in general.

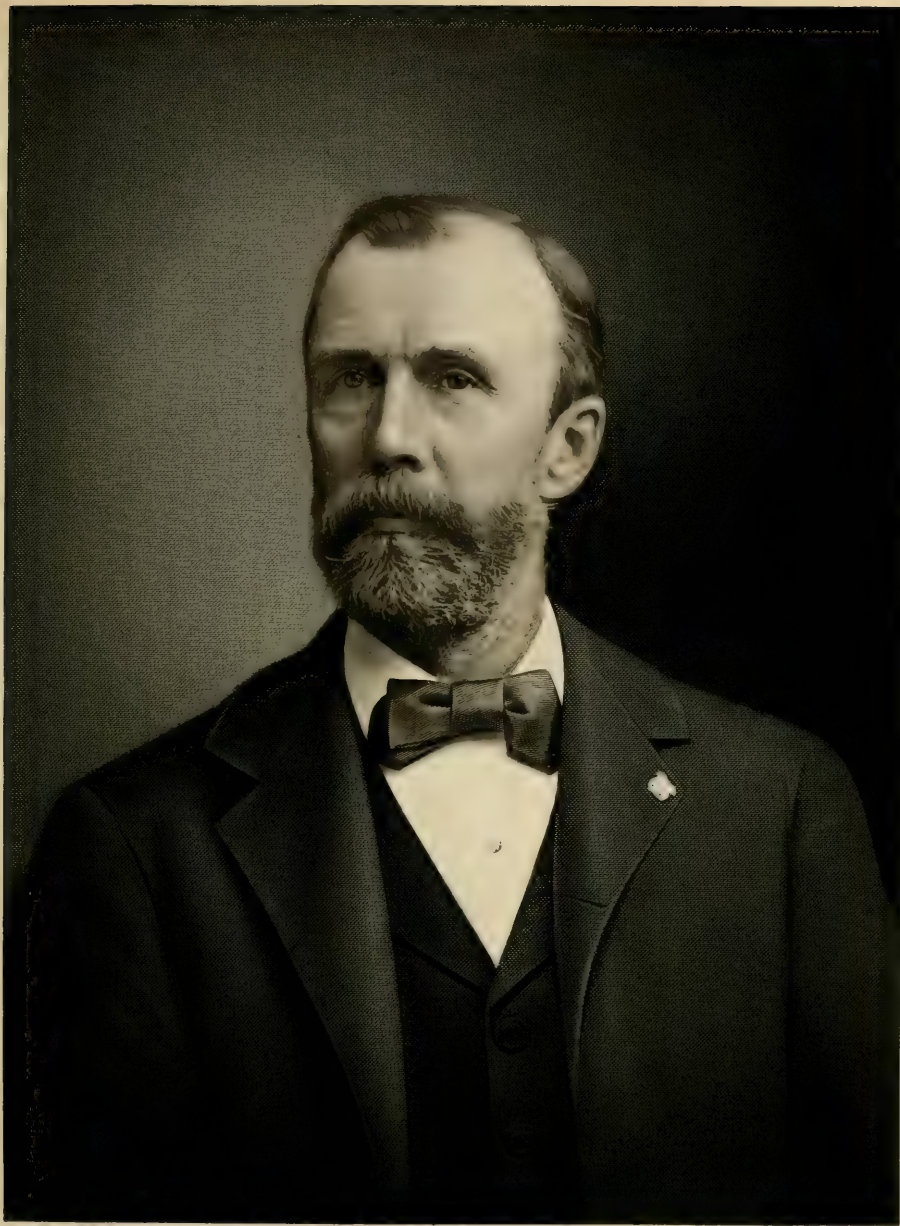
Mr. Kidd married, in September, 1906, Mary Alice, born in Paterson, New Jersey, January 8, 1870, daughter of Edmund A. Stansfield and his wife, Mary H. (Kniveton) Stansfield, of Macclesfield, England. Edmund A. Stansfield was born in Manchester, England, in 1843, and when a young man of about twenty-six years emigrated to the United States, locating in Paterson, New Jersey, and later establishing himself in a silk manufacturing enterprise in Midland Park, New Jersey. In 1892 he was called upon to take charge of the Keystone Silk Mills in Emaus, Pennsylvania, and under his competent supervision the business increased to large proportions, he keeping abreast with modern improvements, and winning and retaining the respect and good will of those in his employ. Mr. Stansfield has since retired from active business.

MORRIS, George W.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The wealth of Pittsburgh, fabulous as it is, is from base to capitol, real, and the reason of this is not far to seek. It is found in the simple statement, "Pittsburgh's wealth is real because it is the work of real men"—men of the type of the late George Washington Morris, for many years prominently associated with the A. French Spring Company and identified with a number of other industrial and financial concerns of the Iron City. The entire career of Mr. Morris was interwoven with the annals of Pittsburgh and he was largely instrumental in the promotion of her leading and most vital interests.

George W. Morris was born June 14, 1849, in Pittsburgh, and was the son of Colonel David Boyd and Margaret E. (Grissel) Morris, of that city. It was in public and private schools of Pittsburgh that the boy received his education, and at



Geo. W. Morris

an early age he entered upon a business career. He started upon the business of life as an employee of Lloyd & Black, iron men, and after a time spent in their employ, he went with the Culmer Spring Company, manufacturers of railroad springs, where he had charge of the sales. This last concern was bought out by the A. French Spring Company, and Mr. Morris became general manager of the A. French Spring Company. For years he was influentially associated in this concern, in which, next to Aaron French, he was the largest stockholder, and to the prosperity of which his remarkable business acumen contributed to a very great degree.

This justly celebrated concern was organized by Aaron French in partnership with Calvin Wells, the object being the manufacture of car springs. The work was at first limited to the elliptical springs of the Hazen patent, but in four years the business attained such proportions as to oblige the firm to provide more spacious quarters and they accordingly erected the part of their present plant known as No. 1. In 1893 the working force was over three hundred, and the output now embraces all styles of spiral and elliptical springs for locomotives and passenger and street cars. Quantities of springs are sent to Sweden, and until recently this company furnished all the Pullman equipment in Europe. This manufactory is said to be the largest of the kind in the world, the works occupying two blocks between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets and one block on Smallman, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

This phenomenal growth was in large measure the result of Mr. Morris' extraordinary executive ability, clear perception and aggressive methods, modified as they were by prudence and forethought. Ability to read the future was one of his salient characteristics and to this is to be attributed much of his success. Another potent factor in the results he was able to accomplish was his capacity for discerning the motives and

merits of men. This enabled him to put the right man in the right place, while the strict justice and kindly consideration which marked his treatment of his subordinates insured their zealous coöperation.

In all things pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh, Mr. Morris' interest was deep and sincere and all movements having these ends in view were assured of his influence and support. An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he found the responsibilities of business too engrossing to allow him to take an active part in politics or to become a candidate for office, though frequently urged to do both, at one time being advanced as a candidate for mayor of the city. He was a major in the Pittsburgh Light Guards, at the head of which was the late General A. L. Pearson, and on October 1, 1870, was presented with a sword by his company. Among the financial institutions with which he was connected was the Lincoln National Bank of which he was a director. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, and was a member and vestryman of the Church of the Ascension.

Firm in principle and loyal to obligation, Mr. Morris was a man of strong convictions, using his talents and opportunities to the utmost in every work which he undertook. Of fine personal appearance, he was of a nature so genial and sympathetic as to possess a rare magnetism, and his naturally fine mind was broadened and strengthened by reading and travel. He was friendly and companionable, a man whom it was a delight to know and the number of his friends was legion. Of a charitable nature, he gave largely of his means, but in a quiet way. At his death he left bequests to the Newsboys' Home and to the Humane Society.

Mr. Morris married, January 14, 1869, Mary E., daughter of Reese and Catharine (Hubbard) Jones. A full account of the genealogy of the Jones family is to be found

elsewhere in this work, under the biography of David Aiken, deceased, whose wife was a daughter of Reese Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of one son: George Jones Morris, who married, January 26, 1895, Miss Mary E., daughter of David B. and Mary E. (Jansen) McKeny, of New York, and they have one child, Mary Evia. Mrs. Morris is a woman possessing much individuality and distinction and gifted, to a degree unusual among her sex, with foresight and business ability. She is endowed, moreover, with the charm of domesticity, and created for her husband—the governing motive of whose life was devotion to his family—an ideal home. It was their delight to gather their friends about them and many can testify to their charm as host and hostess. Mrs. Morris is active in church circles and in deeds of charity, continuing in her widowhood the benevolent work in which she and her husband were so long united. Mr. Morris had a charming summer home in Machipongo, Virginia, where he spent his summers and part of the winters, and in the appearance of which he took great pride.

The death of Mr. Morris, which occurred July 8, 1899, removed, in the prime of life and at the zenith of his career, one of the most influential and public-spirited citizens of whom Pittsburgh was able to boast—a man of sterling integrity, irreproachable in his domestic and business life and one who was identified with any movement looking to the relief of suffering humanity. Ostentation was foreign to his nature and he was of incorruptible fidelity, fulfilling to the letter every trust committed to him and generous in his feeling and conduct toward all. Some lives are to be measured not by years but by results, and in this category belongs the life of George W. Morris.

ROBERTS, Alexander,
Civil Engineer.

The history of such men as Alexander Roberts, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

proves conclusively that, with a reasonable amount of mental and physical power, success is bound eventually to crown the endeavors of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts, and the will and manliness to persevere therein. The course of his active, useful and honorable career is characterized by watchfulness of his opportunities. He has utilized them to the best advantage, has applied himself closely to the work in hand, and has overcome all obstacles by persistent and untiring purpose. Alexander Roberts is the son of Colonel John and Mary Hunt (Chambers) Roberts, and was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1823. According to public record he represents the fourth generation in a direct line to reside in the State of Pennsylvania. His education was an excellent one, and was arranged with a view to his following the profession of law. He attended the public schools of his native city, and was then a student at the Harrisburg Academy, Professor Alfred Armstrong having charge of the institution at that time. He commenced reading law in the office of his father, but took up the studies of surveying and civil engineering at the same time, and pursued these with considerably more ardor than the former, as he had always had an inclination for outdoor life. During this period of preparation he assisted his father as one of the surveyors or regulators for the borough, and also surveyed and laid out any lands in the vicinity in which his assistance was required. A portion of his time was also devoted to the duties of chief clerk in the office of the register and recorder of Dauphin county, and he made the first index of all deeds recorded from the origin of the county until the year 1846. In the winter of 1846 Mr. Roberts was appointed compass man for a surveying party in the employ of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, the object being to explore a route leading from Shippensburg westward through Roxbury Gap, this to be a part of a railroad between Pittsburgh and Harris-



J. H. Welleland

burg. This route was found to be impracticable and the plan was abandoned. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Roberts was appointed a member of the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for this reason finally abandoned the idea of entering the legal profession. During the next five years he made preliminary surveys for the location and construction of the railroad, completing his last division at Pittsburgh, after which he resigned his position. His next field of activity was to be in the engineering work on a road to be constructed between Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, but as the health of his father had become greatly impaired about this time, Mr. Roberts refused to accept a position which would take him so far from his home, and accepted that of relocating and reconstructing the Chester Valley Railroad from Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, to Downingtown, which was not far from his home. When the work was well under way he resigned from this position, having been appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the Susquehanna railroad, about to connect Harrisburg and Sunbury. He was connected with this until he had located the lower end at Harrisburg, the Halifax Division from Powel's Creek to Berries Mountain, and the grading of this division was almost finished, when the company suspended work for several years. In the meantime, the Baltimore & York, the York and Harrisburg, and the Susquehanna roads, were consolidated, becoming known as the Northern Central railroad. Mr. Roberts resumed his work of making local surveys in Dauphin and Cumberland counties, and was identified with this for many years until he retired from the active duties of his professional life. He was connected with a number of other enterprises of importance, among them being the Harrisburg Burial Case Company, in which he was one of the board of directors; in 1874 he was one of the promoters of the Harrisburg City Passenger Railway Company, and

served as secretary of that corporation for many years. Since his twenty-first year he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal contributor to the support of that institution.

Mr. Roberts married Charlotte, who died in 1862, a daughter of Bernard Geiger, one of the earliest settlers in Dauphin county. They had children: John B., Alexander H., James and George. In his political views Mr. Roberts has always been liberal, has kept himself well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought public office. He has always taken a deep interest in all that pertained to the advancement and welfare of the community, and has been active in giving his support to any plan which was for its benefit.

McCLELLAND, James H.,
Architect, Builder.

To characterize in few words the achievements and abilities of such a man as the late James H. McClelland, one of the most noted architects and builders that has ever honored the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by residence in it, is to attempt the well-nigh impossible. His life was in large measure an object lesson, teaching plainly his belief in the true brotherhood of man, and the noble ideas which he fostered and promulgated have been inherited by his sons, whose sketches follow this, the names of Dr. James H. McClelland, Dr. John B. McClelland and Dr. Robert W. McClelland being blessed by countless numbers. With a soul far above mere business gain, James H. McClelland was esteemed throughout the business community for the integrity and honesty with which he conducted all his business transactions, and his word was in truth considered as a bond. The memory of such a man can never die. The structures he created, the noble ideals to which he gave visible form, will ever arouse a deep interest and an earnest desire to emulate them. The vivid imagination with which so many children of the Emerald Isle are gifted found

varied expression in the beautiful creations of James H. McClelland, and it is well for the beauty of the city that this is the case. His sons have inherited the brilliant mind of their father, but have turned these ideas in the direction of assisting suffering humanity with an equal amount of success.

James H. McClelland was born two miles from Belfast, in County Down, North of Ireland, September 23, 1800, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1871. At the age of sixteen years his energetic and enterprising nature would no longer permit him to ignore the opportunities which appeared to beckon from the shores of the New World. He accordingly emigrated to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1816. Earnest and studious in his habits he took up the profession of architecture, not alone by means of theoretical study but by actual practical work as an architect and builder. Many of the finest buildings in the city are the productions of his genius, and with his ideal and imaginative work as an architect he combined the practical work of a contractor. In numerous instances he played the dual rôle of contractor and superintendent of construction work, an ordeal which only a man of his fine constitution could have successfully carried out. His designs were repeatedly commended by those best able to judge of such matters, and his promptness in the execution of orders became proverbial. In manner he was simple and direct, coming clearly and concisely to any point which he wished to make. What was characteristic of his speech was also characteristic of his work. His plans were always carefully thought out down to the veriest detail before work was commenced upon them, and when once begun the work progressed along well defined lines which prevented unnecessary delay. As a writer Mr. McClelland possessed graphic powers of description which made anything emanating from his pen a pleasure to read, and his intense interest in the public welfare made him a fre-

quent and ever welcome contributor to the daily press. Appreciation of his well deserved popularity was shown in 1867, when he was appointed postmaster of the city of Pittsburgh, an office which, although it had come to him without personal solicitation on his part, he filled with remarkable executive ability until his death.

Mr. McClelland married, February 12, 1835, Elizabeth Thomson, daughter of Rev. John Black, D. D., who was born in the North of Ireland, but was of Scotch ancestry. He was graduated from the University of Glasgow, and came to the United States in 1797. His power as a pulpit orator won him fame all over the country, and for half a century he was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. As a man of learning he had few equals in his day, and his facile and graceful pen gained him a large circle of admirers. For a period of twelve years he held the chair of Professor of Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and under his able tuition his daughter, Mrs. James H. McClelland, became exceptionally well read in ancient and modern literature. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland had eleven children: Two sons, each in turn named John Black, both dying in infancy; Thomas C., who fought bravely in the Civil War and was killed in battle; Mary Watson Pentland; Elizabeth Black, who married Rev. J. S. Kelsey; Sarah Collins; Annie Eva; Dr. James H., who is the subject of a following narrative; Dr. John Black, deceased; William B., deceased, who was an able member of the Pittsburgh bar; Dr. Robert W., who is written of on following pages.

In many respects Mr. McClelland was a model in business life. While it was but natural that he should desire success to crown his efforts, he would accept this only if it were founded on truth and honor. False representations were abhorrent to him, and the mere thought of a possible greater monetary gain never appealed to



J. H. W. Blelland

him. Characteristic of the man were his industry, his practical mind and his power of organization. His nature was genial and sympathetic and in complete harmony with his fine personal appearance. His language, while rich and imaginative, was simple and unaffected, and a rich sense of humor pervaded all his utterances.

McCLELLAND, Dr. James H.,

Physician, Surgeon, Professional Instructor.

The worthy and intellectual son of a worthy and intellectual father,—what higher praise can be bestowed upon a human being? Dr. James H. McClelland, son of James H. McClelland, whose sketch precedes this, is a man of unusual ability in his profession and in all other relations of life. The clear and cogent reasoning with which he enforces his views on all subjects, as well as the richness of the language employed, make of him an opponent exceedingly difficult to overcome. His social and official position places him in the foremost ranks of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his professional work is of the highest order of merit.

Dr. James H. McClelland, son of James H. and Elizabeth Thomson (Black) McClelland, was born in Pittsburgh, May 20, 1845. After an excellent preparatory education he received the honorary degree of Sc. D. from the University of Pittsburgh. He then became a student at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with honor in 1867. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in his native city, and almost from the commencement of his professional career his skill and research and the exceptionally fine results he has achieved attracted widespread attention. In addition to a large private practice he has held numerous official professional positions, and has been the leading spirit in many professional organizations and institutions. He is associated in his

general practice with his two brothers, a sketch of one of whom, Dr. Robert W., follows this.

Dr. James H. McClelland is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, and his services as a consulting physician are in frequent demand in difficult cases. The many students who have profited under his tuition freely acknowledge the benefit gained while studying with him, and by means of these students the influence of Dr. McClelland is felt in all parts of the world. It is chiefly owing to the individual efforts of Dr. McClelland that the first training school for nurses was founded in the city of Pittsburgh. From the time of his return to the city of Pittsburgh, after his graduation, he became a member of the surgical staff of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Pittsburgh, and has served in this capacity since that time. He organized, and for several years was president and demonstrator in the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County. In 1876 he became Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, and filled this important chair for a period of two years. Subsequently he delivered a course on operative surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine, 1878. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, a member of the surgical staff of the hospital, and was an active worker in behalf of erecting the buildings which the hospital now occupies. The liberal views entertained by Dr. McClelland and the active interest he takes in any project which tends to the betterment of civic conditions make him an important factor in public matters. He has been a member of the State Board of Health since 1885; was vice-president of the Association of Health Authorities, of which the Governor of the State is president; is a member of the Sanitary Commission of Allegheny County, the American Public Health Association, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the University Club, and was vice-president of the

Hospital Staff Association of Western Pennsylvania. He has been president of: The American Institute of Homœopathy, Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, East End Doctors' Club, and the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, Art Society of Pittsburgh, the Civic Club of Allegheny County, and the American Society of Social Political Science.

Dr. McClelland was elected honorary president of the International Homœopathic Medical Congress which met at Paris, France, in 1900, and president of the Congress that met at Atlantic City in 1906. In the field of literature he has also earned his laurels. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and his articles are always read with interest by his colleagues. One of his writings was an article on "Diseases of the Kidneys," which appeared in the "System of Medicine," edited by Dr. Henry Arndt, in Philadelphia, 1886. The professional duties of Dr. McClelland make too great inroads upon his time, so that he has but little to spare for social functions. Nevertheless he is loved for his genial disposition and for the readiness with which he throws himself into any scheme for the assistance of those less fortunately situated. The good works done in the name of charity or religion are always assured of his hearty coöperation, and he never appears to be too busy with his important duties to answer the call of a poor patient.

Dr. McClelland married, June 26, 1884, Rachel, a daughter of John P. and Rachel (Paul) Pears. They have been blessed with three children: Sarah Collins, Rachel Pears and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mrs. McClelland, who is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh, is a clever, thoughtful woman of culture and character, and is a charming hostess at the beautiful home of the family, "Sunny Ledge." Her gentle manner and a quiet seriousness which pervades all she does en-

dear her to all who come in contact with her. The home life is an ideal one of refinement and intellectuality.

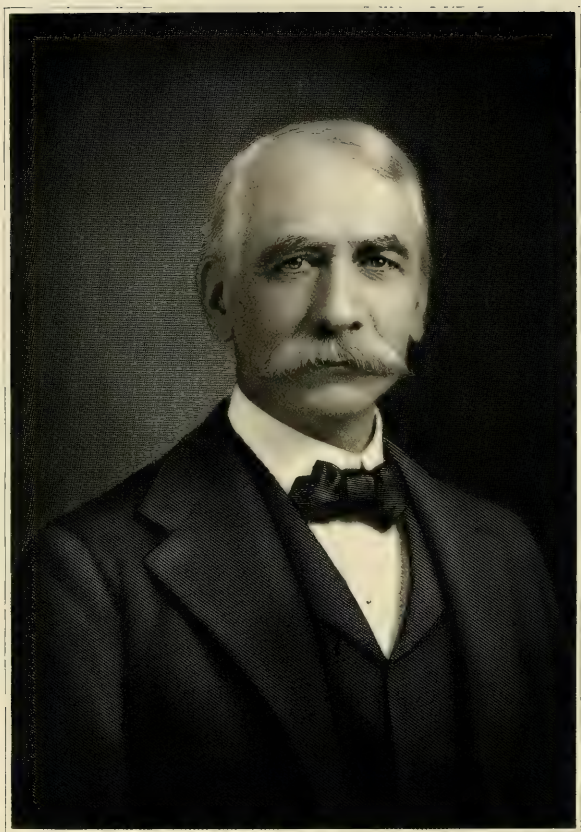
McCLELLAND, Dr. Robert Watson,
Physician, Orthopedist, Professional In-
structor.

Dr. Robert Watson McClelland, a younger brother of the famous Dr. James H. McClelland, whose sketch precedes this, has achieved a reputation during the practice of more than a quarter of a century, of which he may justly be proud. His professional brethren freely acknowledge his proficiency in many branches of the medical profession, and honor him with their esteem for the splendid record he has made.

Dr. McClelland is one of the younger sons of the late James H. and Elizabeth Thomson (Black) McClelland, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1857. His elementary and college preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, after which he was a student at Lafayette College for a period of two years, and followed this with a course of study at Cornell University, being graduated from this institution in 1882, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon him. His work at Cornell also included a preliminary course in the study of medicine, which enabled him to enter second year at the medical college. He then commenced the study of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated two years later with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A considerable amount of time was then spent by Dr. McClelland in traveling abroad, making special studies in various hospitals. A special course in orthopedics was taken under Professor Wolff, of Berlin, and a special clinical course under the noted Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, who effected many wonderful cures during his recent visit to this country. Upon his return to his native city Dr. McClelland



R. W. McClelland.



Louis Richards,

established himself in the general practice of medicine in association with his two brothers, Dr. J. H. and Dr. J. B. McClelland, and is still (1913) associated with them. As a close student of human nature in connection with his professional work he takes high rank, and the knowledge he has thus acquired has greatly furthered the success of his efforts. His patience is practically inexhaustible and his skill in mastering the details of a case has aroused the enthusiasm of those competent to judge. He is connected with numerous professional institutions and organizations, in all of which his counsel is highly prized. He is a member of the orthopedic staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, and in the Training School for Nurses, which is connected with the hospital, he is the lecturer on anatomy and physiology. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the East End Doctors' Club, Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, University Club, Pittsburgh Golf Club, and Cornell Club of Western Pennsylvania, having been the first president of the last mentioned association. As a Mason he has attained the thirty-second degree, is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons; the Pennsylvania Consistory, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. His religious affiliations are with the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, of which he is a member, and his political support is given to the Republican party. He has never devoted time to active political work, but he takes a keen interest in all matters concerning the public welfare.

In addition to being a man of great force of character and possessing a vast amount of professional knowledge, Dr. McClelland is a cultured scholar in all branches of learning. This latter attribute, in connection with his cordial manner and sympathetic heart, has won for him the warm regard of

a large circle of friends, and he is a welcome visitor wherever he makes his appearance.

RICHARDS, Louis,

Lawyer and Law Writer.

Louis Richards, law writer and member of the Bar of Berks county, Pennsylvania, was born May 6, 1842, at Gloucester Furnace, Atlantic county, New Jersey, of which his father, John Richards, was proprietor. The latter, a native of Berks county, came of a vigorous stock of Welsh descent, his ancestors having settled in Amity township as early as 1718. He was for many years of his long and active life engaged in the iron manufacturing business, principally in the State of New Jersey, representing also Gloucester county in the Assembly in 1836 and 1837. From 1848 to 1854 he resided at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, as proprietor of the Carbon Iron Works at that place, and in the latter year retired to a handsome country seat known as "Stowe," in the vicinity of Pottstown, Montgomery county, where he died November 29, 1871, at the patriarchal age of eighty-eight. The subject of this sketch was his youngest son, and only child by his second wife, Louisa (Silvers) Richards, a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, descended upon the maternal side from the well known Rogers family of that section, and, in the third generation, from Henry Lawes Luttrell, Second Earl of Carhampton. Employed in early life as an instructor of youth, she was distinguished for her mental culture, marked individuality of character, and social tastes and accomplishments. Her decease occurred January 26, 1880, when well advanced in her eighty-first year.

Mr. Richards received his preliminary education in the public schools of Mauch Chunk, and subsequently took an academical course, attending the West Jersey Collegiate School at Mount Holly, New Jersey, the

Hill School at Pottstown, and the Upland Normal Institute at Chester, Pennsylvania. In November, 1861, he came to reside at Reading, commenced the study of the law under the direction of his cousin, John S. Richards, Esq., a highly talented and widely-known practitioner at the Berks County Bar, and was admitted to practice January 16, 1865. While a student he served in the Pennsylvania Militia, during the invasions of the State by the Confederate armies in 1862 and 1863.

Having an early inclination to write, he contributed largely to the press, both before and after his admission to the Bar, furnishing incidentally accurate reports of all the cases tried in the county courts during the greater part of the period in which they were presided over by the Hon. Warren J. Woodward. In 1869 he married, and engaged in journalism, becoming a partner of the firm of J. Knabb & Co., in the publication of the "Reading Times and Dispatch," and the "Berks and Schuylkill Journal," the daily and weekly organs of the Republican party in Berks. In 1871 he resold his interest to the firm, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1875 he purchased his father's estate at "Stowe," which he occasionally occupied until 1882, when he disposed of it to the Pottstown Iron Company, which erected thereon a very large manufacturing plant.

For many years Mr. Richards devoted much attention to municipal law, and the municipal affairs of his adopted city. While serving as a member of its Councils in 1875-76 he personally revised, amended and codified its local laws, and published in the latter year the first Digest of the Statutes and Ordinances of Reading. Of this work he subsequently compiled two other and more elaborate editions, containing many valuable notes and citations of judicial decisions. In December, 1876, he was selected as Secretary of the State Municipal Commission, appointed by Governor Hartranft to devise

a uniform plan for the better government of the cities of Pennsylvania. Of this body, which was composed of eleven eminent lawyers and citizens of the State, the Hon. Butler B. Strang was chairman. The Commission presented its final report to the Legislature in January, 1878, and the principal features of the code which it submitted were subsequently incorporated in the Act of June 1, 1885, for the government of the City of Philadelphia, known as the "Bullitt Bill." As a member of committees appointed by the Inter-Municipal Conventions of 1886 and 1888, Mr. Richards was deputed to prepare the original drafts of the Acts of May 24, 1887, and May 23, 1889, the latter constituting the frame of government of cities of the third class in Pennsylvania. In these several capacities he rendered much valuable service to the people of the State, and acquired a wide reputation as a skillful draftsman of municipal statutes. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, organized in 1895; a vice-president (1914), and chairman of its committee on legal biography. In the interest of law reform he devised and secured the passage by the Legislature of the Act of July 9, 1897, "declaring the construction of words in a deed, will or instrument, importing a failure of issue."

In 1889, in association with the Hon. G. A. Endlich, Additional Law Judge of the Berks district, then also a practitioner at the Bar, he was the author of a treatise upon the "Rights and Liabilities of Married Women in Pennsylvania," devoted principally to the exposition of the Married Persons' Property Act of 1887, which greatly enlarged the contractual powers of femmes covert. In 1895 he issued, in two volumes, the "Pennsylvania Form Book," containing precedents in the various branches of law practice—a work in general use by the profession throughout the State—and, in 1898, a "Digest of Acts of Assembly for the Government of Cities of the Third Class,"

which was followed by two successive editions. His other published productions include numerous law pamphlets, historical and genealogical sketches, and reports and addresses upon various subjects of professional or general interest. Profoundly devoted to antiquarian researches, he has since 1903 been president of the Historical Society of Berks county, giving to its affairs much attention and intelligent direction. He is also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and an occasional contributor to its "Magazine of History and Biography." His only business connection is with the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he has been for the past twenty years the efficient secretary and treasurer.

Distinguished for his public spirit, he has employed his time and talents in the promotion of every movement in the line of progress, good government and reform. In politics Mr. Richards is a Republican, and in the presidential campaign of 1884, was the candidate of the minority party in the Berks District for Congress, against Daniel Ermentrout, the sitting member, receiving 9,405 votes. His political views are, however, strongly tempered with the spirit of independence, which inclines to subordinate mere partisan considerations to the superior obligations of individual good citizenship.

As a member of the Bar he is recognized as a highly reputable, accurate and painstaking practitioner, though it is in the capacity of a writer of marked vigor and skill, that he is best known to the public. His literary tastes are cultured and absorbing, and it is in the companionship of his books, and the environment of the student, that he finds his chief entertainment and solace. Practical and thorough in all his methods and undertakings, he devotes to the performance of every duty in which he may engage his best abilities and most conscientious efforts.

Mr. Richards has four children—three sons and a daughter.

JONES, J. Glancy,

Lawyer, Member of Congress, Diplomat.

When William Penn was looking for colonists to settle his newly acquired province, he met with a prompt response from the mountains of Wales, and the Welsh immigration into Pennsylvania for some time exceeded that from any other country. Penn was himself of Welsh extraction and many of the Welshmen who conferred with him in London in the latter part of 1681 were Quakers like himself.

When this conference was held the Welsh demanded and received the assurance that if they went to America, they were to have their bounds and limits to themselves, within which all causes, quarrels, crimes and titles were to be tried and wholly determined by officers, magistrates and juries, in their own language and by those who were their equals, in the same manner and with all the liberties and privileges they enjoyed in Wales under the Crown. Their desire was to form their own community and preserve their language. In accordance with this understanding William Penn directed his surveyor-general, Thomas Holmes, to lay out for them 40,000 acres, extending along the west bank of the Schuylkill, from what is now City Line to Conshocken, and as far west as was necessary to obtain the required acreage. This survey, known in history as the "Welsh Tract," included within its borders most excellent land, and under Welsh enterprise and industry became the most prosperous and best cultivated part of the province, containing in 1684 eighty settlements. The people in Wales kept in close touch with these colonists by correspondence, by the return of an occasional emigrant and by new settlers going out. Among those who were affected by the course of events in Pennsylvania was David Jones, born in August, 1709, in the parish of Llangower, Merionethshire, the most mountainous county in Wales. He was a son of Rev. William Jones, a clergyman of the Church

of England, a graduate of Oxford University, B. A., 1684. His mother died when he was very young, and, his father having married again, the lad left Wales with some relatives who settled in the Welsh Tract, in what is now Radnor township, Delaware county.

Fourteen years later, David Jones married Elizabeth, youngest of the eight children of William Davies, a Welshman of prominence among his countrymen, a large landowner, and one of the founders of old St. David's Church, Radnor; a vestryman, warden and donor in 1715 of the ground upon which the present church is built. It was at the house of William Davies that services were held in 1700 and for several years afterward. David Jones and Elizabeth Davies were married May 10, 1735, and made their first home in the beautiful valley of the Conestoga, north of the Welsh Mountain. Here David Jones, who had inherited some money from his mother, purchased one thousand acres in the Upper Valley and about four hundred acres in the Lower Valley, near Bangor Church. He cultivated his fertile fields, opened and developed iron mines and is described as "one of the foremost ironmasters of his day." His farm and mine workers were mostly slaves, brought from the Congo and Senegambia, and bought in Philadelphia, direct from the ships. The descendants of these slaves were held and bequeathed by their masters until slavery in Pennsylvania became extinct. David Jones, in 1752, when the County of Berks was erected, found his location included in the new county, the new county seat, Reading, being fourteen miles distant, to the north.

Jonathan Jones, second son of David and Elizabeth (Davies) Jones, was born in Caernarvon township, in November, 1738. He married, May 2, 1760, a relative, Margaret, daughter of John and Mary Davies, and great-granddaughter of William Davies, of Radnor, of previous mention. Jonathan

Jones purchased a large farm above St. Thomas' Church, in the Conestoga Valley, where he built a stone residence in the colonial style, that is still standing, and there he lived, cultivating his lands, until the War of the Revolution drew him into military life. He was one of the first captains commissioned in the First Battalion Pennsylvania Line; was on duty in Philadelphia until January, 1776, when he joined the expedition for the invasion of Canada, marched six hundred miles, and arrived before Quebec in March. He was with Arnold at the Cedars and Three Rivers, June 8, 1776, and his will recorded in Berks county bears date at Fort Ticonderoga, where it was written during that expedition. On October 25, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was with Washington at Trenton, December 26, 1776, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, March 12, 1777, and later was in command of his regiment stationed in Philadelphia. In the summer of 1777 he was stricken with paralysis, which affliction compelled him to resign. He afterward was a commissioner under the test laws, a member of the House of Assembly, and lieutenant-colonel of Berks County Militia. He died September 26, 1782, and is buried in Bangor churchyard, Churchtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Jehu Jones, tenth child of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan and Margaret (Davies) Jones, was born in the family homestead, near St. Thomas' Church, January 24, 1778. He was liberally educated and prepared for the bar but never practiced his profession, spending his life as the schoolmaster of Conestoga. He married, April 13, 1800, Sarah, daughter of Owen Glancy, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who was also a Conestoga schoolmaster. Sarah Glancy's mother was Elizabeth, a descendant of Henry and Jean Pawling, who came to Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, from New York, in 1720. During the War of 1812-14, Jehu Jones served under Captain George Hetzelberger, enlisting in 1814 and



Glancy Jones

marching to the defence of Baltimore. He died at Morgantown, November 24, 1864, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and is buried with his wife in the churchyard of St. Thomas' Church.

From this stock sprang Jehu Glancy Jones, the subject of this sketch, lawyer, statesman and patriot, son of Jehu and Sarah (Glancy) Jones. He was born in the Conestoga Valley, October 7, 1811. At the age of sixteen years he was ready for college, and after due deliberation the newly founded "Kenyon College," at Gambier, Ohio, an Episcopal college founded by Bishop Philander Chase, was selected as his alma mater. There Mr. Jones laid the foundation of a ripe scholarship. He was a diligent student, and a rare classical scholar, the habit of reading the New Testament in the original Greek continuing all his life. He was fond of athletic sports and was a fine horseman.

After leaving Kenyon College, Mr. Jones, in 1831, then twenty years of age, entered a theological school at Cincinnati, continuing his studies there until 1834. During this period he made the trip from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, seven hundred miles, on horseback, was married at the end of his journey (June 23, 1832) and immediately returned to Cincinnati with his bride. The itinerary of that journey affords an interesting illustration of the conveniences or inconveniences of traveling at that time. They left Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 6 a. m., on the steamboat "Ohio;" passed down the Delaware, through the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, on barges; took passage on the steamboat "Kentucky," and arrived in Baltimore the same afternoon. From Baltimore to Frederick, Maryland, by rail; thence across the Alleghenies by stage coach to Brownsville, on the Monongahela; thence to Pittsburgh by boat; from Pittsburgh across the Panhandle by stage to Steubenville, Ohio; thence down the Ohio river by steamboat to Wheeling, tying up there for the night on account of a low water stage.

The next day was spent in making the eight miles between Wheeling and Marietta, but then deeper water was reached and better speed made during the night. Cincinnati was reached July 9, 1832. In the summer of 1834 he returned with his family to "Flushing," the home of his wife's parents in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Having completed his theological studies, Mr. Jones was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church and on the seventeenth Sunday after Trinity (October 11, 1835) he was ordained to the priesthood, in Christ Church, New Brunswick, New Jersey, by his warm friend, Bishop George Washington Doane, one of the most distinguished bishops of the American Episcopal church.

For about three years Mr. Jones devoted his attention very successfully to the up-building of several parishes in New Jersey and then in 1838, at the solicitation of some friends who had settled in the new Territory of Florida, embarked in the missionary undertaking of building a church at Quincy, in Gadsden county, where there was a charming social life and great expectations of a prosperous development of the newly acquired territory. He succeeded perfectly in the purpose of his mission, built a church and established a congregation upon a firm and enduring foundation; but he realized in course of time that he and his family had made a mistake in the choice of his profession. He was richly endowed with qualities which far better fitted him for the arena of the bar and public life than for the tranquil and less controversial life of the church. While, therefore, he was earnestly and faithfully discharging his duties in the ministry, he began, as best he could, the study of the law, although the Territory of Florida where the Spanish Civil Law then prevailed was not a good field for the study of the Common Law of England. In 1841 Mr. Jones, having completed the work of his temporary sojourn in Florida, with-

drew from the ministry and completed his legal studies in the adjoining State of Georgia, where he was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court, then sitting at Eatonton in Putnam county.

He had no intention of remaining in the South and after his admission returned to Pennsylvania, and on April 19, 1842, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar, taking up his residence and begining practice in Easton.

He rose rapidly at the bar, soon taking a leading position among the strong men of the profession. He tried many important cases and built up a large and lucrative practice. The fruitful resources of his mind, his energy, his industry and his power as a public speaker won recognition, and there was scarcely a movement of importance in Easton in which he was not called upon to take a conspicuous part. He became one of the foremost advocates of "tariff for revenue only," delivering at Easton, April 19, 1842, by request, to a non-partizan meeting, a clear, sound and able address elucidating the subject, which was then new and absorbing the public attention everywhere. He was a Democrat by inheritance and was always a supporter of that party, enjoying the confidence of the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania, prominent among whom was James Buchanan, then United States Senator, an intimate lifelong personal and political friend. Mr. Jones was an earnest advocate of Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency in 1844, and took the Senator to task for withdrawing his name from the convention; but after the nomination Mr. Jones warmly supported the nominee of the convention, James K. Polk, and made many speeches favoring his election, winning great prominence by his forceful, direct, eloquent and convincing speeches.

On December 31, 1844, he moved his residence to Reading, then a town of eight thousand people, and on January 7, 1845, was admitted to the Berks county bar. On June 25, 1845, at a town meeting held to make

preparations for a fitting memorial service in honor of the recently deceased ex-President Andrew Jackson, Mr. Jones was unanimously chosen to deliver the oration. On June 30, 1845, the day fixed for these commemorative exercises, all business was suspended, and the bells tolled as the funeral procession moved slowly through the streets to the Lutheran Church, where Mr. Jones delivered a most eloquent and fitting oration.

He rose rapidly in influence and position, writing to a friend in 1847: "I have as full a practice as I could wish before me. I have labored assiduously to effect certain results here and thank God I have failed in *none*, not one."

Although Berks county was strongly Democratic there were dissensions and at the election of 1844 the regular Democratic nominee of the party for Congress, John Ritter, had been elected by the greatly reduced majority of 517, but Mr. Jones openly avowed his preference for Mr. Buchanan, and continued to advocate his claims. He took lively interest in everything that affected the public welfare and won the position of a leader to whom the people turned with confidence. The subscribers for a new public library met in his office. He was one of the commissioners named to erect city gas works. He undertook and carried on the erection of the new county prison as president of the board of inspectors. He was a pastmaster of the Masonic Order, and noble grand of the Odd Fellows. He supported the war with Mexico and drafted the resolutions which pledged Reading as a borough to the support of that war. He took a prominent part in the adoption of a charter creating Reading a city in 1847; was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Shunk; was a delegate to the State Convention that renominated Shunk and later to the convention that nominated Morris Longstreth for governor. The subsequent defeat of Longstreth was the greatest political sorrow of Mr. Jones' life, as he had been largely in-

strumental in his nomination, and held his warmest personal friendship.

Mr. Jones took a deep interest in the company of volunteers raised for service in Mexico, served on the committee appointed to disburse the money given by the city and county to equip and transport them, and acting on behalf of friends, made a speech presenting a sword to one of the officers of the company. When the body of Lieutenant Wunder was brought back from Mexico he delivered the funeral oration and when the little remnant of the company returned after the war in 1848, he delivered the address of welcome. He was one of the vice-presidents of a town meeting of Germans, held to commemorate the revolution of 1848, and spoke at a meeting of Irishmen called to condemn the conviction of Mitchell. These activities give some idea of the full, strenuous and useful life he led during his first few years in Reading.

In April, 1847, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks county, an office now known as district attorney. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore, May 22, 1848, and was one of the vice-presidents of the convention. Pennsylvania presented the name of James Buchanan to the convention but much to the chagrin of Mr. Jones and his friends, General Lewis Cass was nominated. Mr. Jones was chairman of the Democratic State Committee of July 4, 1849, appointed by the State convention, and under his management the Democrats carried Pennsylvania, which the year before had been carried by General Taylor.

In 1850 the Democrats of Berks county turned with unanimity to Mr. Jones as their candidate for Congress, and at the convention held September 7, he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving one hundred and two votes, twenty-five only being cast against him. He was elected at the succeeding election and took his seat at the opening of the Thirty-second Congress in December, 1851. He received instant recognition from

the speaker, Linn Boyd of Kentucky, by an appointment to the Ways and Means Committee, the most important committee of the House. He served with credit throughout the Thirty-second Congress, although no measures of special historical importance were enacted by that Congress, it being the period of calm that preceded the stormy agitation of the slavery question. Mr. Jones, in discussing foreign relations upon the floor of the House, on December 13, 1852, predicted the establishment of the Maximillian empire of Mexico and the loss of Cuba by Spain; defined his position upon the United States Bank question; upon the disposition of the public lands, and the Fugitive Slave law. He announced his adherence to the Democratic doctrine of revenue as the controlling principle of all tariff laws, holding that the incidental tariff law of 1846 afforded ample protection to home manufactures, opposing the doctrine of protection, *per se*. He opposed a horizontal tariff and looked forward to the time when American manufacturers would be able to compete with those of other countries, and when no protection would be needed. He held that tariffs must fluctuate with the laws of trade and the necessities of the government—denying that a tariff could be made permanent by legislation or that legislation could regulate the laws of supply and demand. His views were those of his party at that time and have continued the doctrine of that party.

Mr. Jones declined reelection, desiring to return to his profession. His successor, however, only attended the first session of the Thirty-third Congress and died in Washington, January 9, 1854. Mr. Jones, being the nearly unanimous choice of the district, consented to again become the candidate and took his seat in the Thirty-third Congress, February 13, 1854. He acted with his party on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and advocated in an able speech in reply to Thomas H. Benton of Missouri, the bill

carrying into effect the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico. The bill appropriating \$10,000,000 passed by a vote of 103 to 62. In 1854 Mr. Jones was reelected to Congress and although the Democratic party had lost control of the House it was the only national party, the opposition being divided into four or five sectional factions, all opposed to the Democratic doctrine of respect for the vital principles upon which the government had been founded, and which had been proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the country. Certain that the Democratic party would be assailed by its factional opponents it was important that a leader should be selected who would boldly, clearly and judiciously define its position and defend it against hostile attack. This important and responsible duty was assigned by the Democratic representatives to Mr. Jones. This high honor coming from such a body of men shows the estimate placed by distinguished and able men upon his ability as a statesman, his skill as a debater and his clear understanding of the constitutional questions involved.

The election of speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress required one hundred and thirty-three ballots and was not effected until February 2, 1856. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, a Free Soiler, was chosen over the Democrats and Republicans, the other candidates being Know Nothings of various shades of belief, and one the choice of those who would not support either of the other five. It had been agreed that if on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot no one should receive a majority, the one receiving the highest vote should be declared elected speaker. Nathaniel P. Banks was elected, receiving one hundred and three votes over his Democratic opponent, William Aiken, of South Carolina.

During the attack that early began in the House upon the Democratic platform which Mr. Jones had drawn, he withstood with readiness, skill and rare ability and success

the fire of a running debate of four days. The broadminded statesmanship of Mr. Jones made him a leader of those who stood fairly upon the Constitution in opposition to the Abolition attacks upon the institutions of the South. He squarely met their assaults and in the stormy scenes that followed, as leader of the House, was frequently summoned to the White House for consultation by President Pierce.

In the campaign that followed the nomination of James Buchanan by the National Democratic Convention of June, 1856, Mr. Jones, who had drawn the platform of the convention, and who led the Buchanan forces, took an active part, both upon the stump and in party councils, no man contributing more than he to the triumph of the Democratic party in that election. He was himself returned to Congress for the fourth time by a majority of six thousand and four, the largest ever given any representative from Berks county. As soon as Mr. Buchanan was elected, public sentiment gave Mr. Jones a place in the cabinet. His long experience in public affairs, his thorough knowledge of men, his familiarity with the public questions of the day, and his long advocacy of the claims of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency, all tended to assign in public opinion, a high place in the cabinet to Mr. Jones, although it does not appear that he made any effort to obtain an appointment.

Mr. Buchanan indeed promptly invited Mr. Jones to a seat in his cabinet, but the dissensions which culminated in the split at the Charleston convention in 1860, had already begun, and Mr. Jones declined an appointment in the belief that he could better serve the new administration in Congress.

During the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress Mr. Jones' position as leader of the House was recognized by his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; and by his ability, labor and parliamentary skill he overcame the

difficulties of his position, and handled successfully the legislative measures necessary for the administration of the government. As the recognized leader of his party in the House, he used his influence in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Le-compton Constitution, the bill passing the Senate with but one Democrat, Stephen A. Douglass, voting against it, and passing the House with but few dissenting Democratic votes. Mr. Jones was engaged in many debates on various subjects vital to the period, and maintained his high position as a clear headed, forceful debater and leader.

In 1858 Mr. Jones was unanimously nominated by the County Convention for a fifth term in Congress, but at the following election the revolution was on, the Democratic party was overwhelmed and swept from its moorings and his opponent was returned elected. The return was not an honest one, frauds in the City of Reading alone, being discovered sufficient to reverse the return, but a contest was not considered. His defeat was not a personal one, he shared the fate of his party, to whose principles he had always been devoted and to which he adhered faithfully unto the end.

Immediately after the election Mr. Jones was offered the mission to Austria by President Buchanan, which he accepted, resigning his seat in Congress and ending his valuable congressional career begun eight years before. This appointment caused great rejoicing in Reading.

His residence in Vienna was a most agreeable and successful one, made especially so by the cordial treatment he received from the Court, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic corps. That he was an able and accomplished diplomat, thoroughly acquainted with international law and keeping in touch with the moves of European diplomacy, is shown by his vigorous efforts in behalf of the rights of neutrals on the high seas and by his able diplomatic correspondence. Six months after he

left Vienna, J. Lothrop Motley, his successor, wrote to him, "Count Rechberg, (the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs) always speaks of yourself with the greatest respect and regard."

President Lincoln first appointed Anson Burlingame Mr. Jones' successor, but the Austrian government refused to receive him. This caused some embarrassment, and on August 12, 1861, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, wrote Mr. Jones that he hoped it would suit his convenience to await the arrival of a new minister. Mr. Jones, owing to the critical conditions caused by the Civil War, consented and was in charge of the legation until October, 1861, when he was relieved by his successor, the noted historian, J. Lothrop Motley. When relieved of official responsibilities Mr. Jones presented his letter of recall at an audience with the Emperor and started on his journey home. He arrived in Reading, December 30, 1861, and was welcomed with the same kindly enthusiasm by his neighbors as when they had bade him godspeed three years earlier, upon his leaving for Vienna.

Mr. Jones died in Reading, March 24, 1878, and was buried in the family lot in Charles Evans Cemetery. He received many tributes of respect from the bar and press of the country, and over his grave the highest eulogies were spoken by men who, though differing from him politically, could unite in praising the qualities of mind and character that marked him as the greatest of Berks county statesmen.

Mr. Jones married, June 23, 1832, at "Flushing," Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Anna Rodman, daughter of William Rodman. Flushing was the home of her widowed mother and had been the home of her immediate branch of the Rodman family since 1752.

William Rodman was born at Flushing, October 7, 1757, died there July 27, 1824. His ancestors had been prominent in the affairs of the colonies from earliest times, king's councillors, assemblymen, and mili-

tary officers. He was disowned by the Society of Friends for affirming allegiance and fidelity to the State of Pennsylvania, as directed by the statute of 1777. On October 4, 1781, he was appointed brigade quartermaster with the rank of captain, and served until the militia was disbanded. He was justice of the peace for Bucks county, 1791-1800, resigning when elected State Senator. He was four years a member of the State Senate and was chairman of important committees. He was elected to Congress in 1810, his service ending with the Twelfth Congress, March 3, 1813. In 1799 he had served as captain of dragoons in the service of the United States in suppressing the "Fries Insurrection," and in 1809 was presidential elector.

J. Glancy and Anna (Rodman) Jones had issue: Esther Rodman, William Rodman, Anna Rodman, Elizabeth, Charles Henry, Richmond Legh, Mary, Katherine, and James Glancy.

JONES, Richmond Legh,

Corporation Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

A descendant of a long line of distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, Mr. Jones in his own career has earned a position at the Pennsylvania bar and in the regard of his fellow citizens, that entitles him to be classed with the leading men of his day. He is a great-grandson of David Jones, who came to Pennsylvania in 1721, from Merioneth, Wales, bought a large tract of land in Caernawon township, Berks county, and there opened and developed iron ore mines that yet bear his name.

Colonel Jonathan Jones, son of David, was senior captain of the first regiment raised in Pennsylvania for the Continental army, October, 1775; was engaged in the winter campaign against Quebec after the death of General Montgomery, and took part in many of the historical battles of the Revolution. For "gallant and meritorious" service in the field, Captain Jones was pro-

moted to major of his regiment, and later to lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania Line.

J. Glancy Jones, a grandson of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and father of Richmond L. Jones, was an eminent lawyer and a distinguished member of the National House of Representatives from Berks county, serving from 1850 until 1859. He resigned his seat in Congress to enter the diplomatic service of his country, accepting the appointment of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Austrian Court, representing this country at Vienna during the early period of the Civil War, when our relations with European nations were extremely delicate and the wisest diplomacy was necessary to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy. He married June 23, 1832, Anna Rodman, a daughter of William Rodman, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a brigade quartermaster in the Revolutionary army, later a member of the State Senate and of the Twelfth National Congress. The Rodman family dates from the earliest colonial period in the New World, and contributed to the colonies and states many of their most distinguished citizens.

Richmond Legh Jones, son of J. Glancy and Anna Rodman Jones, was born in Quincy, Florida, February 17, 1840; was educated in the best schools in his own country and finished his university training at Heidelberg, Germany. Prior to entering that world-famed institution, however, he accompanied the United States expedition against Paraguay, sailed one thousand miles up the Parana river and witnessed the capitulation of Lopez, which was the crowning success of the expedition. Enroute going and returning he visited the principal cities of the eastern coast of South America, and the Islands of St. Thomas and the Barbadoes in the West Indies. He spent several years in Europe, later returning to the United States, and under the preceptorship of his talented father studied and qualified for the legal profession. He was admitted



Richard H. Innes

to the Berks county bar April 14, 1863, and later to all State and Federal Courts of the district; also to the bar of Philadelphia and other counties of the State. He rose to eminence in his profession and attained marked distinction, having tried and won many cases involving important principles of law, which are now quoted as precedents. His reputation as an exponent of the laws governing corporations is so well established that in later years he was appointed by the Pennsylvania Bar Association to revise the corporation laws of the State. He is counsel for the Reading street railway system with its suburban adjuncts and for the electric and gas companies; and many other corporations which he represents owe their marked success to the genius, ability and learning of Mr. Jones, who wisely guided their organization and development. He is general counsel for the United Power and Transportation Company, and Interstate Railways Company, two corporations that control over five hundred miles of street railways in Pennsylvania, and adjoining states. As legal adviser, serving well the corporations that employ him, he has no less efficiently served the public interests in both a legal and private capacity. It was mainly through his efforts that the city of Reading recovered the tract of land lost for nearly one hundred years, lying at the foot of Penn's Mount, now beautifully improved as a public park and known as Penn Common. It was also through his efforts that the public library of which he is president, was rescued from obscure conditions and impending disaster, placed upon an enduring foundation by liberal private contributions, headed by his own generous donation, and presented to the City of Reading. These and other substantial benefits due to his energy and wise counsel are cheerfully acknowledged by the prosperous community in which he lives.

Mr. Jones has also given much of his time and energy to the public of the State

and Nation. In 1862, when Maryland was invaded, he enlisted as a private and participated in the battle of Antietam. In 1863 he was again in the field as captain of a company of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1866 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Berks county, was twice reelected, and during his second term in 1868, was the candidate of his party for the speakership of the house. His speeches on the amendments to the National Constitution then being debated, attracted wide attention and ranked with the ablest arguments delivered in the House during the debate. Political life, however, had little attraction for him and on the expiration of his third term, he returned to his much more congenial profession, the law, and never again accepted public office, save as a member of the Valley Forge Commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Pennypacker, and reappointed by Governors Stuart and Tener.

Mr. Jones is a member of various law associations and societies, is a member of the patriotic societies Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, and the Grand Army of the Republic; he belongs to the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and is a vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Reading. In his political faith he is a Democrat, though latterly he has acted independently upon national questions.

Mr. Jones married, November 26, 1870, Margaret Ellen, daughter of James McCarty, a prominent ironmaster of Reading. Her mother was Rebecca MacVeagh, sister of Wayne and Franklin MacVeagh. His only child, a daughter, Anna Rodman, now deceased, married Nathaniel Ferguson of Reading. Their three children, Margaret Legh, Grace Rodman and Richmond Jones Ferguson, survive. Margaret is at Bristol School, Washington, D. C., Grace at The Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Penn-

sylvania, and Richmond is a cadet at the Military Academy, Wenonah, New Jersey. May, 1914.

Mr. Jones maintains offices in "Lawyers' Row," Reading, and has a beautiful country residence, "Merioneth," located on an adjacent hill overlooking the city.

CADWALADER, Richard McCall,

Lawyer, Litterateur.

An honored member of the Philadelphia Bar since 1864, an author of legal and historical works, a high official of patriotic societies, church and social organizations, Richard McCall Cadwalader stands as one of the prominent men of his day. He comes from a family distinguished in Pennsylvania under both colonial and state government, and is one of the many men distinguished in professional and military life who have borne the name Cadwalader. He is of the fifth American generation of the Pennsylvania family founded by John Cadwalader, of Wales, in 1697.

John Cadwalader was born in county Merioneth, Wales, about 1677, and at age twenty years came to this country bearing testimony from the Friends of Pembroke-shire that they had known him since his thirteenth year and that he "hath the reputation of an apt scholar and hath attained to as good a degree of learning as any at school." Furthermore they gave testimony that "his demeanor has been sober and innocent." The young man settled on the "Welsh Tract" near Philadelphia, and on December 26, 1699, married Martha Jones, daughter of Dr. Edward Jones, who came from Wales with the first immigrants from that country in 1682. Dr. Jones married Mary Wynne, daughter of Thomas Wynne, a physician who came with William Penn on the "Welcome." After his marriage John Cadwalader located in Philadelphia, where he taught school, later became a merchant, was elected a member of the common council in 1718, and in 1729 a member of

the General Assembly. He died July 23, 1734, leaving a son, Thomas, to perpetuate the family name, the only son to survive childhood.

Thomas Cadwalader became a noted physician, obtaining his professional education largely in England. He practiced first in Philadelphia, then located at Trenton, New Jersey, where in 1746 he became the first burgess under the charter granted by Governor Belcher of New Jersey. In 1750 he returned to Philadelphia and there rose to eminence in his profession, served in many positions of honor and trust, was an ardent patriot and lived an honorable, useful life that terminated November 14, 1779, at the age of seventy-two years, at his farm "Greenwood," about one mile from Trenton, New Jersey. He is known in history as Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, the "Councilor," having served with Chew and Mifflin as a member of the Provincial Council from November 2, 1755, until the Revolution. He also served as a member of Philadelphia common council, 1751 until 1774. He married, June 18, 1738, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Lambert, of New Jersey; she died in Philadelphia in 1786, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in Friends' burying ground at Fifth and Arch streets; Dr. Thomas Cadwalader was buried in Friends' burying ground in Trenton, New Jersey, in which city he had founded a public library. His daughters married distinguished men of their day, except the youngest, Elizabeth, one of the flower girls at Washington's reception in Trenton in 1789, who died unmarried ten years after that event, aged twenty-nine years. His sons, General John and Colonel Lambert, were distinguished men of their day.

Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, second and younger of the two sons of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, "the Councilor," and his wife, Hannah Lambert, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1743, died in Greenwood, New Jersey, September 13, 1823, and is buried in Friends' ground in Tren-

ton. He was a merchant of Philadelphia, associated with his brother, General John Cadwalader, and as early as May 18, 1766, his letters show his feelings concerning the dispute with the Mother Country. On that date he wrote to George Morgan:

I have now the pleasure to communicate to you the joyful news of the repeal of the Stamp Act; news that almost calls back youth to the aged, gives health and vigor to the sick and infirm. The act to repeal the Stamp Act received the Royal assent on the 18th of March and a copy was brought here in a vessel from Poole. If ever the Americans should fall into Paganism, place dead men among their gods and worship them, there is scarcely any one who will have a better chance of being enrolled in the number of them than Mr. Pitt. This great man by his abilities, virtues and extraordinary courage has gained a never dying name. America is again free! God bless her! long may she remain so! As to the Act of Parliament to tax the colonies, we shall regard it as waste paper. Let us only enjoy liberty but half a century longer and we will defy the power of England to enslave us.

Lambert Cadwalader was chosen, with his brother John, as member of the Committee of Superintendence and Correspondence for Philadelphia, and Lambert was sent to the Provincial Convention which met in January, 1775. When the call to arms came, he promptly responded and was chosen captain of one of the companies of the "Greens." When the Congress of Deputies called upon Pennsylvania for four battalions, the committee sent in a list on January 3, 1776, with Lambert Cadwalader's name at the head for one of the lieutenant-colonelcies. He was attached to the battalion under the command of Colonel Shea, and Graydon says in his memoirs: "Ours was on a footing of the most promising on the continent." On June 18, General Heath wrote in his diary: "The Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonels Shea and Magaw, have the appearance of fine troops." That same month, under command of General Mifflin, they erected Fort Washington on the Hudson, with Forts Constitution and

Lee opposite. On the report of General Heath that Shea and Magaw's regiment were among the best disciplined troops of the army, General Mifflin was ordered with them to New York. When their time expired, Colonel Shea returned home, but the Third Battalion reënlisted for the war as the Fourth of Foot of the Army of the United States, and Lambert Cadwalader, who had been in command, was commissioned colonel. At Fort Washington, while in command of his regiment, he was taken prisoner, though Irving, in speaking of that battle, said of General Washington that nothing encouraged him more than the gallant style in which Colonel Cadwalader, with an inferior force, maintained his position; "it gave me great hope," he wrote to Congress, "that the enemy was entirely repulsed." With the rest of the captured garrison, Colonel Cadwalader was marched to New York, and although sent home was unable to procure his release by an exchange of prisoners. He was compelled to remain inactive, and finally resigned from the army. He took a prominent part in the Constitutional Convention of 1776; and in 1784 was elected a deputy to the Continental Congress, serving until 1787. He was a member of the grand committee to which was referred the report of the Annapolis Commission, recommending the calling of the Federal Convention, resulting in the Constitution of the United States. He was elected a representative from New Jersey to the first Constitutional Congress, beginning March 4, 1789, serving in the First, Second and Third Congresses, finally returning to private life in March, 1795, at the expiration of the Third Congress. He bought in March, 1776, the country seat "Greenwood," in Ewing township, about a mile from the city of Trenton, New Jersey, a portion of which is supposed to have been of the original tract held by his father, and the place of his father's death. Here he resided until his death in 1823, full of years and honor. He married, in 1793, Mary,

daughter of Archibald McCall, of Philadelphia; children: Thomas McCall, of whom further, and John, died in childhood.

Thomas McCall Cadwalader, son of Colonel Lambert and Mary (McCall) Cadwalader, was born at Greenwood, New Jersey, September 11, 1795, died there October 22, 1873, and is buried in Friends' ground at Trenton, New Jersey. He was a graduate of Princeton, and later studied law, but never practiced. He was appointed June 2, 1830, deputy adjutant-general of the Hunterdon County Brigade, New Jersey Militia; lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp to Governor Seely, of New Jersey, April 10, 1833; brigadier-general and adjutant-general of New Jersey, July 30, 1842. The last named office he held through all political changes until his resignation, January 26, 1856. In 1856, by the request of the governor, he traveled over Europe, visiting the various countries, inspecting and investigating the firearms in use in the different branches of service. On his return he submitted a detailed report of his observations, which was printed. In March, 1858, by special act of the New Jersey Legislature, he was brevetted major-general for "long and meritorious service."

General Cadwalader married, December 27, 1831, Maria C., daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur, of New Jersey, and his wife Hester, daughter of Lawrence Kortright, and sister of the wife of President Monroe. Children: 1. Emily, married William Henry Rawle. 2. John Lambert, graduate of Princeton A. B., and of Harvard LL. B., assistant secretary of the United States, member of the firm of Bliss & Cadwalader, later Eaton Taylor & Cadwalader, later Strong & Cadwalader, of New York City. 3. Mary, became the second wife of Silas Weir Mitchell, son of Professor John Kearsley Mitchell, M. D., the well known physician and scientist. 4. Richard McCall, of whom further. 5. Maria, married John Hone, of New Jersey, a broker, son of John and Jane (Perry) Hone.

Richard McCall Cadwalader, second and youngest son of Thomas McCall and Maria C. (Gouverneur) Cadwalader, was born at Greenwood (Trenton), New Jersey, September 17, 1839. He is a graduate of Princeton College, Bachelor of Arts, 1860, and of Harvard Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1863. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1864, and was for many years active in practice. His writings have enriched the literature of the profession, his work, "The Law of Ground Rents," being a recognized authority. He has contributed frequently to the "American Law Register" and professional journals; is the author of "Fort Washington and the Encampment at Whitemarsh," and contributed a great deal of valuable material, historical and genealogical, to Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania." He has been for many years a director of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

Through his distinguished ancestry, Mr. Cadwalader has gained admission to the patriotic societies of the nation. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, vice-president of the General Society and president of the Pennsylvania Society; is governor of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, vice-president of the General Society; auditor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and a member of the American Historical Association. He is president of the Philadelphia Club, a vice-president of the Swedish Colonial Society; a member of the Penn Club and the Baronial Order of Runnymede; and for many years has been secretary of the vestry of St. Thomas' Church, White Marsh.

Mr. Cadwalader married, November 26, 1873, Christine, daughter of J. Williams Biddle and his wife Emily, daughter of Professor Charles D. Meigs, M. D.; children: Thomas, Williams Biddle, Richard McCall (2), Gouverneur, Lambert, Charles Meigs Biddle, and Alexander. The Cadwalader city and country homes are at No. 1614 Spruce street, Philadelphia, and Fort Wash-

ington, Pennsylvania. His office is No. 133 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Both Richard McCall Cadwalader and his wife, Christine Biddle, trace to royal ancestors—the Cadwaladers to Rhodri, King of All Wales, who died in 876, through twenty-seven generations of noble blood to John Cadwalader, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, through his mother, Ellen Evans. Christine Biddle Cadwalader traces to David I., King of Scotland; Henry I., of France, and William the Conqueror, through her mother, Mary Montgomery, wife of Professor Charles D. Meigs, M. D., of Philadelphia. Mary Montgomery was a lineal descendant of William Montgomery, who came in 1701, settling in Monmouth county, New Jersey, through his son James, of "Eglinton," and his son William, of Philadelphia, father of Mary Montgomery Meigs. William Montgomery, of Monmouth county, was of the twenty-first generation from David I., King of Scotland, through the noble families of Montgomery, Campbell and Bruce, to Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland, son of King David I. by his wife, Lady Matilda, daughter of Wallheof, Earl of Northumberland. Prince Henry, of Scotland, married Lady Ada de Warren, daughter of William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife Isabel, granddaughter of Henry I., King of France. William, the second Earl of Warren and Surrey, was a son of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, and his wife, Princess Gunfred, fifth daughter of William the Conqueror and his wife, Matilda of Flanders.

BALDERSTON, John P.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

In the Society of Friends the name of Balderston is one that has been well known for many generations. The family history dates back to the early days of Old England, and while the name is now extinct in that country, the "old stock of Balderstons

was considered one of the most respectable families."

The first of the ancestors to come to America was John Balderston, a native of Norwich, born in 1702. He married Hannah Cooper, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Hibbs) Cooper, the former of Yorkshire, England, the latter living near Philadelphia. After the marriage he settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1782.

A son of John Balderston, Isaiah B. Balderston, married Martha Ely, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Ely, in the county of Bucks, Pennsylvania, and soon after removed and settled within the limits of Deer Creek Monthly Meeting, in Harford county, State of Maryland, and in 1792 removed a second time and settled in Baltimore.

His son, Hugh Balderston, married Margaret Wilson, daughter of John and Alisanna (Webster) Wilson, December 23, 1802, at a meeting of Friends in Baltimore. He died June 14, 1860, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground, near Baltimore, as was also his wife, who died in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

Christopher Wilson, grandfather of Margaret (Wilson) Balderston, was a celebrated Quaker preacher in the north of England, on the border of Scotland, in Yorkshire, where he lived and died. He came to America on a visit sometime prior to 1760, and was much pleased with the New World. His son John was engaged to a Yorkshire lady, who was not a member of the Society of Friends. His father was opposed and offered him an outfit to America, if he would give her up. He agreed and sailed for the New World, landing at a little town called Joppa (before the city of Baltimore was founded), up the Gunpowder river, about a half mile above the present railroad bridge on the Philadelphia, Western & Baltimore railroad. When the ship arrived, everyone in the neighborhood came down to see it, for in those days a

ship from England was a great thing, and the girls standing on the shore picked out their beaux as they landed. When John Wilson stepped off the ship, Alisanna Webster said, "This is my beau, I'll have him." They became engaged. He afterward went back to England and on his return they were married and live at Stafford, on the Susquehanna river, about five miles above Havre de Grace.

William Handy Balderston, son of Hugh and Margaret (Wilson) Balderston, married Rebecca J. Richardson and they became the parents of John P. Balderston, of whom further.

John P. Balderston was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 6, 1847. After receiving an education in the Friends' schools of Westtown, Pennsylvania, Mr. Balderston entered upon a business career, and at a very early age became connected with William F. Potts' Son & Company, incorporated, importers and jobbers in iron and steel tin plate. His abilities were soon recognized and he was entrusted with more important duties. Within a period of ten years from the time he became associated with the firm, he was made a junior partner, and upon the incorporation of the firm, July 6, 1904, he was made its president. To have become the head of so important a business institution was proof of executive ability of a high order. He was not only a man of great energy and enterprise, but was the very essence of integrity. He placed great stress upon the guidance of a clear conscience, and his influence for good was felt everywhere his duties carried him. His equitable business policies and strict integrity of purpose had secured for him a warm and sincere friendship in the various walks of life. But Mr. Balderston was also recognized as a solid and useful man of affairs, and his services were in demand in many ways in behalf of the betterment of civic conditions. As a member of the City Club he was ever enthusiastic and active in movements for reform, and while serving

the Chamber of Commerce his opinions on matters of importance very often shaped the policy of the board. His connection with the Merchants and Salesmen's Association (now out of existence) was also a most important one. It was a beneficial society, and Mr. Balderston was the guiding mind of the organization which, with others of its kind, probably did more to bring about the reform in life insurance circles than any other one thing. In charitable enterprises Mr. Balderston was ever ready to lend a helping hand, and he gave liberally of time and money to this end.

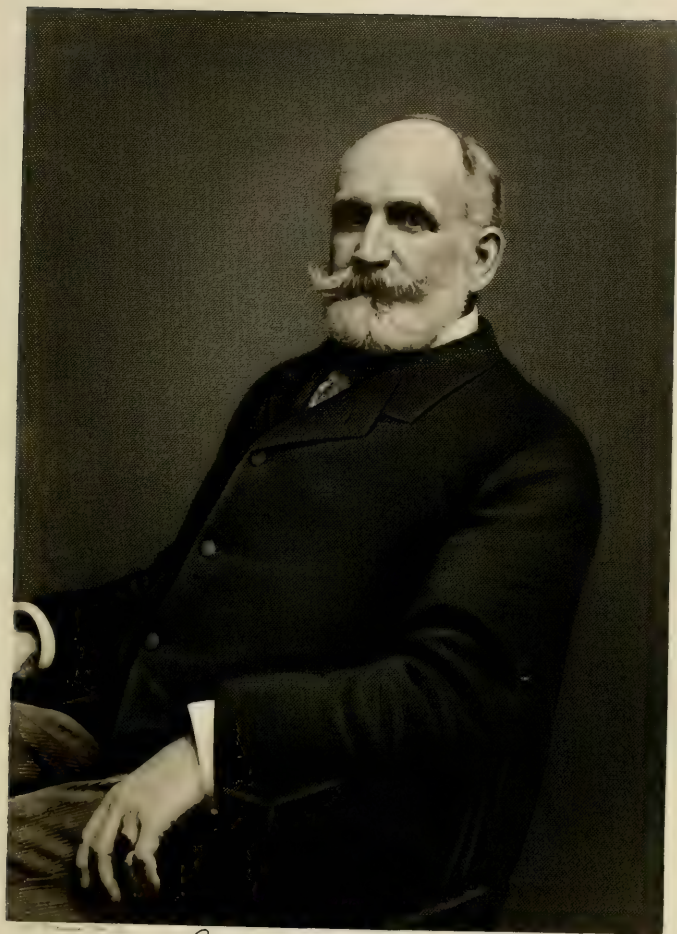
Mr. Balderston married (first) June 1, 1871, Rachel Stokes, of Cincinnati, daughter of Samuel Stokes. She died in 1874, leaving one daughter, Lydia Ray Balderston. Mr. Balderston married (second) Ella M. Mead, daughter of Nathaniel Emerson Mead, of New York City. The widow and daughter survive him.

At the time of the death of Mr. Balderston, August 30, 1910, the Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolutions:

The members of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce learn with profound sorrow of the sudden death of their esteemed and beloved co-worker, John P. Balderston. His zealous and active work as one of this board, and his generous and kindly dealings with his fellow members, won for him respect and high esteem from all those who had the privilege of his companionship. We realize that in his death this community has suffered a distinct loss that will be felt most keenly by those who have enjoyed the inspiration and help of his friendship. Therefore be it resolved, that we extend to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in their affliction, and be it further resolved that a copy of this minute be engrossed and forwarded to the family of our departed member as a further token of respect.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants and Salesmen's Association passed the following:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our



John P. Balch

esteemed friend and associate, John P. Balderston, and whereas, we knew him for his broad-guage fellowship, his uncompromising honesty, his open-hearted, big-souled generosity, and the height and cleanliness of his thoughts; therefore, be it resolved—That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of great bereavement. We realize how empty and inadequate any words of ours must seem at a time of such overwhelming grief, but we sincerely trust that they will see through them the sorrow and commiseration that every member of this Association feels; further be it: Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to his family.

The resolution of the Philadelphia Tin Plate and Jobbers' Association was as follows:

Whereas, in the death of our fellow member, Mr. John P. Balderston, we are called upon to mourn the loss of a business associate of many years standing, therefore be it resolved—That this special meeting of the Philadelphia Tin Plate and Jobbers' Association, called for the purpose of taking action regarding the sudden removal from life's activities of our friend and brother, we are not unmindful of the tireless industry and manifest ability displayed by the late John P. Balderston during the forty years that he was identified with the tinplate and metal interests of the city of Philadelphia; during which period of time he won an unsullied reputation, bequeathing to his family and associates of this company, a record worthy of emulation. His splendid energy was not only expended for personal ends, but in private life he was a genial and pleasing friend and companion. With this tribute to his worth and character, we wish to assure his family of our sincere sympathy with them in their great bereavement, and that his name will always be remembered by those who have been his business associates, and who now are so forcibly reminded of the brevity and uncertainty of life. Further be it: Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be engrossed on the minutes of the Association and also engrossed and sent to the family.

Just one more resolution might be added, the one adopted by the board of trustees of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia:

Whereas John Peck Balderston has by the Grace of Almighty God, been taken from us in the fullness of his usefulness, and whereas the

suddenness of his death has found us unprepared to replace him in the important position he held among us, and, whereas, his mental strength, executive ability, and power of keen judgment were only equalled by his integrity of thought and uprightness of conduct in all his relations with us; therefore be it: Resolved, That we, the board of trustees of the Charity Hospital of Philadelphia, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby testify to our sense of loss, as well as grief for the absence from among us, of our friend and co-worker, John Peck Balderston, and be it Resolved, That we humbly bow to the decree of our Lord, who at this time sees fit to deprive us of a friend. And be it further resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy of the same be sent, as a token of respect, to the widow of our deceased associate.

GREGG, Gen. David McMurtry,

Distinguished Soldier, Public Official.

With a glorious record of duty well performed, General Gregg, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens and one of the two yet living division commanders of Union forces who fought at Gettysburg, is serenely passing the evening of life. Long past man's scriptural allotment of years, three-score and ten, he is yet well preserved, and performs the duties of his office, president of the board of directors of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Much has been written of General Gregg, particularly of his share in the victory at Gettysburg, where as commander of a division of cavalry he fought off Stuart and his cavalry, preventing them from rendering Lee the assistance as planned and expected. He enjoys the distinction of being the only surviving Union general of that great battle, and is the last of its cavalry commanders. As he served the nation, so he served his State in high official position, and to his home city of Reading he has given years of useful service. He is there held in highest veneration and esteem.

General Gregg descends from distinguished ancestors, both paternal and ma-

ternal, tracing to Captain David Gregg, of Cromwell's army, and later one of the defenders of Londonderry, Ireland, during the great siege, finally meeting his death in a conflict between Orangemen and Catholics. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, about 1630. His son John was killed in the same conflict as his father, and later two of his sons, David and Andrew, with their sister Rachel, came to America, settling in New Hampshire in 1726. Andrew became dissatisfied with that location, moving to New Castle, Delaware, and later to Chestnut Level, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1748 he purchased land near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1789, leaving issue by two marriages.

Andrew Gregg, son of David Gregg by his second wife, was a man of education and prominence. He served with the Pennsylvania militia during the Revolution; was Congressman, 1791-1807; United States Senator, 1807-13; Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, 1820, appointed by Governor Hiester; and candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Federal ticket. He married Martha, daughter of General James Potter, who bore him many children; one of their daughters, Jean, married Roland Curtin, and became the mother of Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's great War Governor. Another child was Matthew Duncan Gregg, of whom further.

Matthew Duncan Gregg was born April 5, 1804, in Penns Valley, Center county, Pennsylvania, died July 25, 1845, and is buried with his brother, James P. Gregg, in a churchyard between Leesburg and Point of Rocks, Virginia. He was a lawyer, admitted to the Huntingdon county bar in 1825, practicing until 1838, when he removed to Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and engaged in iron manufacturing. In 1845, with his brother, James P., and brother-in-law, David Mitchell, he purchased the Potomac Furnace, in Loudoun county, Virginia, and died shortly afterward. He married Ellen McMurtrie, daughter of David (2), son of

David (1) McMurtrie, born at Ayr, Scotland, 1709, died 1782, in Bedford, now Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. David (2) McMurtrie was born in Philadelphia, was a merchant, and in 1802 was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He married Martha Elliott, a daughter of Benjamin, of Lancaster, now Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His son Benjamin was a member of the convention that met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, to frame the first constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; was sheriff of Bedford county, 1784-85; first sheriff of Huntingdon county; delegate to the State Convention that ratified the Federal constitution; member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and held several county offices in Huntingdon county, including that of associate judge. He married Mary Carpenter, granddaughter of Heinrich Zimmerman, born in Switzerland, in 1675. Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg were the parents of nine children, General David M. Gregg being the third in order of birth.

Another line of ancestry from which General Gregg derives Revolutionary and Colonial forbears is through Martha Potter, his grandmother. She was a granddaughter of John Potter, who emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1741, settling first in New Castle, Delaware, later coming to Pennsylvania. He was the first sheriff of Cumberland county, and a captain in Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning, in 1756. His son, James Potter, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1729, and came to this country with his parents in 1741. On February 17, 1756, he was commissioned ensign in his father's company, accompanying Colonel Armstrong's expedition to Kittanning, was wounded, and on February 17, 1759, was commissioned captain commanding three companies on the northern frontier. In 1768 he moved to Sunbury,

Pennsylvania, and when the fighting at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill kindled the fires of liberty all over the colonies, he volunteered his services. He was elected colonel of the Upper Battalion, January 24, 1776, and in July of that year was a member of the first constitutional convention. He was in command of a battalion of Northumberland county militia at the battle of Trenton and at Princeton, and on April 5, 1777, was appointed third brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia. He commanded a brigade at Brandywine and Germantown, and served on the outpost at Valley Forge. He was a member of the council from Snyder county in 1780, and on November 14, 1781, was elected to the office of vice-president of Pennsylvania; elected major-general in 1782, and in 1784 was chosen a member of the board of censors. General James Potter married (first) Elizabeth Cathcart, (second) Mrs. Mary Chambers, daughter of James and Mary (Stewart) Patterson. Martha (Potter) Gregg was one of the three daughters of General Potter by his second wife. From the intermarriage of Scotch, Irish and Swiss blood came General David McMurtrie Gregg, of Reading. In tracing his lineage one ceases to wonder that West Point was his goal in youth. His heritage was warlike, and his public usefulness was but following in the footsteps of his distinguished forbears.

General Gregg was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1833, son of Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg. His early life was spent in Bellefonte, Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, the family moving to Loudoun county, Virginia, in April, 1845, but returning the following July without the father, he having died during the short interval. The mother died at Bedford, Pennsylvania, in 1847, David McMurtrie then becoming a member of the family of David McMurtrie, his uncle. He attended the excellent John A. Hall school for two years, then entered

Milnwood Academy, in Huntingdon county, later joining his brother Andrew at Lewisburg University. While a student at the latter institution he received an appointment to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point, passed the required mental and physical examination, and was admitted July 1, 1855. Four years later he was graduated eighth in a class of thirty-four, including the later prominent Union generals of the Army of the Potomac, Averill, Webb, Ruggles, Comstock; also Nichols, the latter a general in the Confederate army.

Cadet Gregg was made a second lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1855, and thereon donned the army blue, which he did not lay aside until ten years later. He served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, 1855-56, receiving his commission as second lieutenant of First Dragoons, September 4, 1855. In 1856 he was assigned to frontier duty in the West and on the Pacific coast, stationed first at Fort Union, New Mexico, marching from that point to California the same year; was at Fort Tejon, Colorado, 1856-57; Fort Vancouver, Washington, 1857-58; Fort Walla Walla, Washington, in 1858. In the latter year he took part in the Spokane expedition, was in the desperate fight with the Indians at To-holsnimme, Washington, May 17, and at Four Lakes, Washington, September 1, and a skirmish on Spokane river, September 8. He was on frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla in 1859, at Fort Dallas, Oregon, 1859-60, scouting against the Snake Indians, and engaged in a warm skirmish with them near Harney Lake, Oregon, on May 24. The winter of 1860-61 was spent on duty at Warm Spring Reservation.

The outbreak of the Civil War then recalled him east, and the next four years were spent in almost daily grapple with foes bent upon destroying the Union. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the First Dragoons, March 21, 1861, and captain of the Sixth Cavalry Regiment, May 14, 1861. During the first months of the

war he was on duty about Washington, D. C., and for the remainder of the war was in active service with the Army of the Potomac, save when absent on sick leave, October 12, 1861, to January 24, 1862. He was commissioned colonel of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, January 24, 1862, and as such was engaged during the Peninsular Campaign at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862; skirmishes at New Kent Court House, Savage Station, Bottoms Bridge and White Oak Swamp, in June, 1862; battle of Glen Dale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1, and covering every movement from Harrison's Landing to Yorktown, in August, 1862. He was in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac, September to November, 1862, and on the march to Falmouth had several sharp skirmishes with the enemy during October and November. He was commissioned brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, November 29, 1862. From December, 1862, until June, 1863, he commanded a division of cavalry, being engaged April 4, 1863, at Rappahannock Bridge, and in Stoneman's raid toward Richmond, April 13 to May 2. When Lee started northward to invade Pennsylvania, General Gregg, still in command of a division of cavalry, was actively engaged from June 9 until the pursuit of Lee's retreating troops was abandoned in the latter part of July, 1863. On this campaign General Gregg fought at Brandy Station, June 9; at Aldie, June 17; at Middleburg, June 19; Upperville, June 21; Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3; Shepherdstown, July 16, continuing the pursuit to Warrenton, Virginia. This but faintly outlines his services in the campaign. He harassed and blocked Stuart's cavalry upon which Lee relied, and kept him so busy that Stuart has been severely criticized for his failure to get to Lee's support. But, on the other hand, his defenders say his supposed disobedience of orders was caused by the constant fighting he was compelled to do for ten days to save his own

command. Had Stuart with his dash and daring been able to have thrown one of his daring charges into the balance when most needed, Gettysburg would have been a still harder battle for the Union army to win. Therefore to General Gregg and his division is additional honor and glory due for the service there rendered.

After Gettysburg, the Army of the Potomac was engaged in the Central Virginia campaign, General Gregg fighting at Rapidan Junction, September 14; Beverly Ford, October 12; Auburn, October 14; New Hope Church, November 27, 1863. From March 26 to April 6, 1864, he was in command of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and engaged in the Richmond campaign from April 6 to February 3, 1865, in command of the Second Cavalry Division of that army. He fought his troops at Todd's Tavern, May 5-7; Ground Squirrel Church, May 11; Meadow Bridge, May 12; Haw's Shop, May 28; Gaines House, June 2; Trevilian Station, June 11; St. Mary's Church, June 24; Warwick Swamp, July 12; Darbytown, July 28; Lee's Mills, July 30, 1864. Many of these fights were skirmishes, but Haw's Shop and Trevilian Station were hard fought battles. On August 1, 1864, he was brevetted major-general United States Volunteers "for highly meritorious and distinguished service throughout the campaign, particularly in the reconnaissance on the Charles river road." He was placed in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac; was in action at Deep Bottom skirmishes, August 17; battle of Ream's Station, August 23-25; combat at Peeble's Farm, September 29-30; Vaughn Road, October 1; battle of Boydton Plank Road, October 27, and the skirmish at Bellefield, December 9, 1864, which terminated his active work in the field. He resigned from the service, February 3, 1865.

General Gregg's two brothers, Henry H. and Thomas I., both served in the Union army three years, the former as captain in



Wm. B. Pelzer.

the 125th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and major of the 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; the latter as lieutenant in the 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and as aide on the staff of his brother, General Gregg. In February, 1874, President Grant appointed General Gregg United States Consul at Prague, Bohemia, which position he resigned the following August and returned to Reading, which has since been his home. In 1891 he was the nominee of the Republican party for auditor-general, was elected, and served in that office three years, leaving a record of splendidly efficient service.

General Gregg is president of the board of directors of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of Reading, and a member of the board of trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. He holds the friendship and regard of his brethren in arms as priceless, and from 1886 until 1904 was commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a society composed only of officers of the Union army, 1861-65, and their lineal successors. In 1904 he was elected commander-in-chief of the order, a very high honor. Pennsylvania Military College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., an honor appreciated, but a title he does not use.

General Gregg married, October 6, 1862, Ellen F. Sheaff, a great-granddaughter of Governor Joseph Hiester. He has two sons, George Sheaff and David McMurtrie.

This review of the life of General Gregg necessarily omits many interesting events of his life, but enough is shown to justify the encomiums one hears on every side. He has fully paid the debt he owed the government for his West Point education, by ten years of devoted military service on the frontier, and on the great battlefields of the Civil War, and when the historian of the future writes the real history of Gettysburg, the work of the cavalry division commanded

by General Gregg will be proven to have been heavy contributors to the Federal success.

Modest and unassuming, no word of his ever indicates that he accomplished aught but his duty, and perhaps among all the survivors of the Civil War is there none who claims less merit for himself. He is Reading's "Grand Old Man," and secure in the love and affection of his townspeople he passes a serene life, and reviews in his thoughts the stirring scenes through which he passed and the many great men he has known in civil and military life, with a satisfaction that outweighs all earthly honors.

RODGERS, William Berlean,

Prominent Business Man.

The sand industry has been part of Pittsburgh as far back as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and it is one which has indeed grown mightily. This is shown by the immense progress in the means of transportation. Nowadays, giant scoops lift three yards of sand at one time out of a barge and drop it in repositories on shore, beneath which stand wagons or cars ready to be loaded and deliver the cargo. Sand is entering into commercial use more than ever before, and the necessity everywhere felt for products into which sand enters has caused the demand to assume proportions of constantly increasing magnitude. The men who most completely have met this demand and have thus been conspicuous in bringing about a high state of development of the sand industry are William Berlean Rodgers and his sons. The subject of this sketch is president of the famous Rodgers Sand Company, and is officially connected with a number of the leading financial institutions of the Iron City.

William Berlean Rodgers was born February 27, 1851, at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph and Charlotte (Crawford) Rodgers. In the fall of 1850 his parents left Cooperstown, Venango county,

Pennsylvania, in a flatboat, seeking a home in the west, and having no particular destination in view except the idealistic home that might be found and procured within the means of a young married couple starting in life. The boat became frozen in at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where French creek empties into the Allegheny river, and his father, a blacksmith by trade, secured employment, and the family remained here several months, and it was at this place that William B. Rodgers was born, while the boat was lying in the lock. Later on they drifted down the river until they came to Clarington, Monroe county, Ohio, this being the county in which his mother was born, and she, having become tired of their boat life, seriously objected to going any further, so a landing was made, and it was in this town that William B. Rodgers' father spent the remainder of his life. Since his death, in 1885, his wife has resided in Pittsburgh, and is now nearing her eighty-seventh birthday.

William B. Rodgers received a common school education, and at an early age began life on the river in the humble capacity of cabin boy. His was, however, a nature in which enterprise was inherent, and it was not long before he ceased to be a river hand, having served successively as engineer, pilot and captain, and while filling the last named position he became so well known that his title has always clung to him, and he is generally known to this day as "Captain" Rodgers.

He then associated himself with the coal business, and as a coal operator he was preëminently successful. His success was such that in 1881 he felt justified in building boats for himself, and accordingly constructed and owned the "Tide," "Time," "Little Bill," "Cyclone," "Iron Age," "Iron-sides," "Tilly," "Governor Francis T. Nichols" and "Troubadour." In 1899 his extensive coal interests were merged in the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. During this portion of his

career Captain Rodgers proved himself to be a man of strong will, inflexible purpose and sound judgment, who is recognized the world over as the truest type of Pittsburgher.

His enterprise next took the form of associating himself with the sand industry, and in doing this he achieved signal triumph. In 1900 the Rodgers Sand Company was organized with Captain Rodgers as president and his two eldest sons leading in the management, the other boys employed in the production, sales and deliveries. This company is the largest concern of its kind in Greater Pittsburgh, carrying on a very extensive general business as dealers and shippers of all kinds of sand and gravel for contractors, builders and others, and deals largely in builders' supplies; also doing extensive dredging, employing many men, teams, boats and machinery, and introducing on a large scale modern and systematic methods in the handling of sand and gravel. In addition to its steamers and dredges the company owns landings, floats and yards for the proper handling of material. The steamers and dredges are the "Margaret," "Charlotte," "Rebecca," "Harriet," "Alice," "Flora," "Twilight," "John Mackey" and "Bettie." As head of this immense concern Captain Rodgers has given abundant proof that he possesses the power of handling large bodies of men and of coordinating their energies with skill and efficiency. In doing so he wins, by his strict justice and unvarying kindness, their loyal devotion to his interests, and this has been no inconsiderable factor in his phenomenal success.

A man of action rather than words Captain Rodgers demonstrates his public spirit by actual achievements that advance the prosperity and wealth of the community and by his acceptance of trusts which bear testimony to the confidence reposed in him. In addition to the presidency and directorship of the Rodgers Sand Company he holds the same offices in the Allegheny Trust Company, having been one of its organizers

and its first president, to which position he was recently reelected for the fourteenth time. He is also a director in the Bellevue Realty Savings and Trust Company, which he helped to organize, and was a director in the Mechanics' National Bank, having been connected with the last named institution for many years. He is president of the Coal Exchange, and now holds the position of chairman of the rivers and harbors committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he is a director and has always been a moving spirit. He is also a member of Harbor No. 25, Masters and Pilots. Captain Rodgers helped organize the National Rivers and Harbors Congress of the United States and is one of its directors. He also helped organize the Ohio Valley Improvement Association and is a director in same. His energies have been largely directed in these lines for the past forty years. To whatever he undertakes he gives his whole soul, allowing none of the many interests intrusted to his care to suffer for want of close and able attention and industry.

As a citizen with exalted ideas of good government and civic virtue Captain Rodgers stands in the front rank. In politics he is a Democrat and is actively associated with the affairs of the organization. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him the full number of his benefactions will, in all probability, never be known to the world, for his charity is of the kind that shuns publicity. For nine years he served as member of the Bellevue Borough Council and was president several terms, the only office he could ever be persuaded to accept. He belongs to the Engineers' Society, the Duquesne Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

Of broad and liberal views, sterling integrity and large nature Captain Rodgers is a conspicuous representative of a class of citizens which is doing much to advance the real interests of Pittsburgh. One of his salient characteristics is the ability to recognize opportunity and take advantage of it,

and to this is to be traced no small measure of the success which has uniformly attended all his enterprises. Of pleasing address and genial disposition he wins friends easily and holds them long. His countenance and bearing are eminently characteristic. He looks what he is—a true and kindly gentleman and a courageous man.

Captain Rodgers married, January 7, 1873, Alice Ophelia, daughter of John W. and Sarah M. Jackson, and they have had seven children: Herman; Norwood, deceased; Isla, wife of Dr. John B. Donaldson, of Bellevue, Pennsylvania; Alice Ophelia, wife of Herbert Hamilton; William Berlean Jr.; Philander Knox; Henry Clay Frick Rodgers. Mrs. Rodgers is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of the greatest value to her husband, to whom she is not only a charming companion but a trusted confidante. Captain Rodgers is essentially a home-lover, loving no place so well as his own fireside, where he delights to gather his friends about him. His beautiful home is presided over by one of the most gracious and tactful of hostesses and the whole family command the highest respect from all who know them.

Albeit not born within the limits of the Iron City, Captain Rodgers is a typical Pittsburgher, having spent his life since boyhood in the city or vicinity, a doer, seeming like radium, to possess the secret of perpetual energy which science cannot explain. Moreover—and this is another mark of the true Pittsburgher—he is always too busy to talk about what he is doing. This, however, matters little. His deeds speak for him with an eloquence surpassing that of words.

GRISCOM, Clement A.,

Prominent in Ocean Transportation.

There have been comparatively few movements of construction or of organization in this or any other country that have not

brought conspicuously to the fore the intellectual capacity, the directing genius, the powerful personality of some one man who may be publicly recognized as the pivotal point upon which rested the weight of the entire enterprise and to whom all looked for success or for failure. This has been the rôle of Carnegie in the development of the steel industry of this country; of Goethals in the construction of the Panama Canal; and this was the part played by Clement Acton Griscom in organizing trans-Atlantic transportation and in perfecting systems of general intercontinental communication between America and Europe. The recital follows of his life and a brief incursion into the spheres in which he moved.

One of the seventh generation of his family in America he is a descendant of Andrew Griscom, who in 1680 came to America from England, purchasing land across the river from Philadelphia, now the site of South Camden. He married Sarah Dole, and had one son and one daughter—Tobias and Sarah. Tobias, the son, inherited extensive lands from his father at Newton, Gloucester county, New Jersey, now a part of the city of Camden, and there died about 1720. He married Deborah Gobitas, and was the father of five children, one of them Andrew, of whom further.

Andrew, son of Tobias and Sarah (Gobitas) Griscom, resided on lands near Tuckahoe, New Jersey, purchased many years previously by his grandfather, the founder of the American line. He married Susanna, daughter of John and Mary (Chambless) Hancock, of Salem county, New Jersey, her father of English birth, having settled in New Jersey in 1679, his descendants holders of important position in the affairs of that State. Hancock's Bridge, New Jersey, near the Hancock family homestead, was the scene of one of the most shameful incidents of the War for Independence—that of the British troops, commanded by Colonel Mawhood, shooting

down unarmed non-combatants in 1778. Andrew Griscom's second wife was Mary, his son William, of whom further, being a child of his first marriage.

William, son of Andrew and Susanna (Hancock) Griscom, was born in Salem county, New Jersey, passing his entire life in that locality. He married, in 1773, Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bacon) Denn, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Oakford) Denn, and great-granddaughter of James and Elizabeth (Maddox) Denn. There were six children of the marriage of William and Rachel (Denn) Griscom, one of the sons being William, of whom further.

William, son of William and Rachel (Denn) Griscom, was born in New Jersey, there residing for a time, later in life making his home with his sons, William and Samuel, near Frankford, Philadelphia, as did likewise his wife. He married Ann Stewart, of Salem, New Jersey, and was the father of six children, one of them John Denn, of whom further.

John Denn, son of William and Ann (Stewart) Griscom, was born in Salem, New Jersey, March 25, 1809, died July 23, 1890. Completing in 1838 the medical course in the University of Pennsylvania he received his M. D. from that institution and immediately assumed a position in his profession. This place he constantly bettered, practicing continuously in Philadelphia, and became prominent among the leading exponents of the medical profession of that city, being compelled during the latter years of his life to spend much time in European climes in order to strengthen his declining health. He married, November 6, 1839, Margaret W., born in Salem, New Jersey, November 23, 1819, died December 5, 1896, daughter of Clement and Hannah (Woodnutt) Acton. Hannah Woodnutt was a daughter of James Mason Woodnutt by his wife Margaret, daughter of Preston and Hannah (Smith) Carpenter, a descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and of Samuel

Carpenter and Samuel Preston, provincial councillors of Pennsylvania. Margaret Acton was a descendant in the fifth generation from Benjamin Acton, first recorder of the town of Salem, New Jersey, one of the passengers of the "Kent," which landed in 1677, a member of the Society of Friends of high standing. Dr. John Denn and Margaret W. (Acton) Griscom were the parents of: Clement Acton, of whom further; Hannah Woodnutt, married Frank Lesley Neall, of Philadelphia, who succeeded his brother-in-law, Clement A. Griscom, as head of the mercantile house of Peter Wright & Sons; William Woodnutt, born July 6, 1851, died September 24, 1897, a scientist and electrical engineer of prominence, president of the Electro-Dynamic Company of Philadelphia, married Dora Ingham, daughter of Rev. George Hale, D. D.

Clement Acton, eldest son of Dr. John Denn and Margaret Woodnutt (Acton) Griscom, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1841, died November 10, 1912. Beginning his studies in the public grammar schools of his native city he continued them in the Central High School, finishing his education in the Friends' Academy. He took his place among wage-earners when sixteen years of age, obtaining a position as clerk in the long established shipping house of Peter Wright & Sons. Commissions of increasingly great importance were entrusted to him, and his devoted service led to his being admitted as a member of the firm at the youthful age of twenty-two years. Although but six years had elapsed since his entry into the service of the firm of which he was now a member they had been well and profitably spent by him in familiarizing himself beyond confusion with all of the firm's interests and connections. Consequently his advice for a policy of expansion was firmly founded on knowledge, and the gratifying increase in revenue from the purchase of sailing vessels for the company's trade, a step taken under his recommendation, showed the

value of his counsel. The dimensions of the business steadily widened, Peter Wright & Sons becoming agents of the old American Line, a steamship line well known at that time. The organization of the International Navigation Company followed soon afterward, operating the Red Star Line of steamships, its formation the result of negotiations conducted with King Leopold of Belgium by Mr. Griscom, the American Line being absorbed by the new company. On May 13, 1871, Mr. Griscom became vice-president of the International Navigation Company, succeeding to the presidency January 4, 1888. During his incumbency of the former office, in 1886, the old Inman Line became the property of the company. The "New York" and the "Paris"—the first passenger steamers using twin screws in the North Atlantic trade, at that time fine specimens of the ship builder's art as regarded comfort, convenience and safety—entered the company's fleet at this time, Mr. Griscom securing Congressional legislation permitting them to come under American registry. The next contract awarded by the International Navigation Company was given to William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the "St. Louis" and the "St. Paul" being in every way the equal of foreign made vessels, while their building in American yards was a needed aid to that industry in this country. The "St. Louis," the "St. Paul," the "New York" and the "Philadelphia" were vessels of the International Navigation Company that were placed at the disposal of the United States Government during the war with Spain, the two last entering the naval service of the United States, rechristened as the "Harvard" and the "Yale," respectively. In 1902 the International Navigation Company became the International Mercantile Marine Company, and under its enlarged scope and capital absorbed the White Star Line, the Atlantic Transport Line, the Dominion Line and the Leyland Line, Mr. Griscom being placed at the head of the newly organized

company on October 1, 1902, resigning the presidency in February, two years later, in order to accept the chairmanship of the board of directors.

Mr. Griscom, during his busy lifetime, was not only interested in the finances of the great company of which he was so long a leading member. He required no legal advisor upon marine law and was as familiar with the rules of sea conduct as any master that ever took a vessel from harbor, in 1889 being a delegate to the International Marine Conference, in which representatives from twenty-eight nations met, their object being the revision of the "Rules of the Road at Sea." From 1893 until 1903 he filled the president's chair of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, upon his resignation in the latter year being made an honorary member of the society, and, with the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord Kelvin of England and DeLome of France, was given honorary membership in the British Institute of Naval Architects, both the highest honors within the bestowal of the societies. Mr. Griscom received public recognition from the Queen of Holland, who conferred upon him, as the man responsible for the perfect order and discipline prevailing upon the ships of the International Navigation Company, the decoration signifying membership in the "Knights of the Order of Orange-Nassau." The incident prompting the awarding of this decoration was the rescue of the crew and passengers of a disabled Dutch trans-Atlantic liner by the crew of the American Line steamship "St. Louis," two hundred and twelve being saved, the abandoned vessel sinking as the last boatload left her side. From the French Government Mr. Griscom received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and until his death prized these testimonials of foreign esteem.

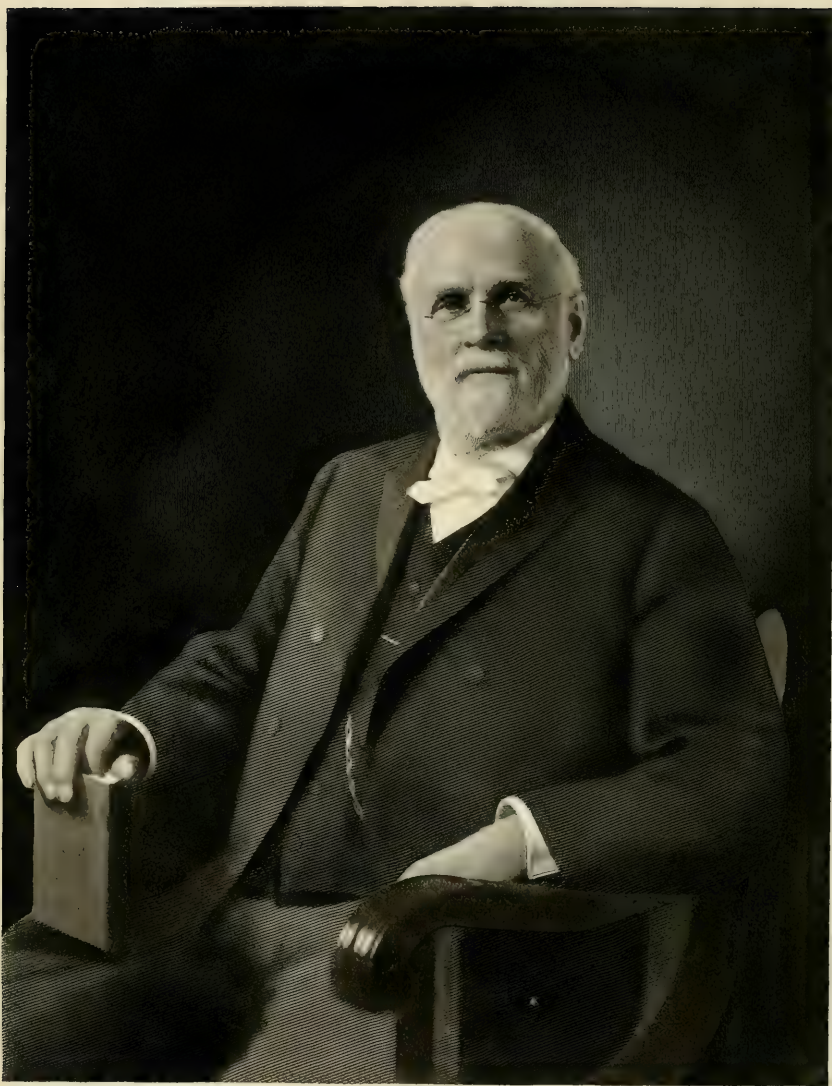
The foregoing narrative has shown how important his part has been in the upbuilding of the present ample system of trans-Atlantic transportation; how vital his

services to the International Navigation and the International Mercantile Marine Company; let the following list of his affiliations convey the correct impression of his engrossing duties. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a member of the road committee; a director of the Bank of North America, the Fourth Street National Bank, the Fidelity Trust Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, the United States Steel Corporation, the Mercantile Trust Company of New York; a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and a manager of the Western Savings Fund Society.

Social life held many charms for his genial, cordial nature, his Philadelphia associations of that nature being with the Union League, the Philadelphia, the Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, the Rabbit, Philadelphia Country, Corinthian Yacht and the Farmers' clubs; in New York—the Union, Metropolitan, City Midday and the New York Yacht clubs; in Washington—the Metropolitan; in London, England—the Marlborough and the St. James' clubs.

Ranking with the decorations of societies and monarchs is the tribute that is made to Clement A. Griscom by the enduring quality of his work and the permanence of the reforms that he instituted. Strongly and well did he build, great the honors that came to him living, honorable the homage paid to him dead as a man noble in mind, lofty in conception, successful in execution, lasting in influence.

He married, June 18, 1862, Frances Canby, born August 11, 1840, eldest daughter of William Canby and Rachel (Miller) Biddle, a descendant of the famous patriot-scientist, Owen Biddle, a member of the English family founded by William Biddle, a Quaker who suffered persecution in England, who settled in New Jersey in 1681, the family home having been "Mount Hope," on the Delaware river. Clement Acton and Frances Canby (Biddle) Griscom had: John Acton, born March 31, 1863, died in



Robt Hallen

1865; Helen Biddle, born October 9, 1866, married Samuel Bettie, and has issue; Clement Acton Jr., merchant and financier, born June 20, 1868, married Genevieve, daughter of General William Ludlow, United States Army, and is the father of children; Rodman Ellison, born October 21, 1870, banker, married Anna Starr, and has children; Lloyd Carpenter, born November 4, 1872, retired diplomat, married Elizabeth Duer Bronson, and has children; Frances Canby, born April 19, 1879.

At Mr. Griscom's death the family home was a beautiful estate on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, named "Dolobran," whither they moved after residence for several years in the city of Philadelphia and a short period in Riverton, New Jersey. Mr. Griscom's pleasure in his magnificent home and unexcelled surroundings was unbounded, his stable of finely groomed thoroughbred horses being for him one of its greatest attractions. "Dolobran," where his widow now resides, is one of the most attractive estates in that region of palatial homes and fastidiously kept parks, and there the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Griscom have met with hospitality as sincere as it is charming.

WALTER, Robert, M. D.,

Founder of Walter Sanatorium.

There is no department of human endeavor that has attracted to it such a vast army of investigators as the curing of disease. These investigators are not always doctors, far from it, but in laboratory and study, in forest and dell, from one extremity of the earth to the other are earnest men seeking from plant, root or mineral to extract that which gives "healing to the nations." Notwithstanding all the knowledge and skill possessed by man to-day he is baffled often in the treatment of disease; hence his constant and ever increasing demand for more knowledge. Along with the progress of medical knowledge has grown

up another school based upon prevention as well as cure by purely sanatory methods. To this school belongs Dr. Robert Walter, who in 1877 opened for the benefit of suffering humanity the Walter Sanatorium on South mountain, near Wernersville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, the most perfectly appointed and successful sanatorium in the State, and believed to have been the first institution in any country, certainly in this country, devoted to the treatment of invalids and the preservation of health by purely sanatory and hygienic methods.

Dr. Walter is the son of George Walter, a farmer of Devonshire, England, who emigrated to Canada in 1837, settling in the Province of Ontario in 1839. He died in 1892, aged eighty-four years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Vodden, of England. She died in 1884, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. Robert Walter was born in the township of Esquesing, Halton county, Ontario, Canada, February 14, 1841. He obtained his early training in the township schools, and to this he added largely through his own efforts. At the age of fourteen years he was clerk in a store, and at fifteen cashier and bookkeeper in a large tannery, continuing one year, until the death of the owner. Notwithstanding his youth the heirs of his late employer's estate retained him to settle up the estate, this responsible duty being performed faithfully and satisfactorily in due time. He next was called upon to settle his grandfather's estate, and so well was that duty performed that other estates were placed in his hands for settlement. He also served one year as assistant division court clerk, and taught in the public schools for several years. He became an expert stenographer, and for a time was employed in New York City in the land office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

From youth he was a semi-invalid with the outlook very dark for a long and healthful life. He originated a course of treatment that he rigidly followed, and finally

recovered. He believed he had accomplished his own cure and he felt so encouraged by the success of the treatment in his own case that he resigned his position in the land office and began a systematic study of medicine. In 1872 he married and located in New Jersey, where he lectured on medical science, a subject that had been a constant study for several years. His wife was a graduate of the Hygeio Therapeutic College of New York, 1865, and in 1873 Dr. Walter, after a course of activities, was graduated from the same institution. After graduation he became manager in charge of a sanatorium and mountain home in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, later leased and conducted a health resort on South mountain, Berks county, continuing the same successfully. During this period he abandoned the water cure theory and treatment and during the latter part of his term substituted the modern sanatorium treatment.

The success of this treatment was so pronounced that ere his lease expired Dr. Walter began the erection of his present large collection of buildings, now known as Walter Sanatorium, and in 1877 he opened it to the public. The institution, now known all over the county comprises a number of substantial stone buildings adjacent, five stories high and three hundred and fifty feet in length, with a farm and woodland covering five hundred acres. The buildings are thoroughly furnished with all modern conveniences and appliances; the healthful air, perfect sanitary conditions and hygienic precaution being the remedies used to preserve and rebuild the body. The location on South mountain is ideal. From the front of the buildings the mountains, hills and valleys to Reading, thirty miles westward, are visible, and from South mountain the rolling fields and hills of the Tulpehocken, Schuylkill and Ontelaunee valleys extend to the Blue mountains, twenty to forty miles away, and form a scene of indescribable beauty. From its first inception Walter Sanatorium has been thronged with guests

from all over the United States, not by invalids alone but by those who under the healthful conditions there prevailing store up energy for coming campaigns in business or profession. No more complete, successful or valuable a sanatorium exists in the State.

Dr. Walter, founder and manager, is also a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1888. He is a thoughtful, active man, and in addition to the development of his sanatory methods and management of his great institution publishes a monthly journal of health, numerous pamphlets relating to sanitation, and is the author and publisher of "Vital Science," an octavo volume of three hundred and twenty pages, and of "The Exact Science of Health," a large royal octavo volume of three hundred pages, his deductions being based upon the same principles that have caused chemistry and astronomy to be regarded as exact sciences. His methods of treatment and prevention are purely sanatory, no dogmas, schools or wild theories being followed. The patronage that for forty years has sought his healthful home is the best testimonial that could be written, and judged by the public verdict the Walter Sanatorium is entitled to its high reputation and the good doctor to his unblemished fame.

Dr. Walter married, in 1872, Eunice C. Lippincott, of Dirigo, Maine, a daughter of John and Sarah (Kitchen) Lippincott, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Jacob Lippincott, a Friend, who conscientiously opposed war with the mother country and migrated to Nova Scotia during the Revolution. This Lippincott family is a prominent one in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Mrs. Walter, herself a graduate of the Hygeio Therapeutic College of New York, has worked hand in hand with her husband in the development of his now proved sanatory methods, and assisted in the perfection of plans for the sanatorium



From the Library of the U.S. Navy

Walter Cox

Walter Cox

as well as its management. Children: Maud M., Robert L., Mabel Helen (now wife of John Bridges, of Carlisle), Estella M., Ernest A. The first two are graduate physicians and with their sister, Estella M., have from graduation actively coöperated with Dr. Walter in the development and success of the sanatorium.

COX, Walter,

Prominent Glass Manufacturer.

The origin and growth of the wire glass industry is a most interesting chapter in the history of American manufacture, and there is no one who has played a more important part in its development than Mr. Walter Cox, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company. The biography of Mr. Cox could not be written without giving something of the details of the wire glass industry any more than the history of that industry could be written without a mention of Mr. Cox, for he has been identified with it from the beginning, being associated with Mr. Frank Shuman, the inventor of the process, and serving first as secretary and treasurer of the American Wire Glass Manufacturing Company and finally becoming the foremost man in the industry.

Mr. Cox was born at "Solitude," in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1857, son of Colonel Hewson and Mary Ricketts (Camac) Cox. His grandfather, William Cox, was a Philadelphian who spent his later years in St. Paul, Minnesota. Colonel Hewson Cox won his rank and laurels in the Mexican War under General Scott, to whom he acted as private aide-de-camp and confidential interpreter. On the maternal side Walter Cox is a direct descendant of Thomas Lawrence, a provincial councillor, and mayor of Philadelphia nine times, and one of the twenty-four founders and original trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Mary Lawrence, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, married William Masters, also a founder and original trustee

of this institution; they had two daughters, Mary and Sarah, the former of whom became the wife of Richard Penn, a sketch of whose life is to be found in "Universities and Their Sons," in the files of the Historical Society. A sketch of Thomas Lawrence, mentioned above, is also to be found in that work. Sarah Lawrence married Turner Camac, of Dublin, Ireland; their son, William Masters Camac, married Elizabeth Baynton Markoe, daughter of John Markoe, the latter a son of Abraham Markoe, captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War. William M. and Elizabeth B. Camac were the parents of Mary Ricketts Camac, who became the wife of Colonel Hewson Cox, and the mother of Walter and the late Major Herbert Cox.

Walter Cox received his early education in the private schools of Rev. John W. Faires and Reginald H. Chase. He was a student in the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1877 and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in the following year. During his college life he was closely identified with the promotion of athletics, being one of a small coterie which included the late John Neill and H. L. Geylin, who originated the college cheer and suggested the college colors of the University Athletic Association. After leaving college he applied himself for a time to the study of law under the direction of William E. Littleton, Esq., but did not complete his legal preparations, nor was he actively engaged in business until called to the service of the American Wire Glass Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia in 1893 as secretary and treasurer. The following year he was chosen vice-president of the parent organization, the Wire Glass Company. At this time the future of the wire glass business was pregnant with great possibilities, and Mr. Cox, with his characteristic foresight, was quick to take advantage of the opportunity. On June 28, 1901, he organized the Continuous Glass

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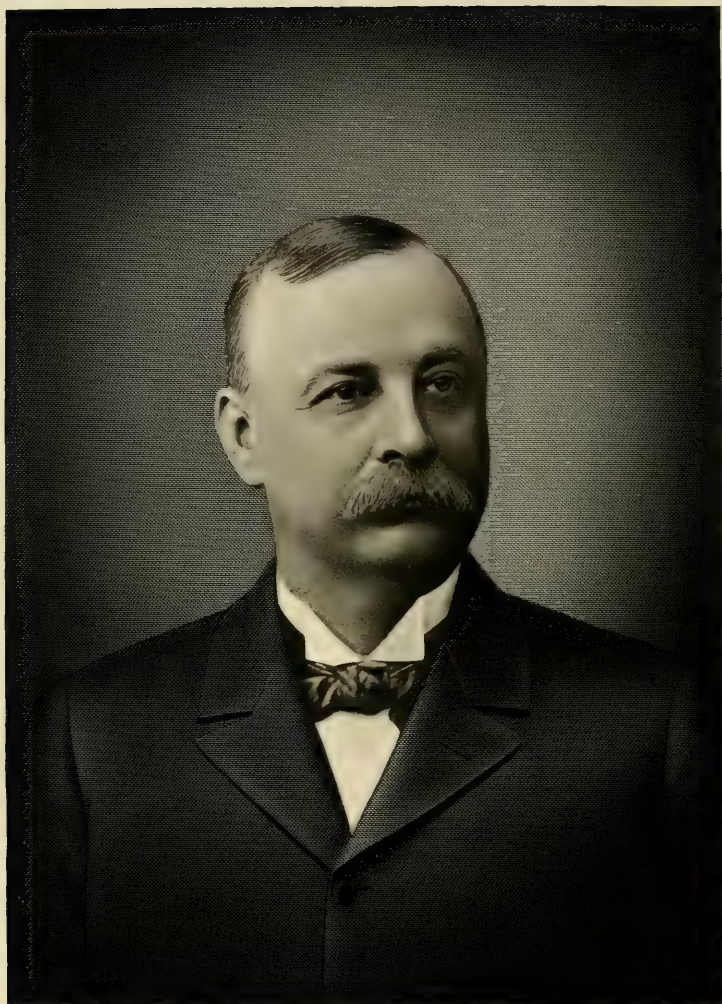
Press Company, which name was changed July 1, 1910, to the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company, with Mr. Cox as its president, and the remarkable success that the company has met with in the thirteen years of its existence is due very largely to the unremitting toil and sound business management of Mr. Cox, and from the year 1901 the yearly output of wire glass was increased from about a million feet to upwards of twenty million feet at the present time (1914), a market having been found for the product in nearly every part of the civilized world. During this time business was greatly stimulated by competition and by improved methods of manufacture, thereby turning out a better product than had ever been made previously, and consequently increasing the demand for the wire glass.

It is interesting to know just how this article first came to be made. The need of some such material as wire glass had been felt for some time, and it was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that first sought to solve the problem. They had experienced serious difficulty in the falling and breaking of their skylights. They sought expert advice and the matter was submitted finally to the well-known inventor, Frank Shuman, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, for solution, and he finally conceived a method of manufacture of wire glass in which the wire netting was imbedded in the center of the glass during the process. "The Americana" says: "The first attempts to introduce a metallic mesh into the body of the glass were for the purpose of increasing its strength and to prevent its falling apart when broken. In this respect the product has been thoroughly developed, but in addition it has proved to be one of the most remarkable fire retardants, and in view of the exceptional hazard attaching to window and skylight openings in all buildings its uses as a fire retardant is outranking in importance as well as quantity its other values. Wire glass will break, but it will not

scatter. It can be fractured, but it will retain its place, and the perils incident to falling glass and the ingress and egress of draft and flame are avoided." When these qualities were fully demonstrated the underwriters made large allowances in structures where wire glass was used, and the increasing demand for this product has of late years been something enormous. The entire plant of the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company is at Dunbar, Pennsylvania. It was thought best to concentrate at one point, so that all the work could be under the supervision of Mr. Cox, who divides his time between the plant and the Philadelphia office.

Although his life has been crowded with activity Mr. Cox has been pressed into service in many other ways. In 1895 he became treasurer to the Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of artificial ice; is a director of the Aldine Trust Company; and has also had official connection with several other business enterprises, all of which have been remarkably successful. At the university Mr. Cox became a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and of the Philomathean Society. He was one of the incorporators of the University Club, and has been a member of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and Cape May Golf Club. He also holds membership in the Merion Cricket, Racquet, Philadelphia Gun, Philadelphia and Atlantic City Country clubs, and the State Club in Schuylkill. The latter organization is the oldest of its kind in the world, having been instituted May 1, 1732, and has entertained at its board such noted personages as General Washington and General Lafayette. It is the most exclusive gentleman's club in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cox has very little time to devote to club life, however, but he possesses those qualities of mind and heart which have made for him a host of loyal friends. An instance of his popularity is in the fact that on May 10, 1907, he was elected president of his college class (class of '77, University



Geo. S. Myers.

of Pennsylvania), and has held the office ever since. Many other members of this class have become famous, for instance, the noted surgeon, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, of Baltimore, and others high in business and professional circles in Philadelphia.

Mr. Cox married, May 24, 1882, Hannah Ashbridge, daughter of Richard Ashbridge.

MYERS, George H.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

The city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, owes its importance in the commercial world to the wise foresight, public spirit and extraordinary business ability of a few men who labored with untiring energy to establish and place upon a sure foundation the industries and institutions that have made that city famous. Among all those whose zeal contributed to the upbuilding of Bethlehem proper, none are more entitled to grateful remembrance than George H. Myers, who departed this life in the year 1912, after a busy and useful life of unblemished integrity extending over a period of many years.

George H. Myers was born on his father's farm on Little Bermudian creek, Adams county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1843, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1912. He was the son of Jacob A. Myers, and a grandson of Henry Myers, of German ancestry, and of a family prominent in Adams county, born at New Chester, where his seventy-seven years were spent, engaged from youth in milling and farming operations. He came of a hardy, long-lived family, one of his brothers living to be over ninety years of age.

Jacob A. Myers was also born in New Chester, Pennsylvania, and grew to manhood at the home farm, becoming a manufacturer and owner of the Good Intent Woolen Mill. After his marriage he established a homestead on Little Bermudian creek, where he resided until 1855. In that year he became associated in coal mining operations with his brother-in-law, John B. McCreary, and moved to Tremont, Schuyl-

kill county, Pennsylvania, and a year later to Audenried, Carbon county, where he was interested in the Honey Brook Mines and a general store. These properties were owned by the Honey Brook Coal Company, of which he was a director, and largely concerned until his death in September, 1865, aged fifty-one years.

Jacob A. Myers married, January 1, 1821, Sarah Ann Deardoff, born at Deardoff's Mill, near Petersburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, who survived him, residing until death with her son in Bethlehem. She was a daughter of George Deardoff, the original proprietor of the mill, and owner of a good farm nearby. She was all her life a faithful member of the Lutheran church, a faithful wife and devout mother. Children: Emily, married James Ellis, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; George H., of whom further; Nancy, married F. C. Mattes, whom she survived, a resident of Bethlehem; L. Richmond, a lawyer of Bethlehem; Jacob U., also of Bethlehem; William B., a banker of Bethlehem; another child who died young.

George H. Myers spent the first twelve years of his life on the home farm, attending local schools. He then spent a year at Tremont, Pennsylvania, his parents moving a year later to Audenried, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Here his long and successful business life began, his first employment being as clerk in the Honey Brook Coal Company's store, in the intervals occurring in his school life. In 1860, at the age of seventeen years, he entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, spending nearly four years at that institution, following this with a full commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He finished his school life in the spring of 1865, then returned to his home in Audenried, where he became his father's valued assistant. In the September following the latter died and the son succeeded him as director of the Honey Brook Coal Company, the Myers estate holding a large interest in that company.

Although little more than of legal age George H. Myers was chosen to administer and manage the family estate, and soon became interested in coal mines on his own account, besides faithfully conserving the interests of the estate he represented. He continued a director of the Honey Brook Coal Company until that corporation and its holdings became the property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The coal mines in which he became interested were merged in the firm of A. L. Mumper & Company in 1868, Mr. Myers having active interest in that company for ten years, when the firm became Thomas John & Company, so continuing until 1880, when upon the death of Mr. John the firm was reorganized as George H. Myers & Company. This company became an important factor in the business world, operating largely in the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Wyoming valleys of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, in 1873, Mr. Myers established his home in Bethlehem and from that time until his retirement, several years prior to his death, was actively concerned in the promotion of industries and the improvement of that borough.

The firm of George H. Myers & Company retained their interest in the Honey Brook Coal Colliery until May, 1892, but Mr. Myers was largely concerned in many other coal properties, holding the position of treasurer of the Mid-Valley Coal Company, and was secretary and treasurer of the Alden Coal Company; director of the Silver Brook Coal Company; vice-president of the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company of Cuba, West Indies; secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Thomas, Alabama; also largely interested in the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company. These were but his chief business interests; he aided in the establishment of many enterprises and did all in his power to promote the public good. He was elected a director of the First National Bank of Bethlehem in January, 1874, and in 1880

was chosen president of this most important institution. As president he was conservative and helpful, strictly safeguarding the interests of his depositors, but giving support to all that tended to promote Bethlehem's prosperity. He continued at the head of the First National from 1880 until his retirement in 1896.

As a business man Mr. Myers had no superiors for quick decision, farsightedness, wise judgment and integrity. His name was a synonym for uprightness, and to use the words of his lifetime friend, General Doster, his career was one of "unblemished integrity." He was a warm friend of John Fritz, and was perhaps closer to him than any other man in Bethlehem in friendly relationship. Having no "axes to grind" these two men were drawn together as by bands of steel, and remained the best of comrades until death separated them.

Aside from the important part Mr. Myers played in the great development of his borough and section he was active in municipal affairs for many years. In 1877 he was elected a member of the borough council, serving until 1880, when he was elected chief Burgess. He gave the borough a wise business administration, and in his official capacity displayed the same rigid principles of honor that characterized his private life. He was fearless in the discharge of his duty, and championed all measures that tended to improve municipal conditions or forward the cause of civic progress. He did not crave political preferment, and only the earnest solicitations of his near friends drew him into the political arena. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, holding all degrees in both the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second degree, Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In the York Rite he was connected with Bethlehem Lodge, the Chapter, and Hugh De Payens Commandery, Knights Templar. In political faith he was a Democrat, later a Republican, and in religious belief a Lutheran, be-

longing to Grace Church, which he served for many years as elder.

Mr. Myers married, in Bethlehem, in 1873, Caroline Weiss, born at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Weiss, her father a large coal operator and business man. Children: Frank J., Lehigh University, class of 1898; Emily R., educated in Berlin, Germany, after finishing a high school course in Bethlehem; Kate W. and Caroline W., graduates of Bethlehem, 1894, finishing in Berlin, Germany; Helen D.; George H.; Leigh R.; Edward L. Mrs. Myers survives her husband and resides in the beautiful homestead in Bethlehem, energetic and capable, of kindly heart and charitable disposition.

This review of the life of one of Bethlehem's greatest benefactors necessarily touches only the leading incidents of his career. A volume would not suffice to chronicle his many activities, record his many deeds of charity, and the help extended to hundreds of men who prospered through his timely aid, wise counsel and never-failing friendship. As husband and father he was loving and affectionate, his home the dearest place on earth, and his family the object of his deepest devotion.

WILLIAMSON, Isaiah V.,

Founder of Williamson Free School.

Isaiah V. Williamson, deceased, adorned his long and eminently useful life with some of the most notable benefactions known in the history of the commonwealth. He was born in Fallsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1803, son of Mahlon and Charity (Vansant) Williamson, and fifth in line of descent from Duncan Williamson, a Scotchman, who came to Pennsylvania about 1661, long before the coming of William Penn. Isaiah V. Williamson obtained a limited education in the public schools, and at the early age of thirteen years became a clerk in Harvey Gillingham's store in Fallsington, and where he

continued until he was of legal age. During that period of his life he formed those strict habits of economy as to personal expenditure, and the careful investment and reinvestment of his savings, which continued throughout his life. In 1825 he opened a retail store in Philadelphia, in Second street, near Pine street, but after a few months formed a partnership with William Burton and moved the place of business to Second street and Coombs' alley. One year later the firm dissolved, Mr. Williamson purchasing the store of John S. Newlin, at No. 9 North Second street. In 1834 he formed a partnership with H. Nelson Burroughs, his clerk, and which continued until 1837, when he retired from active business as a merchant, but retained an interest as special partner in the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark. Thereafter he engaged in a variety of public enterprises, investing his means wisely, and at the age of seventy years was reputed to be worth about \$4,000,000. He was one of the founders of the Thomas Iron Works, also a director in the Pennsylvania Steel Works and the Cambria Iron Company, as well as having very large coal interests near Girardville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Williamson now yielded to the impulse of his naturally kind and sympathetic nature and began a system of wise, judicious and liberal distribution of his fortune. He gave in a broad catholic spirit both money and property to hospitals, schools, homes and similar charitable and educational institutions. He thus gave away in the years from the age of seventy to eighty-six about \$5,000,000; yet so wisely had he administered his investments that he was richer than when he began his benefactions. He left at his death an estate valued at \$10,000,000, one-tenth of which he devised to charitable purposes.

A principal object of his benevolence was the institution which bears his name—the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades. His purpose was to afford to poor

and deserving boys a good education, to train them to habits of morality, economy and industry, and to teach them useful trades. The school was founded December 1, 1888, but it was not until 1891 that all was in readiness for the admission of pupils. The school property comprises forty different buildings, located on two hundred and thirty acres of land in the beautiful hill section of Delaware county, near Media, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Central division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, and is also reached by trolley from Philadelphia via Media. To this praiseworthy institution Mr. Williamson gave the princely sum of \$1,596,000, par value, having an appraised value at the time of \$2,119,250. In founding this school Mr. Williamson profited by the failure of other philanthropists to have their wishes carried out, and provided for an entire avoidance of hostile litigation by perfecting the establishment of the institution within his own lifetime. The trustees selected by himself in the foundation deed selected the site, and but a few days before his last illness the venerable benefactor visited it, and in warm terms expressed not only his satisfaction but his pleasure, with reference to the matter, this approval being the last business act of his life. He died March 7, 1889, in his eighty-sixth year.

In his provisions for the government of the school Mr. Williamson gave eloquent affirmation of cardinal principles of practical benevolence. Himself a poor boy, and the architect of his own fortune, he provided to smooth the way of lads of to-day unfavored by fortune. Candidates must pass scholastic, moral and physical examinations; other things being equal admission is given in the following order: To those born in Philadelphia; to those born in Bucks county; to those born in Montgomery and Delaware counties; to those born elsewhere in Pennsylvania; to those born in New Jersey. Only native-born Americans are received, and none are admitted except such

as intend to follow for a livelihood the trades taught them. If there were any doubt as to the efficacy and practicality of the Williamson Free School methods a visit would dispel the illusion. To see the air of interest, industry and activity that prevails; the well disciplined and orderly groups of boys eagerly absorbing information from an expert mechanic or a professor would assure the most skeptical that the Williamson School fills a place occupied by none other. The most desirable result obtained is not that the school sends forth mechanics superior to those taught by the old methods but that it is graduating young men who are well equipped for their chosen callings; that tastes in literature and culture have been developed that will not be content with daily labor and mere drudgery but will reach outward and upward for the better things of life; and that its graduates are men who in the coming days will make less plain the line of demarcation between the man of trade and the man of business or a profession and will raise the one to the level which it should occupy upon the same plane as the other.

DERY, D. George,

Leading Silk Manufacturer.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Dery, a college graduate, and developed in the best weaving schools of the Eastern World, began his business career in the United States. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of silk weaving and all the attendant details of silk manufacture in Europe, and with this as his chief capital at the beginning he has risen to a height in the silk manufacturing world that he then little dreamed of. His career furnishes another and one of the most striking illustrations of the success that can be attained by a right-minded, clean-living, ambitious young man, with a definite view in life. Beginning as a superintendent Mr. Dery in a few years became a manufacturer, added mill after mill



J. George Berry

in different localities, until to-day he is the largest individual silk manufacturer in the entire world. This result has not been attained by any lucky turn of fortune's wheel, but by a thorough knowledge of his business, untiring energy and a sagacity that has never led him astray in the choice of a field of operations. With fifteen mills in operation in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts his immense capacity for work can be estimated in some degree, but not fully understood until one realizes the responsibility this imposes on one man, the directing head of all. For this is not a corporation business, as Mr. Dery not only owns but directs the many silk mills that bear his name.

The demands of his business would seem to be sufficient to fully occupy his every moment, but so well has he systematized his business and so well has he surrounded himself with men of capacity that he has had time to cultivate the finer side of his nature and surround himself with the choicest in art and literature. His library of standard authors of the Old and New World is one of the greatest pleasures of his life, while his private art gallery is filled with the best from the old and modern masters. His knowledge of books, art and artists is profound, and his art collection the finest in the Lehigh Valley, and is a source of deep enjoyment to the owner.

D. George Dery was born in 1867. After acquiring an education he began his lifelong connection with silk manufacture. He gained a wide knowledge of all the details connected therewith and before coming to the United States was in charge of important plants. In 1887 he came to the United States, locating in the principal silk manufacturing city of this country, Paterson, New Jersey. There he became superintendent of one of the mills, continuing as such for five years, and started in 1892 a silk mill in Paterson. This mill he conducted until 1898, when he moved his plant to Cata-

sauqua, Pennsylvania, making that place his home and the base of his subsequent operations. The original plant at Cata-sauqua, which he built in 1897, was equipped with all the latest type of silk weaving machinery, was devoted to the manufacture of broad and staple silks, its capacity was doubled in 1899, and fully occupied Mr. Dery's energy until 1900, when he established his second plant on a more extensive scale, locating at East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. His reputation was now established in the silk trade as a manufacturer and the demand for goods bearing his name outran the supply. He met this demand by the erection of a third plant in 1902, choosing Allentown as a location. From that time until the present expansion has been constant, until he now has a chain of fifteen silk mills, all in Pennsylvania except one in Taunton, Massachusetts. His fourth plant was located at Emaus, Pennsylvania, followed by mills B and C at Allentown. He next erected a mill at Taunton, Massachusetts, followed in rapid succession by mills in Pennsylvania, at Kutztown, Northampton, Windgap, South Bethlehem, Scranton, Olyphant, Forest City, Marietta, and mill B at South Bethlehem. As an employer of labor Mr. Dery is extremely practical, holding the view that on the prosperity of his workers depends the success of the various business ventures. To this end he contributes by fair treatment and good wages, the best mechanical equipment, and a due regard for the welfare of all concerned. Short time is unknown in his mills and full wages are the rule even in times when business conditions would justify closing down or shortening hours. He is not an idealist, but takes the broad sensible business man's view that contented workmen are the best workmen. To the wealth and prosperity of the Lehigh Valley and other sections of Pennsylvania his operations have materially added, while the money distributed weekly to his employees is enormous in its volume.

Mr. Dery maintains general offices in the National Bank building, Allentown, and New York offices at No. 383 Fourth avenue.

Cultured and refined in his tastes, social and agreeable in his nature as he is, Mr. Dery's greatest enjoyment and recreation is in his books and study. Chemistry and physics especially appeal to him and to these he devotes much time and research. He is broad-minded and generous, aiding in the establishment and maintenance of institutions, charitable, philanthropic and humanitarian. He enjoys the society of his fellow-men and belongs to social organizations in different cities—the Lehigh Country Club, the Northampton, Bethlehem, Livingston and Catsauqua clubs in Pennsylvania; the Hamilton of Paterson, New Jersey; the Manufacturers' of Philadelphia, and the Manhattan and Republican clubs of New York City. He is a well known and influential member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Zoological Society of New York, Society for Advancement of Science, and of other societies, scientific and educational. He is also a director of the National Bank of Allentown and the National Bank of Catsauqua. In political faith Mr. Dery is a Republican and in religious connection a member of the English Lutheran church.

He married at an early age, and with his wife Helen and family has since 1898 maintained his residence in Catsauqua, Pennsylvania. Children: George M., a graduate of Lafayette College, now a student at Harvard Law School; Charles F.; Helen.

A remarkable man from whatever angle reviewed Mr. Dery from the top-most round of commercial success can review his career with the greatest satisfaction. As the largest individual silk manufacturer in the world he occupies that position through his own efforts, has wronged no man and can claim it as fairly earned. Neither has he wronged himself by pursuing the golden goddess at the expense of those qualities of

mind and heart that constitute man's finer nature. His fortune fairly earned is used not ostentatiously but in the enrichment of his mind, the adornment of his home with all that is best and most elevating, and in the advancement of those who rely upon him for employment and in charity. He is, in addition to all, a good citizen, a kind friend and loyal to every obligation.

RIEGEL, Henry H., M. D.,

Eminent Physician, Man of Affairs.

For one hundred and fifty years the Riegel family has been prominently identified with Northampton county, Pennsylvania, although the founder of the family in America first settled in Bucks county. Dr. Henry H. Riegel, the leading representative of the family in Catsauqua, Pennsylvania, is the oldest living practitioner in that city and although now aged seventy-eight years the good doctor and his buggy are familiar sights upon the streets and country roads. Since 1869 he has been constantly in practice in Catsauqua, having previously spent eleven years in practice in other Lehigh county towns. Thus for considerably over half a century his life has been spent in alleviating pain and suffering, and to-day he is yet the trusted physician in families in which as a young doctor he first ministered. He is a fine type of the "old country doctor," who not only was the family physician but the trusted friend, adviser and confidant, close to the hearts of his people, rejoicing in their prosperity and sympathizing with them in their sorrows. Although he has surrendered most of his professional business to his son, who is associated with him, there are many families where the "old doctor" cannot be supplanted in their practice nor in their affections. Children whom he has assisted into the world, whose childish ills he treated, and whose offspring he also succored are his firmest friends and to these he still ministers. In his long career he has accumulated large business interests

and in each of these he yet retains his control. In the financial institutions in which he holds directorships he is faithful in his service and each week his seat at the directors' table is always filled. Success, professional and financial, has crowned his efforts, but above these he places the position he holds in his community as an honorable man and trusted friend.

Dr. Henry H. Riegel was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1836, son of Daniel Riegel, and grandson of Matthias Riegel, both of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and great-grandson of Benjamin Riegel, a soldier of the War of 1812, a resident of Lower Saucon township, who on his return from the war was killed near Hellertown, only half a mile from his home. Matthias Riegel, born in Lower Saucon township, passed all his years on his farm in that township, was a Whig in politics and a member of the German Reformed church until his death at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Mary Kram, who bore him eleven children, Daniel being the fifth son.

Daniel Riegel, son of Matthias and Mary (Kram) Riegel, was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, died at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-eight years. He located when a young man in Allentown, where he worked at his trade of tanner, and later conducted a meat market. In 1837 he began a long career as an innkeeper, first conducting a hotel at Bath, Northampton county. Three years later he removed to Nazareth, where for fourteen years he conducted the well known Nazareth Hotel. He then retired from the hotel business, living in Bath until 1855, when he was elected sheriff of Northampton county. He served with efficiency one term, living in Nazareth, where he continued his residence until death. He was a very popular man, a Democrat in politics, and a devoted member of the Moravian church. He married Hannah Weaver, born in Weaversville, Pennsylvania, daughter of

Michael Weaver, and granddaughter of John Weaver, of German parentage, and a soldier of the Revolution. Michael Weaver was a soldier of the War of 1812, a farmer, tanner and merchant, born in Weaversville, where he died at the age of sixty-four years.

Dr. Henry H. Riegel, the seventh child of a family of twelve children of Daniel and Hannah (Weaver) Riegel, passed most of his early years in Nazareth, and until sixteen years of age was a student at Nazareth Hall, a Moravian academy of learning. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine at Bath, Pennsylvania, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. E. Barnes. In the fall of 1855 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, continuing one year. He again studied under Dr. Barnes during the summer of 1856, entering Jefferson Medical College in the fall of that year. He was graduated M. D. in 1857, and on May 5 of that year began practice at Cherryville, Northampton county, continuing until January, 1861. He then spent one year in practice at Saegers-town, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, when at the solicitation of his father he located in Weaversville, the home of his mother's people. He remained in practice there from March, 1862, until the fall of 1868, growing in medical strength and acquiring a good practice. In 1869 he located in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, opening an office on Front street, later moving to No. 27 on the same street. Since his coming in 1869 Dr. Riegel has been continuously in practice in Catasauqua, having a large practice in the surrounding country as well as in the borough. He is a skillful physician, has ever possessed the confidence of the people and has ever conducted an honorable and successful practice. He admitted his son to practice with him, an association that yet continues. As years overtook him he did not confine himself to the old ways but kept pace with the medical discovery and is fully abreast of the times in treatment and prevention of disease. He was for years presi-

dent of the Lehigh County Medical Society, member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, taking active interest in all. He is highly regarded by his professional brethren, while in public esteem no man ever stood higher. Noted and successful as a physician Dr. Riegel has also achieved prominence in the business world.

In 1875 he became one of the organizers of the Slatington National Bank, was elected a director and still serves as such with greatest fidelity. Since 1879 he has been a director of the Catasauqua National Bank, of which his father was one of the organizers. He was an active worker in the Catasauqua Improvement Company, and first conceived the idea of inducing silk manufacturers to locate there. He also became the owner of the old Weaver homestead near Weaversville, an estate of one hundred and five acres of good land, and has since added other acreage, this being in the Weaver family for a century and a half. As land-owners in the valley either became prosperous or impoverished and wished to sell their lands, Dr. Riegel was often a willing purchaser and thus acquired many farms in the cement rock region and is to-day the owner of many acres of valuable land underlaid with cement rock.

In political faith a Republican, Dr. Riegel has ever been prominent in municipal affairs. He served many years as member of the school board, was president of the board and an ardent advocate of advanced educational advantages for the youth of Catasauqua. He was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners, May 17, 1889, served as president of the board four years, resigning during President Cleveland's second administration. In 1909 he was elected chief burgess of Catasauqua for a term of three years, and only surrendered that high office, January 5, 1914, at the expiration of his term. His connection with the public service has been honorable and

he gave to the duties of each office the best of his ability, regarding naught but the public good. He gave fully of his energy and enthusiasm in youth, of his experience and wisdom in his latter years and is yet the loyal and public-spirited citizen of the borough where forty-six years of his useful life have been spent.

Dr. Riegel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, has served many years as trustee and is devoted to the interests of his church. He is a valued member of the Masonic order, is a past master of Porter Lodge, No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Catasauqua Chapter, No. 278, Royal Arch Masons; a cryptic Mason of Allen Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters; a sir knight of the Knights Templar, and belongs to the Shrine, Rajah Temple, of Reading. He is one of the oldest members of the fraternity in Catasauqua, is highly esteemed by his brethren, who have honored him with many official positions in the bodies named. He has attended two complimentary dinners to the sir knights, Allen Commandery, in 1912, and January 30, 1914.

Dr. Riegel married, in Cherryville, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1858, Ellen J. Gish, born in Berlinsville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Abraham Gish, a farmer and merchant. Children: 1. Clifford H., now paying teller of the Catasauqua National Bank. 2. Emma L., married S. B. Harte. 3. William, graduate of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Bachelor of Arts, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Doctor of Medicine, a practicing physician of Catasauqua, associated with his father for many years. 4. Mattie G., now Mrs. Kean, and mother of four sons; resides with Dr. Riegel.

In this necessarily brief review of the life of Dr. Riegel it is to be especially remarked that after an unusually active, busy, useful life he is still "in the harness," carrying his nearly eighty years with a strength and vigor

surprising. At an age when men regard themselves entitled to all the rest, comfort and luxury obtainable he meets all the demands his official position imposes, has just laid down the chief burgesship of Catasauqua, and each week sees him boarding the train to attend the bank directors' meeting at Slatington, and each day sees the familiar horse and buggy bearing the "good doctor" and his still more familiar medicine case away on his errands of mercy to the sick and afflicted. Surely this "grand old man" has sown well and will reap abundantly.

SMITH, William D.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

In the zeal and energy with which he supported and promoted organized charity and practical benevolence William D. Smith had no superior in his community. As one of Pennsylvania's ironmasters he acquired large business interests, and in municipal affairs advocated a high standard of city government, and warmly supported every movement for civil, moral or social betterment.

William D. Smith was born at Joanna Furnace, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1835, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, son of Levi B. and Emily H. Smith. He was educated at New London Academy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and after completing his studies became associated with his father and brothers in the operation of the iron furnaces which gave name to the village of Joanna Furnace. He continued in the iron business there until 1865, then until 1881, most of this period in partnership with his brother, Horace V. Smith, owned and operated Isabella Furnace, in Chester county. In 1885 the works there were sold to Colonel Joseph D. Potts, and in 1887, after returning from a tour of Europe, Mr. Smith located in Reading, that city being his home until his death. He was a successful business man and was always

prominent in the public service. In 1861 he was appointed adjuster in the office of Dr. Edward Wallace, naval officer in the United States customs house in Philadelphia, serving until 1865. In June, 1863, he raised and commanded Company D, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, a part of the force called out to resist Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. The regiment was on duty six weeks and during the latter part of that period Company D did provost duty at Hagerstown, Maryland. From 1876 to 1888 he was deputy collector and auditor of the Philadelphia customs house, serving during the terms of Alexander P. Tutton and General John P. Hartman, collectors of the port. This position, involving much labor and responsibility, he filled most creditably, as he did all positions he was called upon to occupy. After locating in Reading he became interested in several important enterprises and at his death was a director of the Reading and Temple Railroad Company, the Reading Trust Company, the Reading Gas Company, and from 1890 was a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company.

In addition to the care of the private business interests of himself and members of his family he engaged for more than twenty years in a career of great usefulness along philanthropic lines, being prominently connected with the administration of various humane and charitable public institutions, to all of which he gave liberally of his means, his time and his personal service. From 1889 until his death he served as president of the board of trustees of Reading Hospital. The Home for Friendless Children was founded in 1886 by a number of charitably disposed citizens of Reading, and in 1888 its main building on Centre avenue, north of Spring street, was erected. As chairman of the building committee Mr. Smith supervised its construction, and later erected at his own expense two wings that more than doubled its capacity. To this charity he devoted a great deal of his time,

and was ever careful that the comfort of the little inmates was properly safeguarded. He served on the board of trustees of the home, which by its charter was under the administration of a board of woman managers. He was also connected, either as a member or official, with the Reading Benevolent Society, Hope Rescue Mission, the Humane Society, the Associated Charities, and the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. He was for many years a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, a vestryman of Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church of Reading, one of the founders and a leading benefactor of the newly organized St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, located in the northwestern section of Reading. He was a Republican in politics, but took no part in Reading local party affairs. He was one of the highly esteemed men of his day, and an honor to the State that gave him birth.

SINNOTT, Joseph Francis,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

For more than forty years closely identified with financial affairs in Philadelphia, Mr. Sinnott occupied a prominent position in the business world. As a churchman and as a patron of charitable and philanthropic institutions of Philadelphia he devoted his time, talents, and substance to good works, and by bequests provided means for the continuation of benevolences in which he had been interested during his life.

Joseph Francis Sinnott was a son of John and Mary (Armstrong) Sinnott, of Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, and grandson of Captain John Sinnott, of Wexford, who fought in the rebellion of 1798 and was later a sea captain, and Elizabeth (Murphy) Sinnott, a first cousin of Rev. John Murphy, the Irish patriot, and great-grandson of James Sinnott, of Castleton, whose family settled in Wexford at the time of the Norman Conquest, having accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen to Ireland in 1169.

Joseph Francis Sinnott was born at Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland, February 14, 1837, died at his residence, No. 1816 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1906. He was well educated, taking a special course in Lord Hill's school and continuing his studies until 1854, in August of that year, coming to the United States to join relatives in Charleston, South Carolina. On arriving at Philadelphia, however, he learned of the prevalence of yellow fever in that city and of the deaths of his grandmother and aunts, who had fallen victims to that then scourge of Southern States. He changed his plans, and first, in the custom brokerage house of Watkins & Weaver, then in the counting house of John Gibson's Sons & Company, distillers, he commenced his long, honorable and successful career. He began as assistant bookkeeper with the latter firm, continuing until President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to defend the flag aroused the patriotic blood in his veins, inherited from a long line of ancestors who on sea and land had fought and died for principle's sake. He enlisted April 25, 1861, as a private in the later famous "Washington Grays," of Philadelphia, and with that company was the first to pass through Baltimore after the attack made upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. From Washington he was assigned to duty in West Virginia under Major General Robert Patterson, serving until the expiration of his term, being mustered out at Philadelphia, August 3, 1861.

After this military experience he returned to his position with John Gibson's Sons & Company and soon afterward was selected to manage a new agency that company had decided to establish in Boston, and therefore was obliged to decline a captaincy in the "Rush Lancers" and to obey the call of his house. His management of the Boston house was marked by the display of such ability, wisdom, tact and integrity that he won the confidence of his employers and the reward of an interest in the Boston

branch. In 1866 he returned to Philadelphia and was admitted a member of John Gibson's Sons & Company, one of the largest firms in their line in the United States. In 1884 Henry C. Gibson retired from the firm and was succeeded by Andrew M. Moore and Joseph Francis Sinnott, under the firm name of Moore & Sinnott. In 1898 Mr. Moore died, his interest being purchased by Mr. Sinnott, who continued sole owner until his death. Thoroughly established in profitable private business he also became interested in other Philadelphia enterprises, became a large stockholder of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, serving that corporation for a great many years as director, was also many years a director of the First National Bank and manager of the Commercial Exchange.

He was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic church, the church of his fathers, and liberally strove to further its work in Philadelphia, serving on the board of managers of St. Charles Borromeo Theological Seminary, St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Francis Industrial Home and the Catholic Protectory, and was a member of the American Catholic Historical Society. Nor did his interest end with the support of institutions connected with his own church, but he was associated with many of Philadelphia's public institutions and in the general welfare of the city he had made his home for over half a century. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archaeological Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Fairmount Park Art Association, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In some of these his interest did not fail with his death, since his will provided a large sum to be apportioned among the institutions with which he had been allied. In the hospital of the University of Penn-

sylvania there is a room especially endowed by him for the free use of sufferers who have followed the profession of journalism, in memory of his son, Joseph E. Sinnott. The social side of his nature was strongly developed and he took a great deal of pleasure in associations with his fellow men. His clubs were the Penn, Art, Merion Cricket and Radnor Hunt. For two years after his marriage he resided on Warren street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and shortly after his return to Philadelphia he purchased from his partner, Henry C. Gibson, the latter's home and property in West Philadelphia, extending from Walnut to Locust and from Forty-second to Forty-third streets. There he lived until 1891, when he built a country seat at Rosemont, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sinnott married, at Philadelphia, April 8, 1863, Annie Eliza Rogers, daughter of Clayton Brown and Eliza (Coffin) Rogers, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. Mrs. Sinnott survives her husband, a resident of Philadelphia, No. 1816 Rittenhouse Square, and "Rathalla," Rosemont, Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the Acorn Club, and of various civic and charitable organizations. Through her maternal ancestry she traces to colonial families of Massachusetts and New Jersey and through paternal lines to the earliest days in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. She is sixth in descent from Lieutenant William Rogers, the founder of one branch of the Rogers family in Burlington county, New Jersey, a lieutenant of militia commissioned February 17, 1705, by Governor Cornbury, of New Jersey, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, and other noted men of New England. Clayton Brown Rogers, father of Mrs. Sinnott, was a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of Philadelphia, a merchant, ironmaster and inventor. He was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, a director of the

Corn Exchange, and one of the foremost men of his day.

Children of Joseph Francis and Ann Eliza (Rogers) Sinnott: 1. Joseph Edward, deceased; a graduate of Harvard University, 1886, studied law, entered journalism, becoming connected with the editorial staff of the "Philadelphia Times," and assistant city editor; ill health compelled his retirement and until his death, July 21, 1892, he was assistant to the general agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. 2. Mary Elizabeth, a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania, and connected with many social and charitable organizations. 3. Henry Gibson, died February 14, 1899. 4. Annie Leonora, married Dr. John Ryan Devereux, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, lecturer, professor of medicine at Georgetown College, assistant surgeon during the Spanish-American war and commissioned first lieutenant in the United States Army, June 29, 1901, now at Chevy Chase, Maryland; children: Joseph Francis Sinnott, Margaret Mary, John Ryan Jr., James Patrick Sinnott, Annie Leonora Sinnott, Julian Ashton, Edward Winslow Coffin, Mary Frederica, Agnes Sinnott and Anthony Tristram Coffin. 5. Clinton Rogers, married Grace Hamilton. 6. James Frederick, deceased; married Edith Hynson Howell, and had children: James Frederick Jr., Annie Eliza, Mary Howell. 7. John, matriculated at the Universities of Cornell and Pennsylvania, now president of the Gibson Distilling Company, a member of the Art, Racquet, Country, and Merion Cricket clubs, and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; married Mary Henrietta, daughter of Judge Luce, of San Diego, California, and resides at Villanova, Pennsylvania; children: Joseph Francis and Edgar Luce. 8. Clarence Coffin, married Mary Lanihan, and resides in Jefferson City, Montana; children: James Coffin and Katherine.

LAUBACH, Edward H.,

Successful Business Man, Legislator.

A successful business man, a loyal citizen, a good friend and neighbor, the career of Hon. Edward H. Laubach, of Northampton, Pennsylvania, is one that is peculiarly pleasant to trace. Although deprived of the care of a father at the age of eleven years, he grew to manhood under good influence and after completing his college years assumed his father's place as the head of the family and manager of the estate, advancing in the regard of his fellowmen until elevated to the highest political gift in the county, State Senator. This endorsement from the people among whom his life had been spent correctly gauges the estimate they placed upon his character and is evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him best.

The Laubach family was founded in Pennsylvania in 1738, Christian Reinhardt and Marguerite Laubach arriving at Philadelphia on September 16 of that year. They were natives of the Palatine, Germany, and sailed from Rotterdam for America on the ship "Queen Elizabeth," Alexander Hope, master. Christian Reinhardt Laubach settled in Lower Saucon township, now Northampton county, and from him spring all of the name tracing to the emigrant.

Peter Laubach, born in January, 1734, eldest son of Christian Reinhardt Laubach, accompanied his father to Lower Saucon township and there remained until about 1755, when he moved to near Kreidersville, Pennsylvania, and there died in 1818, aged eighty-four years. His grave is in Zion's Union Churchyard near Kreidersville.

Adam Laubach, second son of Peter Laubach, bought the old homestead at Kreidersville and in addition to a fine farm owned and operated a blacksmith shop. He married, in 1788, Margaret Newland, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who bore him eleven children, five of them sons. From Adam Laubach sprang the father of Samuel and



Edw. H. Lambach

grandfather of Edward H. Laubach, of Catasauqua.

Samuel Laubach succeeded his father in the milling business in Northampton county, and in addition was engaged in a large and profitable mercantile business. He married Lucy Hess, of Northampton county, who survived him, from his death in 1863 until her own demise in Catasauqua, she at the time making her home with her son, Edward H. Laubach. Children: Samuel Laubach; Edward H., of whom further; Allen D.; Peter J.; Samuel; Amanda, married J. F. DeLong, of Bethlehem.

Edward H. Laubach, son of Samuel and Lucy (Hess) Laubach, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1852. His father died when he was eleven years of age, but his mother, a wise, prudent and Christian woman, carefully reared and educated her son. He attended public school until twelve years of age, then entered the institution that later became Muhlenberg College, Allentown. He continued his studies there for two years, then spent two years at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Although his tastes and inclinations were professional, duty called him to the management of his father's estate. He at once assumed control on leaving college, engaged in the mercantile and milling business and has since been actively engaged in business in Northampton. His activities are large and varied, one of his large interests being the Northampton Brewing Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Laubach is a lifelong Democrat and has always been a worker for party success. When but little past legal age, he was elected a member of the County Committee and for many years continuously held that position, often being chairman of the committee. He served for several years as member of the State Democratic Committee, was a frequent delegate to state conventions and served as chairman of important committees. While never an office

seeker, he often served as school director of the township, but never held public office until November, 1890, when he was elected State Senator from Northampton county. His long experience in political life as member and chairman of the county committee was of value to him as a legislator and enabled him to be of great value to his district. In 1894 he was renominated and on November 6 following was again elected, this being the first instance of a senator succeeding himself in Northampton county. To the duties of his office he devoted himself, exercising painstaking diligence and diplomacy, obtaining recognition as a man of ability, occupying prominent position in the Senate and in public regard.

In 1876 Mr. Laubach married Elizabeth, daughter of James Stewart, of Catasauqua. Children: Mabel S., Samuel T., James H.

KUNKEL, Paul Augustine,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The bar of Dauphin county has always been distinguished for its diligent and painstaking members. Since his admission to the bar in 1888, Paul Augustine Kunkel has steadily applied himself and assiduously practiced his profession, and accordingly holds a responsible place at the forefront.

He is a descendant of an old German family, founded in Pennsylvania by John Christian Kunkel, who came from the Fatterland (Palatinate) September 23, 1766, and engaged as a private in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. He had located at York, Pennsylvania.

The descent is through his son, Christian Kunkel, who became a merchant in York, and in 1786 removed to Harrisburg, where he engaged in the same business until his death in 1823. He was one of the organizers of the First German church. In 1796 he was Burgess of the borough, and frequently a member of the council. In 1809 he was appointed by Governor Snyder a commissioner for the erection of a bridge

over the Susquehanna river, and in the same year he was elected one of the directors of the Harrisburg Branch of the Philadelphia Bank. He was twice married; first to Catharine Hoyer, and upon her death to Anna Maria Elizabeth Welshofer.

George Kunkel was the eldest son by the first wife, and he became a prosperous merchant of Harrisburg, married Catharine Ziegler, and among their children was George Ziegler Kunkel, the father of Paul Augustine Kunkel; and John C. Kunkel, lawyer and congressman.

George Ziegler Kunkel, the second son of George and Catharine (Ziegler) Kunkel, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1820, and died October 24, 1905. He enjoyed the usual school education of his day, and entered his father's store, located on Front street, which was the business thoroughfare. He was subsequently engaged for a short time in the hardware business, and then became a clerk in the Harrisburg Bank, which he resigned to accept a position in the Dougherty Bank, and then in its passing became an owner with J. C. Bomberger, in 1850, in what was known as the Mechanics Bank, in which he remained actively engaged in work to within a month of his death. He was a superintendent of the Salem Reformed Sunday school for many years, and for more than fifty years an elder in the congregation. He had been a member of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for many years. On December 28, 1852, he married Sarah Isabella Herr, daughter of Daniel Herr, and sister of the late Senator A. J. Herr, deceased. She died January 17, 1905. Their children were: 1. Mary, born November 1, 1853, died September 15, 1863. 2. George, born March 11, 1855; Judge of the Courts of Dauphin county; married Mae Minster, of Philadelphia, and has children: George Jr., William Minster, Daniel Herr and Cecilia. 3. Daniel Herr, born January

15, 1857, died April 21, 1880. 4. William Henry, born November 23, 1858, died November 21, 1862. 5. Sarah Isabella, born October 5, 1860, died November 21, 1861. 6. Anna Catharine, born October 22, 1862; married Edwin C. Thompson, president of the Citizens' Bank of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and secretary of the J. Horace McFarland Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, son of James B. and Martha (Reily) Thompson. 7. Paul Augustine, of whom further. 8. Caroline Beecher, born November 13, 1866, died November 26, 1899; married Christian G. Nissley, editor of the Harrisburg "West End Reporter," and has children: Isabel, Anna Ober and Catharine Kunkel.

Paul Augustine Kunkel was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1864. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, graduating in 1882, was further educated at Yale College and Franklin and Marshall College, at which latter he graduated as valedictorian in 1886. In 1887 he made a tour of Europe. After reading law the required period he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, October 8, 1888. During the legislative sessions of 1888-89-91 he was a newspaper correspondent for a large number of newspapers throughout the State. He was a charter member of the "Governor's Troop," organized in 1888, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served a complete enlistment, holding the rank of sergeant. He was a charter member of the Pennsylvania German Society. He has been reporter for the Pennsylvania County Court Reports since 1888, and is the author of a law book published in 1902 on the law of nominations in Pennsylvania. When the State Board of Law Examiners was instituted in 1903 he was appointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania a member, which position he still holds. For fifteen years he served as solicitor for the active borough of Middletown, and his services have been engaged at times by other boroughs. In 1901 he was a candidate in his



Reuben D. Menrich

ward, which was then the Sixth Ward, containing one-fourth of the population of the city, for the office of school director on the Republican ticket, but although he had been warned that he would be defeated because the Republicans had made an alliance with the Democratic candidate he stood for the office notwithstanding, and was defeated by his own party by one hundred and twenty-five votes. In 1911 he became an independent candidate for the office of district attorney at the solicitation of a great number of electors and the public demand. The independent movement found concrete expression under the names of Keystone and Democratic parties, by which he was nominated and his name placed upon the official ballot. Technically under the law no elector could make but one cross on the ballot, but a number of very earnest electors, emphasizing their intention to vote for Mr. Kunkel, placed two crosses opposite his name on the ballot, which ballots certain election boards failed to count, and at the official computation Mr. Kunkel lacked one hundred and thirty-six votes of a majority. Thereupon a contest was instituted and the ballot boxes brought into court were found to have been opened and badly damaged, and the search of said ballot boxes failed to find more than sixty or more uncounted votes. Mr. Kunkel is a member of the Salem Reformed Church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and has been prominent in the laymen's missionary movement. He also served a term as president of the Dauphin County Sunday School Association. He is also a member of the Harrisburg Rotary Club, a civic and business organization.

He married, November 23, 1893, Belle King, a daughter of Arthur King, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of Arthur King, a student in Franklin and Marshall College; Mary and Lydia, attending Seiler's School for Girls in Harrisburg; Paul Augustine Jr., attending the public school.

WENRICH, Reuben D., M. D.,

Proprietor Grand View Sanatorium.

Reuben D. Wenrich, M. D., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a lifelong medical practitioner, adds to the skill of the medical man the acute sagacity of the trained man of business. He is best known in Wernersville, but all over the United States is known as the proprietor and manager of the Grand View Sanatorium, situated at South Mountain, two miles south of Wernersville, one of the leading resorts of the United States. For thirty-five years Dr. Wenrich has been connected with this institution, which for thirty years prior to 1879 had been conducted by other parties under the name of Mountain Home. As the demands of his own institution made increased demands upon his time he gradually withdrew from other activity, and for many years he has given the Grand View Sanatorium the full benefit of his skill, knowledge and experience.

Dr. Wenrich is a descendant of an old Berks county, Pennsylvania, family, long settled in Heidelberg township, three generations of his ancestors, Matthias (1), Matthias (2) and Matthias (3), the latter his grandfather, having owned and cultivated the farm in Heidelberg that from 1739 until 1889 was continuously in the family name. Adam Wenrich, father of Dr. Wenrich, was a farmer of Heidelberg township. He married Eliza Klopp. He died in 1851, aged forty-seven years; his wife in 1877, aged sixty-eight years.

Dr. Reuben D. Wenrich, the youngest son and fourth of the children of Adam and Eliza (Klopp) Wenrich, was born in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1842. He attended public schools until fourteen years of age, then continued his studies in advanced institutions of learning located in Womelsdorf, Stouchsburg, Pughtown, Trappe and Millersville. In 1861 he completed a full

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course in Duff's Commercial College at Philadelphia. During the winter months from 1858 to 1862 he taught in the public schools, but he had resolved upon the profession of medicine as his life work. In the spring of 1862 he became a medical student under the direction of Dr. D. D. Detweiler, of Trappe, spent the summer in the latter's office, and the following summer studied under Dr. William J. Shoener, at Strausstown, Berks county, Pennsylvania. During the winter months he attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1864 was graduated from that time honored institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Wenrich established in practice in Wernersville, Pennsylvania, the year of his graduation, and for ten successive years carried on his large practice alone. He then entered into partnership with Dr. James W. Deppen, of Wernersville, a physician of experience and skill. The partners, in addition to their medical practice, conducted a general store and dealt in lumber, coal and lime, continuing until 1879 in their dual capacity as physicians and merchants.

In 1879 they purchased the Mountain Home, a well-known health institution located two miles from Wernersville on South mountain. They at once assumed charge of the home and as its popularity increased they gradually withdrew from business in Wernersville. They jointly managed the home until Dr. Deppen's death in 1895, that event terminating a pleasant association of over twenty years. On the settlement of Dr. Deppen's estate Dr. Wenrich became sole owner of the institution, now known as Grand View Sanatorium, having been changed on Dr. Deppen's death. He has added largely to the grounds by purchase until the estate now comprises six hundred acres of farm and wood lands. Costly and permanent improvements have been made to the Sanatorium, which with its commodious appointments, electric light and steam heating plant, is recognized as

one of the most desirable of health resorts. The natural advantages of the site are many; pure air and water, with the magnificent view of the Lebanon and Lancaster valleys, form a chain of advantages unsurpassed anywhere. The excellent management of the Sanatorium and its high reputation as a health resort attracts from all over the United States a large patronage of people of the better class. While for many years Dr. Wenrich has given the Sanatorium his undivided attention he encouraged the establishment of the Wernersville National Bank, and since its foundation in April, 1906, has served as one of the directors.

Dr. Wenrich married, in 1865, Sarah, daughter of Moses Gockley, of Wernersville. Children: 1. Dr. George G., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, now a member of the medical staff of Grand View Sanatorium; married Anna May Coar. 2. Dr. John A., a graduate of the State University, medical department, now associated with his father and brother on the staff of the Grand View Sanatorium; married Grace Alvana Gaddes. 3. Eva A., married Alvin J. Gibbs, of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Sarah (Gockley) Wenrich, died in 1896, aged forty-eight years. She was a great-granddaughter of John Gockley, who settled in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, prior to 1790.

ROTHERMEL, Amor Cornelius,

Prominent Educator.

Professor A. C. Rothermel, principal of the Keystone State Normal School, having served in that capacity since 1899, a period of fifteen years, is a native of the Keystone State, born at Moselem, Berks county, January 6, 1864, son of Lewis W. and Lydia R. Rothermel, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

His preliminary educational training was obtained in a private school, which he attended for eight years. He then entered

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the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, pursued a four years' course and graduated from that institution in 1886. He then accepted the principalship of the Pleasant Valley Academy in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, remaining for a term of one year, after which he became a student in Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated in the class of 1891. In the same year he became a teacher of Natural Science in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and two years later was elected vice-principal, serving in that capacity until 1899, when he was appointed principal of the State Normal School, a brief history of which follow. Professor Rothermel keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to his calling, and while devoting his best energies to his work he is still a student and is well versed in topics of general interest, but especially in the line which will aid him most in his chosen field of labor. He is progressive without being radical, and is not dependent on old methods of instruction nor too forward in the adoption of new ones. Yet his keen judgment, fine sense of practicability and skill in adaptation have made his school noted, the imprint of his personality being keenly felt. Few have the faculty to secure and maintain to a greater degree that harmony between principal, teachers, pupils and patrons which is such a potent factor in the success of any school. In 1906 he received the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Dickson College, and in 1910 the degree of Doctor of Literature from Franklin and Marshall College. He affiliates with the German Reformed Church, and is vitally interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of Lodge No. 377, Free and Accepted Masons.

Professor Rothermel married, June 30, 1894, Ada L. Spatz, of Reading, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Katherine (Moyer) Spatz. They have an adopted

child, Ruth Mary, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1896.

The following is a report of the superintendent of public instruction, 1900:

The Keystone State Normal School buildings are beautifully located on high ground in Maxatawny township, in the suburbs of the thriving borough of Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, midway between the cities of Allentown and Reading. This normal school is the outgrowth of Fairview Seminary and of a still earlier school known as Franklin Academy, which was founded at Kutztown in 1836. The number of students was limited to thirty-three, and no pupils were received for a less time than six months, for which period the tuition fee was ten dollars. To bring the academy under the provisions of a State law then existing, giving an annual appropriation to an academy enrolling twenty-five pupils, the institution was incorporated in 1838, with Daniel B. Kutz, Daniel Bieber, Colonel John Wanner, David Kutz, Dr. C. L. Schleman, David Deisher and Henry Heffner, as its first board of trustees. Hon. Alexander Ramsey, later of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was one of its earliest instructors.

In 1860 Fairview Seminary was established mainly through the efforts of Rev. J. Sassaman Herman, a clergyman of the Reformed church. The Franklin Academy had been closed for some years. The first and principal teacher of the Fairview Seminary was Professor H. R. Nicks. The seminary opened with five pupils, Miss Clara Wanner, Mr. O. C. Herman, Mr. Erastus Bast, Mr. Jefferson C. Hoch and Mr. N. C. Schaeffer, the latter named the honored and eminent superintendent of public instruction of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1861 forty-five students were enrolled. In 1863 there were at one time eighty-five pupils in attendance, a fair proportion of them being boarding students. The home of the school at this time was the building occupied in 1900 by Colonel T. F. Fister, and known familiarly as Fairview Mansion. The school continued to grow until 1866, when it was merged into the Keystone State Normal School.

Professor Nicks was one of the main workers in the establishment of the normal, doing much of the rough pioneer work which led to the establishment of what was destined to become one of the leading

schools of the State. In 1863 five acres of land were purchased and on this plot of ground a building was erected at a cost of \$6,500. For several years this school was known as Maxatawny Seminary. Professor Nicks was principal, Professor Samuel Transeau, now of Williamsport, acted as assistant principal, and in 1865 Professor J. S. Ermentrout became associated with the school. In March, 1865, the Philomathean Literary Society was organized, and in September of the same year its rival, the Keystone Literary Society, then known as the Kalliothymean, sprang into existence.

The cornerstone of the Keystone State Normal School was laid, with appropriate exercises, on September 17, 1865. Not quite a year later, September 13, 1866, the complete building was dedicated. As Professor Ermentrout said: "With the celebration of appropriate religious and literary exercises, to the honor of Almighty God, to the service of a sound Christian morality, and to the educational interests of the State of Pennsylvania." Besides Professors Ermentrout and Nicks the good people of this section of the country, especially the Hottensteins, the Biebers, Dr. Gerasch, Solomon Christ, David Schaeffer, and others, were greatly interested in the establishment of the normal.

For some years before the school became a normal school leading men of the district, notably Rev. B. E. Kramlich, afterwards for many years the efficient president of the board of trustees of the normal school, Hon. H. H. Swartz, then county superintendent of schools of Lehigh county, and later also trustee of the normal, and others, advocated the conversion of the seminary into a State Normal School for the Third District, consisting of the three counties of Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill.

The first principal of the school as organized under the State Normal School law was Professor John S. Ermentrout. He served in this capacity from 1866 to 1871. His successors to date (1900) have been: Rev. A. A. Horne, D. D., 1871-77; Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph. D., D. D., 1877-93; Rev. George B. Hancher, Ph., D., 1893-99; Professor A. C. Rothermel, 1899-1914.

The material growth of the school has been continuous, phenomenal and substantial. For twenty years building operations have been almost uninterrupted. The earlier accommodations were soon outgrown and

now, with the accession of a single three-story brick building known as the "stewards' building," not a single one of the first structures is standing. In 1880 the "Ladies' Building" was erected; in 1887 the "Chapel Building" was added; 1891 saw the addition of the extensive northern wing or boys' dormitories; in 1893 the old "main building" was supplanted by the magnificent \$75,000 "Center Building"; in 1896 came a splendidly appointed kitchen and laundry; in 1898 the electric light plant was established, and now (1900) while this is being written the sound of hammer and saw are plainly heard as the workmen are busily preparing timbers for the roof of the superbly appointed "Model School and Gymnasium Building," which is in process of erection and which the school will occupy in the first year of the new century.

The buildings of this normal are in some respect unique; all of the structures are practically under one roof, the separate edifices being connected by covered bridges built on steel beams, thus affording protection to the students in inclement weather as they pass from their dormitories to the various recitation or assembly rooms. The rooms, both those used as dormitories and those utilized for recitations are large, airy, well lighted and well heated. The full amount of space to each student required by sanitary ideals are here most fully provided. A passenger elevator, operated by steam and water power, conveys pupils to the various floors whither their duties call them.

The equipment of the school is select and extensive, additional outlay being made for this each year by a progressive and zealous board of trustees. There are three libraries, each containing some thousands of volumes; one of these is the general reference library, the others are the property of the two flourishing literary societies. To each of these libraries constant additions are being made. The apparatus for the physical, chemical and biological departments is full and when the new laboratories are completed the school, in this matter, will rank second to none of its class.

Under the direction of Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, who was a member of the Pennsylvania industrial commission, the manual training department was established in 1891. From that time to the present (1900) manual training has been maintained regularly, the

instruction being given on pedagogical lines, the course being at the same time eminently practical and obtaining marked recognition in the reports of the United States Commission of Education. During the current year it is proposed to add, in this department, plain sewing for the female pupils; clay modeling and mechanical drawing as portions of the course in manual training are in successful practice under the direction of the instructor in drawing and the fine arts. In fine arts, drawing, painting and crayoning are thoroughly taught to pupils requiring or electing these branches.

Although intellectual ability must be ranked as of greater worth than mere physical prowess, nevertheless this school recognizes the value of a sound physical basis for mental capacity, consequently the physical nature of the pupils is not neglected. For some years a well equipped gymnasium has been in use in temporary quarters. On the completion of the new building it will be installed in more suitable and commodious quarters. On recently acquired land tennis courts and a capacious football field have been laid out on which, as on the baseball diamond on the old campus, the Athletic Association holds its contests and students generally find relief from tedium of study in physical exercise and manly games.

Years ago the Keystone State Normal School set for one of its aims that of training students to think and to think exactly, freely and independently. To this aim the school adheres and the faculty do all in their power to develop in the students the two things of most and lasting benefit to themselves, namely, character and capacity. This aim it is believed is largely realized.

The value of the buildings, grounds, and equipment are estimated at \$800,000. The significance of the work done for our State and county in these years of the existence of the school cannot be estimated. One prominent instrumentality in furthering the work of the school is the quarterly magazine, the "Normal Vidette," published under the auspices of the faculty and trustees. This is a well printed, illustrated school journal, averaging fifty pages to the issue. The first number was issued in March, 1894. Its present managing editor is Professor L. B. Sinnette, to whom much of its present success is due.

During recent years the faculty has been considerably augmented in numbers and

it is the effort of the institution to keep abreast of the age in every respect. The growth in attendance of pupils and in the number of graduates is gratifying, placing, as it does, this normal school in the front rank of normal schools of our country.

HILLMAN, John Hartwell,

Man of Affairs, Financier.

The Iron City! The name tells of a titanic industry developed and conducted by men strong of heart and brain—men of the type of the late John Hartwell Hillman, founder and for many years head of the firm of J. H. Hillman & Sons, iron brokers, and a pioneer in the coke manufacture of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Hillman belonged to a race of ironmasters, the Hillman family being prominent in six of the United States in ironmaking, viz.: New Jersey, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee.

(I) The first account that is mentioned of a Hillman in West Jersey is in 1697, when John Hillman, a husbandman, purchased a plantation of Francis Collins. This contained one hundred and seventy acres of land and was situated in Gloucester (now Center) township, Camden county, New Jersey. This farm lay on both sides of the present road from Haddonfield to Snow Hill. In 1720, by deed of gift, he conveyed the tract of land to his son John (who was married in this year), anticipating his will in that particular. At his death, about 1729, his personal property amounted to one hundred and ninety-two pounds. His wife Margaret survived him. Their children: Daniel, see below; John; Ann, and Abigail.

(II) Daniel, son of John and Margaret Hillman, was born, it is believed, before his parents came to New Jersey. He settled on a tract of one hundred acres given to him by his father in his will, which was purchased in 1701, of William Sharp. Here he erected a house and cleared the farm. This was situated in what was then Glou-

cester township (now Center). He died during 1754 and in his will, dated October 17, 1754, leaves legacies to his wife Elizabeth, and to his sons who were as follows: John; Daniel, see below; Joseph, and James.

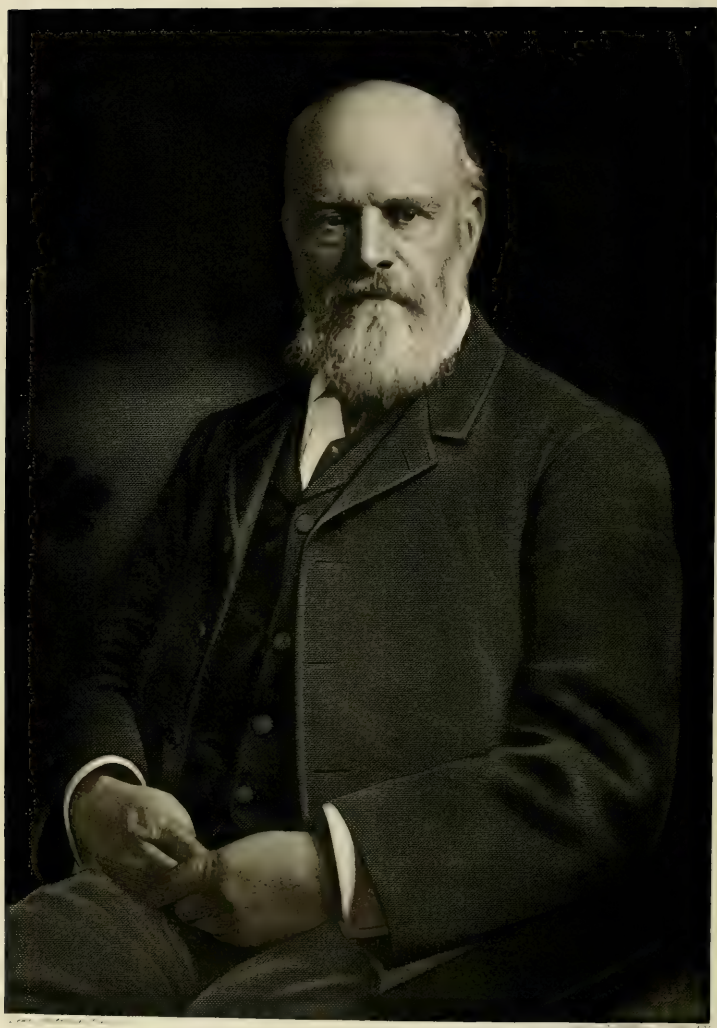
(III) Daniel, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hillman, is supposed to have been born about 1720. On November 9, 1743, the monthly meeting book of the Society of Friends of Haddonfield, New Jersey, had the record of Daniel Hillman Jr. and Abigail Nicholson (see Nicholson line) appearing and declaring their intention of marrying. Consent was given December 13, 1743, and on January 12, 1744, it was recorded that it had been accomplished. On October 17, 1754, he, with his brother John, bought of Timothy Matlock a lot on the northwest side of the Main street, in Haddonfield, where the Methodist church now stands. Sold part of same to John Shivers, May 15, 1758. He died about 1763. Children of Daniel and Abigail (Nicholson) Hillman: Daniel, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel (see forward).

(IV) Samuel Hillman, son of Daniel and Abigail (Nicholson) Hillman, the great-grandfather of John Hartwell Hillman, was of Trenton, New Jersey, and is known in history as the "fighting Quaker," having, in defiance of the peace principles of the Society of Friends, enlisted in the Continental army. In consequence he was dismissed from the Trenton meeting. He was under age when his father died, and the exact date of his birth is not known. The records of the Adjutant General's office, State of New Jersey, show that he was enrolled as a private in Captain Richard Chessemans company of light horse, attached to the First Battalion Gloucester county, New Jersey, militia; also private in Captain John Stokes' company of the Second Battalion, Gloucester county, New Jersey, militia; also private in Captain Franklin Davenport's company of artillery attached to General Silas Newcomb's brigade of New Jersey militia; also private of Captain Thomas Hugg's

western company of artillery, New Jersey State Troops, during the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Hannold, about 1782. Their children were: Daniel (see below), James, George, Abigail, Maria, and Sarah. He was an iron manufacturer and in casting in his lot with the patriots abandoned not only his creed but his means of livelihood. His ardor stood the test, carrying him triumphantly through the seven years' struggle for independence.

(V) Daniel, son of Samuel and Mary (Hannold) Hillman, was in partnership with his brother James in the iron business at Trenton, New Jersey. He afterward went to Kentucky, about 1820, and engaged in the iron business. He built the first forge in Tuskalooosa county, Alabama, in 1829, and another in 1830 at Tannehill. Shortly after coming west he became associated with a number of men, among them Ralph McGehee and Richard B. Walker, who were impressed with the immense deposits of brown hematite ore in Roupes Valley, Alabama, and they decided to try the experiment of making iron on a cheap scale for the Jefferson county settlers, the nearest market for bar iron being then at Tuskalooosa. With the assistance of Mr. Hillman the company erected a little furnace on a bold little stream which runs across Roupes Valley and flows into Shade's creek. Here a large hammer, propelled by water, hammered out the best kind of tough metal and supplied the counties for some distance around with plows, horseshoes and hollow ware. He married Grace Huston, and their children were: Daniel (see below), George, Grace, Charles, James. He died in the State of Alabama in 1832.

(VI) Daniel, son of Daniel and Grace (Huston) Hillman, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, 1807. He became extensively associated with the manufacture of charcoal, pig iron and boiler plates in Kentucky and Tennessee. He prospected through Jones Valley, Alabama, shortly after the Civil War, and purchased the ore properties



J. H. Hillman

on Red mountain, known to-day as the Songo Mines, which are operated by the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company. He was the founder of the great "Hillman Iron Works." His sons followed their hereditary calling—one of them, John Hartwell, is mentioned below. The other, T. T. Hillman, became president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The wife of Daniel Hillman was Ann, daughter of Dr. John Hartwell and Ann (Watson) Marable, of an old Virginia family.

(VII) John Hartwell, son of Daniel and Ann (Marable) Hillman, was born September 27, 1841, in Montgomery county, Tennessee, and received his education in schools of the neighborhood and at Nashville Military Academy, now Nashville University. Upon reaching manhood he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors, choosing to devote himself to the iron business. In association with his father and brother he formed the firm of Daniel Hillman & Sons, a flourishing concern which for many years operated furnaces and rolling mills in Kentucky and Tennessee. During the Civil War he manufactured charcoal iron for cannon and cannon balls. He was on the Confederate side, and fought under General Forrest, although his father was a Union man. After his father's death he continued in the manufacture of charcoal iron and boiler plate until the advent of steel boiler plate. In the South in the old days it was his custom to trade with the Pittsburgh machinery manufacturers, and the exchanges then were made by water, the machinery being sent South by boat, on the rises, to the furnaces and rolling mills located on the Cumberland river, and payment being made in pig iron. These exchanges took place in the days when machinery was worth eight cents to twelve cents a pound, and the pig iron from \$50 to \$65 a ton.

Mr. Hillman moved to Pittsburgh in 1886 and started the brokerage firm of J. H. Hillman & Company, which later became J. H.

Hillman & Sons, a corporation which holds to-day a position of proud preëminence in the sphere not only of iron manufacture but of the coal and coke business. Mr. Hillman became one of the pioneers in the manufacture of coke, being the first to bring Southern coke pig iron into Pittsburgh, shipment being made by river on coal barges returning from Southern trade. This was about 1888. About 1893 he became interested in Connellsville coking coal and was active in the opening up of the lower Connellsville or Klondike district, in which by far the greater percentage of Connellsville coke is manufactured to-day. He later became interested in the manufacture of the coke himself and continued in this business up to the time of his death. His accurate estimate of men enabled him to surround himself with assistants who seldom failed to meet his expectations and his clear and far-seeing mind grasped every detail of a project, however great its magnitude. In July, 1913, the J. H. Hillman & Sons Company purchased a controlling interest in the Bessemer Coke Company, which owns approximately two thousand three hundred acres of coking coal in the Connellsville and Klondike regions. J. H. Hillman Jr., of the firm of J. H. Hillman & Sons, is now president of the company. With the acquisition of these lands the purchasers have become the largest shippers of coke in the United States. Their total output, including the new acquisition, will be 3,500,000 tons of coke annually, and a large quantity of bituminous coal which will be shipped to all parts of the United States and Mexico. Truly, John Hartwell Hillman's works follow him, and he has left successors more than able to continue them.

In everything pertaining to the welfare of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hillman ever manifested a keen and helpful interest. A Republican in politics, he always steadily refused to become a candidate for office, but gave the loyal support of a good citizen to all measures which he deemed calculated to con-

serve the cause of good government. A liberal giver to charity, he ever sought, in the bestowal of his benefactions, to avoid the public gaze. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Duquesne Club, and a number of other societies and clubs in the Pittsburgh district. The personality of Mr. Hillman carried with it an atmosphere of energy, alertness and calm and forceful confidence. Fine looking and dignified, his resolute face lighted by keen but kindly eyes, his whole aspect and bearing were those of a man accustomed to be deferred to. Possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, it could be truly said of him, as it often was, "His word is as good as his bond." Richly endowed with those personal qualities which win and hold friends, he was genial, courteous and kindly in manner and speech, a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Mr. Hillman married, June 2, 1869, Sallie Murfree Frazer, whose ancestral record is appended to this sketch, and the following children were born to them: John H.; Ernest; James F.; Harry; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, deceased; and Sara F. John H. Hillman, already mentioned as of the firm of J. H. Hillman & Sons, and president of the Bessemer Coke Company, is also president and director of the United Connellsville Coke Company and a director of the Connellsville Central Coke Company. Ernest Hillman is also of the firm of J. H. Hillman & Sons, and a director of the United Connellsville Coke Company. James F. Hillman, like his brother, belongs to the firm of J. H. Hillman & Sons. All the sons, as their records testify, have inherited a large measure of their father's business ability. Miss Sara Hillman contributes to newspapers and periodicals, articles of historic value.

A woman of much individuality and distinction and possessing what is rare among her sex, namely, business acumen of a high order, Mrs. Hillman is also invested with the charm of domesticity, and this combina-

tion of traits fitted her in an exceptional manner to be the true and sympathizing helpmate of a man like her husband. Devotion to the ties of family and friendship was the ruling motive of Mr. Hillman's life and never was he so happy as at his own fireside, surrounded by the members of the household and by those who were admitted to the circle of his intimacy. Mrs. Hillman is a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Dolly Madison Chapter, United States Daughters War of 1812; and the Society of Colonial Dames of America. Mrs. Hillman founded in 1913, in memory of her daughter, the Elizabeth Hillman Memorial Scholarship in Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. It was given through the Daughters of the American Revolution, Pittsburgh Chapter, of which Elizabeth Hillman was a member. The scholarship is in perpetuity for mountain girls who are to be educated in the college. Mrs. Hillman also founded, in memory of her daughter Mary, the Mary G. Hillman Memorial Scholarship in the Hindman Women's Christian Temperance Union School, Hindman, Kentucky. This scholarship was founded and given through the Dolly Madison Chapter, United States Daughters of War of 1812. It is held in perpetuity for the education of mountain girls.

The death of Mr. Hillman, which occurred October 10, 1911, removed from Pittsburgh a man whose business capacity was of the highest order, a citizen of active patriotism and a man of refined tastes and benevolent disposition—one who, in every relation of life, had never wavered in his loyalty to the loftiest principles.

The history of the Hillman family is the history of one of the dynasties of the iron world—a dynasty which, for a century and a half, has helped to build up the domination of a mighty industry. First, in the old colonial province of New Jersey; next, in the far Southern climate and environment of Alabama; then, strong and powerful,

building and operating in Kentucky and Tennessee a great factory known far and wide as "Hillman's." The scene changes to Pennsylvania, greatest of Iron States, and to Pittsburgh, the supreme Iron City, and there we see John Hartwell Hillman founding and building up a house which maintains the ancient prestige of the family name and imparts to it additional lustre. Both as manufacturer and citizen Pittsburgh remembers him with gratitude and pride. His sons, to-day, stand in the front rank of the city's business men, ably upholding the Hillman tradition, "Success with Honor."

(The Nicholson Line).

Samuel and wife Ann, from Wiston, in Nottinghamshire, England, left in the ship "Griffith," of London, and arrived in the Delaware river on September 23, 1675. They ended their voyage at Eltinburg, Salem, in the same company that came over with John Fenwick. Immediately after, or perhaps before they landed, the agreement between the patroon and the planters was drawn up and signed by each of them. This document is dated June 28, 1675. Previous to his sailing, Samuel had purchased two thousand acres, and next after the patroon was perhaps the wealthiest man in the colony. On March 3, 1676, he signed as one of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of said province of West New Jersey. In 1681 he and his wife conveyed to the trustees of Salem meeting his sixteen acre lot in Salem, with the house thereon for meeting purposes. In 1676, as a freeholder and proprietor, he agreed to the charter for the government of the colony, and served as the first justice of the peace in the Fenwick colony. He did not remain in Salem many years, but removed to a plantation which he owned upon Alloway's creek, on Monmouth river, as it was then called, where he died in 1685, intestate. Ann, his wife, died in 1694. Their children were as follows: Parabol, born February 7, 1659; Elizabeth, born March 22, 1664; Samuel,

born August 30, 1666; Joseph (see forward); Abel, born May 2, 1672.

(II) Joseph, son of Samuel and Ann Nicholson, was born in England, February, 1669, and married Hannah, daughter of Henry Wood, at her house, under care of meeting, in 1695; he died in 1702; in the year 1695 he removed from Salem county to a tract of land on the north side of Cooper's creek, upon the death of Samuel, his brother, who by will gave him his entire estate. Child: Samuel (see below).

(III) Samuel, son of Joseph and Hannah (Wood) Nicholson, was born between 1696 and 1702, and married (first) Sarah Burrough, in 1722; married (second) Rebecca Saint, in 1744; married (third) Jane Albertson, widow of William, and daughter of John Engle, in 1749. Samuel Nicholson died in 1750, leaving the following children by his first wife: Joseph, Abel, Abigail (see below), Hannah, Samuel, Sarah.

(IV) Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Burrough) Nicholson, married, about March, 1743 or 1744, Daniel, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Hillman.

(The Frazer Line).

The Frazer family was of Scottish origin, and at some period during the eighteenth century a branch was transplanted to Tennessee, where the race maintained the distinction with which it had been invested in the Old World.

(I) Dr. James Frazer was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, and married, in 1818, Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Hill) Brown (see Hill line). Their son, Henry S., is mentioned below. Dr. Frazer died in 1832, in Wilson county, Tennessee, and his widow survived him more than half a century, passing away in 1885, in Lebanon, Tennessee.

(II) Henry S., son of James and Hannah (Brown) Frazer, was born March 19, 1820, in Lebanon, Tennessee, and was a well known lawyer and cotton planter. He employed on his large estates in Tennessee and Mississippi many slaves, none of whom

were ever sold. To the very last he was opposed to the Civil War, but, like many others, "went with his State." He married, November 2, 1848, Elizabeth Maney Murfree (see Murfree line), and their children were: Sallie Murfree, mentioned below, and James S., who was born October 7, 1852, and was a prominent lawyer of Nashville, partner of Jacob M. Dickinson, Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Taft. Mr. Frazer died in 1891. The father, Henry S. Frazer, passed away July 1, 1874, in Nashville. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a true Christian gentleman. His widow, a devoted member of the same church, is still living at a very advanced age.

(III) Sallie Murfree, daughter of Henry S. and Elizabeth Maney (Murfree) Frazer, was born November 16, 1849, in Lebanon, Tennessee, and became the wife of John Hartwell Hillman, as stated above.

(The Hill Line).

(I) William Hill, the first ancestor of record, was born in Virginia, and married Grace Bennett, a native of North Carolina, where they seem to have subsequently resided. Their son, Green, is mentioned below.

(II) Green, son of William and Grace (Bennett) Hill, was born November 3, 1741, in Bute county ("the county without a Tory"), North Carolina, and was a member of the Provincial Assembly which met at New Berne, North Carolina, August 25, 1774. He also sat in the Provincial Congress which met April 3, 1775, at New Berne, August 21, 1775, at Hillsboro, and April 4, 1776, at Halifax. In these four assemblies he represented Bute county. At the last Congress, measures were taken to resist the royal government, troops were raised and officers appointed. Mr. Hill was appointed second major of the Third North Carolina Regiment, and promoted to a colonelcy. Under the new government Colonel Hill was assigned to the important duty of issuing script or currency, as ap-

pears by the following note, which is still preserved in the family:

North Carolina Currency
No. Six Dollars
By Authority of Congress
at Halifax, April 2, 1776
G. Hill.

At what time Colonel Hill joined the Methodist Episcopal church does not appear, but on January 21, 1792, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury, and on October 4, —, at Reese's Chapel, near Franklin, Tennessee, was made an elder by Bishop McKendree. Both parchments are preserved. Long ere this he was a preacher or exhorter, and it is recorded that as early as 1786 he visited the soldiers in camp and preached to them. Ten or twelve years after the Revolution he moved from North Carolina to Tennessee, settling in Williamson county, near Liberty Hill, then a place of considerable importance, having one of the first meeting houses erected by the Methodists in that portion of the State. He married Martha Thomas and their daughter, Martha, is mentioned below. Colonel Hill continued in the ministry to the close of his life and in 1810 passed away at Liberty Hill.

(III) Martha, daughter of Green and Martha (Thomas) Hill, was born in 1769, in Bute county, North Carolina, and became the wife of Jeremiah Brown, who was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee. Martha (Hill) Brown died in 1862, in Wilson county, Tennessee, having reached the venerable age of ninety-three.

(IV) Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah and Martha (Hill) Brown, was born in 1802, in Tennessee, and became the wife of Dr. James Frazer (see Frazer line).

(The Murfree Line).

(I) William Murfree, founder of the family in North Carolina, was born in 1730, and was a descendant of English ancestors. On August 21, 1775, he represented Hertford county at the Hillsboro convention, and on November 12, 1776, was a delegate

to the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax and framed the constitution of North Carolina. It is claimed by competent authorities that Mr. Murfree's draft of the constitution was the one finally adopted. His entrance into public life was made during the colonial period when he represented Northampton county in the Colonial Assembly of 1758-59. In 1762, when Hertford county was formed from portions of three other counties, he was one of the two first members of the General Assembly from the new county. From 1766 to 1770 he served as the second colonial high sheriff of Hertford county. On January 6, 1787, the General Assembly ratified "an act for establishing a town on the lands of William Murfree on Meherrin river in the county of Hertford * * * and the town shall be called Murfreesborough." Mr. Murfree donated a tract of ninety-seven acres for the town site, erecting thereon a stone house which is still standing. He married Mary Moore, of Northampton county, North Carolina, and their children were: Hardy, mentioned below; James; William; Sarah; Patty; Betty, and Nancy. Mr. Murfree died during the War of the Revolution. He was a man of high character and much influence and proved himself a zealous patriot.

(II) Hardy, son of William and Mary (Moore) Murfree, was born in 1752, in Hertford county, and entered the Continental army as captain of the Second North Carolina Regiment, being subsequently promoted to the rank of major and later to that of colonel, for gallant service. He participated in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Stony Point, King's Mountain and others. At Stony Point he was chosen by General Wayne to lead the assault with his North Carolina patriots, and his heroic services on this occasion were most appreciatively mentioned in letters written by his commander. His native State presented him with a sword, which is preserved in the State Historical Society of Tennessee. He received also a large grant of land in that

State, upon which was afterward built the town of Murfreesborough, now a thriving city. For ten years after the war he served as commissioner of confiscated property in the Edenton district, and in 1784 was appointed one of the commissioners of Albemarle Sound. In 1789 he was a member of the convention called to consider whether North Carolina would join the Union. In 1790 he owned the largest number of slaves of any man in the county, employing them in subduing the forests, cultivating the soil and making tar, pitch and turpentine. In 1807 he settled on the lands received from the government, at Murfree's Fork of West Harpeth river, near the town of Franklin, Tennessee. Colonel Murfree married, February 17, 1780, Sally Brickell (see Brickell line), and they were the parents of a son, William Hardy, mentioned below. In 1809 Colonel Murfree died on his estate in Tennessee, where he was buried with the beautiful Masonic ritual, he having been a distinguished member of the order. He is said to have been one of the handsomest men of his day and the last survivor who commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary war.

(III) William Hardy, son of Hardy and Sally (Brickell) Murfree, was born October 2, 1781, in Hertford county, North Carolina, graduated at the State University, and studied law at Edenton. After obtaining his license he returned to his native town of Murfreesborough, North Carolina, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. He soon rose into prominence and acquired great personal popularity. From 1805 to 1812 he was county attorney of Hertford county. In 1805 he represented the county in the House of Assembly, in 1812 was again a member of the House, and from 1813 to 1817 was a Congressional representative of the Edenton district. During his term he defended with ability President Madison's policy in the war with Great Britain. He declined a third election. In addition to his legal and political duties Mr. Murfree had the care

of his vast estates, involving all the responsibilities of a wealthy Southern planter of a century ago, and in 1823 he removed to Tennessee to care for his large inherited interests in that State. Mr. Murfree married, February 17, 1808, Elizabeth Maney (see Maney line), and their children were: William L.; Sally Brickell, married David Dickenson, for many years member of Congress from Tennessee; and Elizabeth Maney, mentioned below. William L. Murfree was a graduate of the University of Nashville, an able writer, a profound scholar and lawyer and the author of several standard legal works. His daughter, Mary Noailles Murfree, is the "Charles Egbert Craddock" of fiction. William Hardy Murfree died in Nashville, January 19, 1827, surviving his wife but six months, she having passed away July 13, 1826, near Franklin, Tennessee.

(IV) Elizabeth Maney, daughter of William Hardy and Elizabeth (Maney) Murfree, was born July 13, 1826, near Franklin, Tennessee, and became the wife of Henry S. Frazer (see Frazer line).

(The Maney Line).

Two brothers, Jacques and Jean Maney, lived at Meschers, a village on the Gironde, France, the latter being a sea captain and known as Captain Maney. They were Huguenots and fled to England, probably at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. From England they came to America, joining the Narragansett colony in Rhode Island in 1686. Jacques married Anne, daughter of Francois Vincent, both of them being members of the Huguenot church in New York in 1692. Jean married, prior to 1696, Jeanne, daughter of Jean Machet, and was a member of the same church.

(II) James, son of Jacques and Anne (Vincent) Maney, went to Virginia and thence to North Carolina, settling, in 1711, on the banks of the Chowan river, near the present Maney's Ferry. He bought a large tract of land on the banks of the Chowan,

the deeds being recorded in 1714, and he also established Maney's Ferry which is mentioned in colonial records as one of the king's places for landing his army stores. In 1744 James Maney was a major in His Majesty's militia of Northampton county and also a justice of the peace. He married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Jean and Jeanne (Machet) Maney, and their son James is mentioned below. James Maney, the father, died in 1754.

(III) James (2), son of James (1) and Elizabeth (Maney) Maney, married Susanna Ballard.

(IV) James (3), son of James (2) and Susanna (Ballard) Maney, married Elizabeth, daughter of General Lawrence Baker, of Hertford county, North Carolina, and among their six children was James, mentioned below.

(V) James (4), son of James (3) and Elizabeth (Baker) Maney, married Mary Roberts, and among their five children was Elizabeth, mentioned below.

(VI) Elizabeth, daughter of James (4) and Mary (Roberts) Maney, was born October 28, 1787, and became the wife of William Hardy Murfree (see Murfree line).

(The Brickell Line).

The Rev. Matthias Brickell, founder of the Brickell family of North Carolina, was born in England, and in 1724, in company with his brother, Dr. John Brickell, came to America on the same ship that brought the royal governor, Burrington. Mr. Brickell was the first resident preacher west of the Chowan river in North Carolina and entered upon his mission in 1730. His home was in Bertie county, and his death occurred in 1758.

(II) Matthew, son of Matthias Brickell, was born March 23, 1725, and was liberally educated. From 1762 to 1766 he served as the first high sheriff of Hertford county, and on August 21, 1775, he was a delegate to the Hillsboro convention, also sitting in the Halifax convention of April 4, 1776. By the latter body he was appointed lieu-



N. D. Utegraff

tenant-colonel of the North Carolina Continentals. In 1778 he was appointed by the General Assembly a justice of the peace for Hertford county, and after the close of the Revolutionary War was chairman of the old county court. Colonel Brickell married, November 6, 1748, Rachel de Noailles, who was born January 13, 1728, and belonged to a Huguenot family. Among the children of this marriage was Sally, mentioned below. Mrs. Brickell died February 17, 1770, and the death of Colonel Brickell occurred October 17, 1788.

(III) Sally, daughter of Matthew and Rachel (de Noailles) Brickell, was born July 29, 1757, became the wife of Colonel Hardy Murfree (see Murfree line) and died in 1802.

Mrs. Sallie Murfree (Frazer) Hillman obtains membership in the Colonial Dames of America through her great-grandfathers, William Murfree, and the Rev. Colonel Green Hill; in the Daughters of the American Revolution through her great-grandfather, Colonel Hardy Murfree, the hero of Stony Point, where he led one of the assaulting parties; in the Daughters of 1812 through her grandfather, Dr. James Frazer, a surgeon with General Jackson, at New Orleans. She is eligible to the Huguenot Society of America through her maternal ancestor, Jacques Maney, a Huguenot refugee from Meschers, France, and through her great-grandmother, Rachel de Noailles, a member of a Huguenot family and wife of Colonel Matthew Brickell.

UPTGRAFF, Walter D.,

Westinghouse Interests Official.

The Westinghouse interests are synonymous with the growth of Pittsburgh, and conspicuous among the men who have had a large share in building up this magnificent assemblage of organizations is Walter D. Uptegraff, vice-president and director of the Union Switch and Signal Company, and officially connected with a number of the

other world-famous concerns associated with the name of Westinghouse. Mr. Uptegraff has been thus far a lifelong resident of Pittsburgh, and is a forceful factor in everything pertaining to her best interests.

Walter D. Uptegraff was born February 18, 1865, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of Abner and Julia (Bankerd) Uptegraff. Until his fifteenth year the boy attended the local schools of Allegheny, and on March 1, 1880, obtained a position with the Westinghouse Air-brake Company, as assistant to Howard Sprague, then secretary of that corporation. Later Mr. Westinghouse made him his private secretary, thus placing him in charge of an immense correspondence. This fact in itself was sufficient to stamp him as endowed with unusual aptitude in grappling with details, and his already thorough equipment was rendered still more complete by a course of legal study.

With the expansion of the responsibilities of the great founder of the Westinghouse interests, the duties of his secretary grew in proportion, but he proved himself fully equal to them, endowed as he was with the astute brain of the business man and the judicial mind of the lawyer. In 1896 Mr. Westinghouse conferred upon Mr. Uptegraff the supreme mark of confidence by giving him power of attorney to act for him in financial matters. When Mr. Westinghouse (whose biography, together with a steel engraved portrait, appears on another page of this work) passed away, it was found that he had appointed Mr. Uptegraff one of the three executors of his estate, thus giving another striking proof of appreciation of the exceptional characteristics of his lieutenant. It has been said that nothing is more illuminating as to personality than the impression which a man produces upon the minds of those with whom he is brought in contact. The feelings which he inspires in others are a mirror in which he is presented to us more faithfully than by the brush of the artist or the pen of the historian. If this be so, we gain our truest

conception of Mr. Uptegraff as a high-minded man of affairs from the simple fact that Mr. Westinghouse thought it wise to make him one of the three executors of his great estate.

In April, 1914, Mr. Uptegraff was made vice-president of the Union Switch and Signal Company in place of Colonel H. G. Prout, who succeeded Mr. Westinghouse as president of the company. Mr. Uptegraff had long been a director of the Union Switch and Signal Company, the Westinghouse Air-brake Company, and the Westinghouse Machine Company, as well as treasurer and director of the Westinghouse Air Spring Company. He is also president and director of the Pittsburgh Wall Paper Company and the Defiance Paper Company; president, assistant secretary, treasurer and director of the Excess Indicator Company; and treasurer, secretary and director of the East Pittsburgh Improvement Company.

As a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, Mr. Uptegraff's ideas carry weight among those with whom he discusses public problems, and he is frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. He belongs to the Duquesne, the Pittsburgh Country Club and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. In Mr. Uptegraff's countenance the lines which tell of strength of character and tenacity of purpose are softened by a geniality of expression which goes far to explain his capacity for winning and holding friends. The clear, direct look of the eyes speaks of a straightforward disposition and the ability for prompt decision and unhesitating action. He has always been a worker, not a talker, a man of electric force and alertness and a natural leader. Courteous in manner and generous in feeling, he is a perfect type of the typical Pittsburgh man of affairs.

Mr. Uptegraff married, June 17, 1883, Annie Gaylor, daughter of David and Mary (Morrison) Marshall, who were also the parents of three other daughters—Mrs. Ed-

ward H. S. Fuller, Miss Katherine Marshall and Mrs. Charles Comley; and two sons—David W. Marshall and James F. Marshall. David Marshall, the father, died, and his widow, who was a cousin of Andrew Carnegie, passed away December 28, 1912. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Uptegraff: Marguerite Marshall, who became the wife of D. H. Shoemaker; Elizabeth Marshall; Thomas Marshall, of Niagara Falls, New York; Gaylor Marshall, married Sarah Herron; and Kenneth Marshall. Mrs. Uptegraff, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. The beautiful home in the East End over which she presides is a center of hospitality, Mr. Uptegraff being a man who delights to gather his friends about him and passes his happiest hours in the home circle.

In helping to build up and extend the mighty group of corporations which will go down in history as the Westinghouse Interests, Walter D. Uptegraff is laying lasting foundations for the future industrial preeminence of Pittsburgh. He is one of the men whose work "lives after them."

KING, Alexander,

Leading Manufacturer.

One of the strong men of the Old Pittsburgh—one of those Titans of trade whose heroic proportions seem to dwarf their successors of the present day—was the late Alexander King, head of the celebrated firm of King & Company. Mr. King was a man who touched life at many points, and his great abilities and sterling traits of character caused him to be regarded by the entire community with feelings of profound admiration.

Alexander King was born in Milford, County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1816, and left his native land at the age of seventeen years to join relatives in Baltimore. He had received a classical education in



Alexander King

Ireland, being intended for the ministry of the Presbyterian church; and these classical studies of early youth he kept bright and familiar to the very close of his life. Young, energetic and educated, of manners cultured, he easily found employment in a large wholesale grocery establishment in Baltimore. Having discharged the duties of his position with exemplary fidelity and diligence for three years, he came to Pittsburgh. Here he entered the store of his elder brother, R. H. King, who was then largely engaged in the grocery business. After two years spent in his brother's employ, he formed a partnership with John Watt, under the name of Watt & King, in the same line of trade. After continuing this partnership for three years, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. King began his mercantile career alone. He was very successful and became widely known for enterprise, strict integrity and public spirit.

In 1843 Mr. King introduced soda-ash into this country, for the first time, importing it from England, and supplied large quantities required in the manufacture of glass. A few years later he put up an extensive factory in Birmingham, Pittsburgh, for the manufacture of soda-ash. In this venture he was associated with Thomas Graham, under the firm name of King & Graham. This undertaking was soon abandoned, as it was found impossible to produce soda-ash at a fair profit in competition with the imported article.

Later Mr. King engaged in the manufacture of glass under the name of King & Company, which undertaking was very successful, the enterprise prospering from its very inception, a fact not to be wondered at when it is remembered that its leader was Alexander King, a man whose vigorous, compelling nature and keen, practical mind wrenched success from the many difficulties he encountered. He was one of those men who seem to find the happiness of success in their work a reward more than sufficient to compensate them for any expenditure of

time and strength. His singularly strong personality exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates, and to the former he showed a kindly, humorous side of his nature which made their relations most enjoyable, while the unfailing justice and kindness of his conduct toward the latter won for him their most loyal support.

The well known business qualifications of Mr. King and his marvellously clear insight caused his services to be much in demand on boards of directors of different organizations, including the Pittsburgh Gas Company, the Cash Insurance Company, and was one of the organizers of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, afterwards merged into the Fort Pitt National Bank. He was widely but unostentatiously charitable, and his public spirit and rapidity of judgment enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give to the affairs of the community effort and counsel of genuine value. A Democrat in politics, he was active in the movements of the organization, his penetrating thought often adding wisdom to public measures. No one familiar with Mr. King's fine personal appearance can fail to remember how truly it indicated his character. His manner was that of the most perfect dignity and gracious benignity. He may be said to have radiated cheerfulness. Wherever he went his presence brought sunshine, dispelling gloom, banishing depression and causing even his business associates to forget their worries.

Mr. King married (first) Eliza Jane, daughter of John W. and Jane Smith, whose death occurred February 6, 1858. He married (second) Sarah Cordelia Smith, a sister of his first wife. Her death occurred May 5, 1911. Children: Alexander H., business man of Pittsburgh; Jennie, who became the wife of Richard B. Mellon, of Pittsburgh; William S., who died May 5, 1904, and Robert Burns, in real estate business in Pittsburgh. Both Mr. and Mrs. King delighted in the exercise of hospitality, and Mr. King, with his brilliant conversa-

tional talents, his fund of anecdote and his gentle humor, was indeed an incomparable host. What he was in the innermost sanctuary of his home, surrounded by the beings dearest to him none can know save those to whom he stood in the sacred relations of husband and father. He possessed a mind of a very high order, which he had wonderfully enriched by varied and extensive reading. He revelled in the treasures of his large library. His palatial residence, "Baywood," was one of the show places of Pittsburgh, and the scene of much entertaining. Mr. King was fond of horses and long maintained a splendid stable, which he drove with a consummate mastery of horse and rein.

On September 15, 1890, this gifted and lovable man passed away, mourned as sincerely by high and humble as ever falls to the lot of any. Large as was his mind, his heart was larger. His sympathy for humanity was so broad that it extended to all who came in contact with him, and his name will be perpetuated not only by his works, but by the far sweeter monument of grateful memories. He was one of the men who, by force of character, kindness of disposition and steady and persistent good conduct in all the situations and under all the trials of life take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have ceased from earth.

As a business man Alexander King did much for Pittsburgh. To her commercial prosperity he and others like him contributed to an incalculable degree. As a citizen he helped to purify and build up her municipal system and her public institutions. And he did even more. He gave to her a daily example of public and private virtue, the picture of a noble and blameless life—the life of a kindly, honorable, high-minded Christian gentleman.

CHILDS, Otis H.,

Manufacturer, Philanthropist.

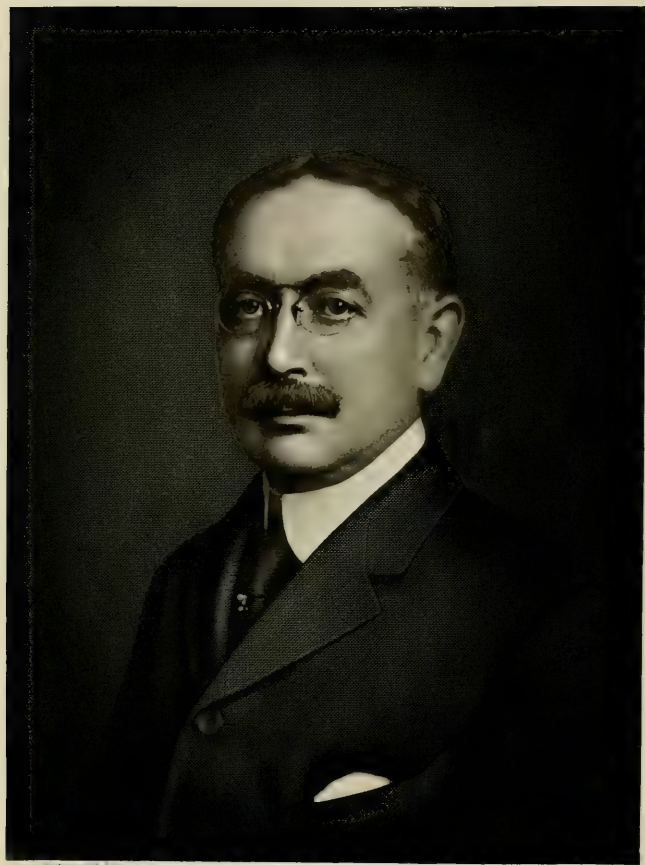
The history of Pittsburgh as the Steel City includes the record of the lives of

many men eminent for ability and usefulness, but of none who accomplished more in a comparatively short space of time than did the late Otis H. Childs, of the United Engineering Company, and officially identified with other leading manufacturing organizations. Mr. Childs was a lifelong resident of his native city, and was actively associated with her leading business, benevolent and social interests.

Asa P. Childs, grandfather of Otis H. Childs, was born December 13, 1803, at Upton, Massachusetts, and in early manhood removed to Pittsburgh. He married Frances Bradley, who was born March 16, 1808, at Mansfield, Connecticut. The descendants of Asa P. Childs have been for two-thirds of a century prominent in many lines of endeavor in the Steel City.

Otis Bradley, son of Asa P. and Frances (Bradley) Childs, was born January 23, 1829, in Pittsburgh, and attended the school of Professor Joseph Travelli, at Sewickley. On entering upon a business career he became connected with the shoe house of H. Childs & Company, which had been founded by his brother, and is now conducting business on Penn avenue. During the latter years of his life he was engaged in the commission business in partnership with William Lowe, the firm name being William Lowe & Company, with offices on Liberty street. In politics Mr. Childs was a staunch Republican, but never consented to become a candidate for office. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which his father had been one of the founders.

Mr. Childs married, January 8, 1856, Frances McCook, whose family record is appended to this sketch, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter—Otis H., mentioned below; and Elizabeth W., now living in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Childs, a most estimable and lovely woman, passed away May 11, 1913; and the death of Mr. Childs, which occurred February 17, 1877, was mourned as that of an honorable business man and conscientious citizen.



Chris N. Chris

Otis H. Childs, son of Otis Bradley and Frances (McCook) Childs, was born June 25, 1859, in Pittsburgh, and received his education in his native city. His entrance upon the active life in which he was destined to achieve distinction was made as a messenger of the Citizens' National Bank, but it was impossible that one of his ability should remain long in this humble position. His merit early attracted the attention of his superiors and he was advanced to the place of teller. Feeling, however, that in the manufacturing world he should find the opportunities best adapted to give full scope to his talents and energies, he left the bank and associated himself with the Moorhead-McCleane Company, iron manufacturers, and here his remarkable sagacity, clear judgment and unwearied energy speedily brought him into prominence. It was not long before he was offered a position with the Apollo Iron and Steel Company, and began to be pointed out and spoken of by older men as one marked for distinction in the world of affairs. The next business connection formed by Mr. Childs was with the Carnegie Steel Company, of which he became secretary, and here he distinguished himself not only by the ability with which he discharged the duties incident to this responsible position, but also by the valuable aid which he rendered to the company at the time of the Homestead riots, facing the crisis with the courage of youth and the wisdom of riper years. Mr. Carnegie, with his quick discernment and appreciation of merit, saw in Mr. Childs one of the young men for whom he delighted to stand sponsor in the business world, and had the latter remained in the company he would have become one of the youthful partners of his great chief. In the middle nineties, however, Mr. Childs withdrew and, in association with his friend, William L. Abbott, of Pittsburgh, organized the Lincoln Foundry Company, which was later merged in the United Engineering Company, and with this concern Mr. Childs was

officially connected to the close of his life, imparting to its operations a portion of his own vitalizing energy and largely aiding in making of it a complete success.

As a citizen no less than as a business man, Mr. Childs was animated by enthusiasm for the loftiest ideals. While steadfastly upholding the principles of the Republican party, he was without political ambition, but ever gave loyal support to all measures which he deemed calculated to advance the public welfare. He was a director of the Institution for the Blind, and his charities were numerous but unostentatious. His clubs were the Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Golf, Country and Duquesne, and he was a member of the board of the last-named. He attended the Shady Side Presbyterian Church.

Few men enjoyed to a greater degree than Mr. Childs the affection and esteem of their fellow-citizens, possessing as he did those traits of character, that warmth of heart and those social qualities which attract and hold friends. His personal appearance was striking. Tall and patrician looking, erect and graceful, he had the air of one born to command, but unvaryingly courteous and considerate of others. His dark hair and moustache slightly touched with gray accentuated a countenance strong yet sensitive, and his dark eyes were at once keen and thoughtful, the eyes of the observer and also of the thinker. His mental endowments were of a superior order and he was, as his business career shows, especially gifted as an organizer. His very presence conveyed the impression of a man whose sense of honor was chivalrous and whose fidelity was absolute. He was a true gentleman and a noble, courageous man.

Mr. Childs married, November 19, 1891, Louise, daughter of the late George and Mary (Berry) Dilworth, and they became the parents of one child, George Dilworth, who died at the age of twenty months. It was but a few years longer that Mr. Childs was permitted to enjoy the companionship

of his loving and beloved wife, who passed away January 19, 1901. The fact that her death was due to consumption caused Mr. Childs to take a special interest in the Tuberculosis Hospital, of which he was one of the organizers, and he also placed a memorial to her on the shore of Saranac Lake, New York. After this bereavement Mr. Childs resided with his mother and sister, between whom and himself there existed a peculiarly strong and tender bond of affection. His happiest hours were passed in the home consecrated by the love of these three—mother, daughter, and the ideal son and brother. The sister, Miss Elizabeth W. Childs, a woman of winning personality and the centre of a large circle of warmly attached friends, is now the sole survivor and is actively engaged in charitable work and philanthropic enterprises.

The death of Mr. Childs, which occurred August 22, 1910, in Cleveland, Ohio, was the cause of deep, sincere and widespread sorrow in the city which was his birthplace and had been his lifelong home. His daily example had been one of high-minded endeavor and noble living and many, in all classes of the community, had a sense of personal bereavement. "A brilliant life cut short!" So would many exclaim in the contemplation of this wonderfully fruitful career. But the exclamation would be only partially true. Curtailed as to years, that life indeed; was; but who shall say that it had not attained the fullest measure of accomplishment, that the career of this high-minded business man and the public-spirited citizen was not perfectly rounded and complete, rich in results of great and lasting benefit to his beloved city? Would that Pittsburgh had many more like Otis H. Childs!

(The McCook Family).

Dr. George McCook, father of Mrs. Frances (McCook) Childs, was born in June, 1795, in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George and Mary (McCormick) McCook and brother of Daniel

McCook, who married Martha Latimer and served, with his nine sons, in the Union army, in the annals of which they are immortalized as the "Fighting McCooks."

Dr. George McCook went in 1818 to New Lisbon, Ohio, and was soon ranked among the best physicians of the State. In 1828 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats, being defeated by a few votes. In 1836 he was nominated again, but was defeated by fourteen votes, and in 1837 he was once more placed in nomination, sustaining a third defeat. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enrolled himself under the banner of Republicanism, and although considerably advanced in years offered his services to the government. During the four years' conflict he filled different positions of trust and usefulness, and in 1868 and 1872 was an ardent supporter of General Grant. In his profession Dr. McCook achieved eminent success and acquired a national reputation. In 1844 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the medical school connected with Willoughby University, then the best institution of its kind in Ohio, and after leaving Willoughby received a similar appointment in Baltimore Medical College, where he remained two years. About 1850 he moved to Pittsburgh, where he built up an extensive practice, commanding an enviable position among the medical fraternity of the city.

Dr. McCook married Margaret, daughter of Robert Latimer, and among their children was a daughter, Frances, who became the wife of Otis Bradley Childs, as stated above. Dr. McCook died June 25, 1873, at Steubenville, Ohio, leaving the record of a life consecrated to the relief of suffering and the service of his country.

GRING, David,

Financier, Man of Large Affairs.

A list of the representative men of the State of Pennsylvania would be decidedly incomplete were the name of David Gring—financier, promoter and railroad magnate



David G. M. J.

—omitted. Not only has he risen above the standard in business life, but he is possessed in a high degree of those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellows. He is keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, and conducts operations of the most extended and important character, but his high minded and liberal business methods excite the admiration of his compeers. He is descended from a family which has been resident in Pennsylvania for a number of generations, and the various members have always proved their worth.

David Gring, grandfather of the man whose name heads this sketch, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where the progenitor of this branch of the family is supposed to have settled upon his arrival in this country from Holland. David Gring was a farmer and a miller, a man of prominence in his locality, and died in 1886. He married Catherine Hill, who died in 1882.

Samuel H. Gring, son of David and Catherine (Hill) Gring, was born at Sinking Springs, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1912. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and, under the supervision of his father, learned the milling trade. In 1854 he located in the vicinity of Denver, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he owned and operated a grist mill and tannery until 1869, and during the two following years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in association with his father. In 1871 he removed to Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business, with which he was identified for five years, then settled at Reading, where he spent the remainder of his life. In 1890 he commenced the construction of the Newport & Shermans Valley railroad, completing this in 1892. He also constructed a portion of the Path Valley railroad, an underlying line of the preceding. During his earlier years he was a Whig in political matters, but upon

the formation of the Republican party, joined the ranks of that party. He was a member of the Alsace Reformed Church of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gring married Catherine, a daughter of Simon Hoyer, a bridge contractor of Alsace township, Berks county, and they had children: David, Samuel H. Jr., Charles, Catherine and Elizabeth.

David Gring, son of Samuel H. and Catherine (Hoyer) Gring, was born in Denver, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1857, and acquired a substantial education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He was still a young lad when he became associated with his father in the lumber interests of the latter, an association which was continued until 1876. David Gring then engaged in the lumber business independently in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, purchasing large tracts of virgin forest land in Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, Bedford and Juniata counties. In 1881 he settled in Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania, and has resided there since that time. In 1886 he constructed the Diamond Valley railroad, thereby opening up extensive and valuable timber districts along its line. In 1891 he became a promoter of railroads, and was instrumental in constructing the Newport and Shermans Valley railroad, of which he was made president and general manager, an office of which he is still the incumbent. He is also president of the Path Valley railroad; the Susquehanna River and Western railroad; Paxtang Consolidated Water Company, which embraces nine water companies; Lebanon Valley Consolidated Water Company, which embraces eight water companies; West End Water Company, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, embracing six water companies; Hanover and McSherrystown Water Company, embracing five water companies; Newport Home Water Company, Newport, Pennsylvania; Mountain City Water Company, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; Washington Water Supply Company, Slatington,

Pennsylvania; Palatine Bridge (New York) Water Company; Fultonville (New York) Water Company; Hummelstown (Pennsylvania) Electric Light Company. He also has extensive lumber interests in North and South Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, Eastern Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. In political matters he is a staunch Republican, but he has no desire for public office, holding the opinion that he is best serving the interests of his country by devoting himself to business and thus increasing her prosperity in this direction. Mr. Gring married, July 21, 1880, Emma C., a daughter of Anson V. Caldwell, of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and they have children: 1. Elizabeth, born July 24, 1881. 2. Robert B., born May 24, 1884. 3. Rodney M., born February 17, 1887; former general manager of Morris County Traction Company, Morris county, New Jersey; resigned to become, and is now general manager of Susquehanna River & Western railroad of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, and of the Mountain City Water Company, of Frackville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and of the Washington Water Supply Company, of Slatington, Pennsylvania. 4. Herbert C., born November 30, 1888; general manager of Newport & Shermans Valley railroad, of Newport, Pennsylvania, and treasurer of Hanover & McSherrystown Water Company, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Mountain City Water Company, of Frackville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. 5. Wilbur D., born April 2, 1892; superintendent of motive power of Newport & Shermans Valley railroad, and Susquehanna & Western railroad. The children of David Gring were all born at Newport, Perry county, Pennsylvania.

No estimate can be made of Mr. Gring's character and his standing in the business world that does not embrace his strong characteristics for courage and sincerity of purpose. These, joined with his foresight and sagacity, have led him to the success to which he has attained. He seems to see

the value of an enterprise from the viewpoint of profit when others hesitate and when he has once seen it goes to the execution of it without a hesitation or a doubt. His constant success has led the world of capital to follow him with its millions. In Central Pennsylvania he has been much of a pioneer. In a dozen of counties his benefits and influence have been felt for the general good of the people. In these enterprises he has built himself an enduring monument which will hold his name in remembrance for generations to come.

In his personal deportment he is modest, generous and kindly to all men who have business or social intercourse with him. His life is pure and clean, devoted solely to his business and his family. Take him all in all he is a most fitting representative of the German blood that has made Pennsylvania the great empire State she is.

SMALL, Samuel,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Samuel Small, of York, president of the P. A. & S. Small Company, and of the P. A. & S. Small Milling Company, has been for half a century prominently and inseparably identified with the mercantile, educational and benevolent interests of his native city.

Samuel Small is a son of Philip Albright and Sarah (Latimer) Small, and a grandson of George and Anna Maria Ursula (Albright) Small. He received his education at the York County Academy, and chose, in accordance with family traditions, a mercantile career. On July 22, 1866, he became a member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, and since that time has devoted his best energies and unquestioned ability to the building up and extension of the interests of this famous house. In 1905 the varied branches and elements of the firm of P. A. & S. Small were incorporated, and the large wholesale mercantile interests have since been operated as the P. A. & S. Small



David Glenn Stewart

Company. The P. A. & S. Small Milling Company was also incorporated, as was the P. A. & S. Small Land Company. In 1906 a spacious and commodious five-story business block was erected on North George street as the headquarters of this celebrated concern. Mr. Small has proved his business talents to be of the highest order, including as they do great industry, a very clear sense of values, the power of organization and sound and accurate judgment. As president of the three P. A. & S. Small companies, his course has been marked by the wisely balanced conservatism and progressiveness of the true business man.

In all concerns relative to the city's welfare Mr. Small's interest is deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid will further public progress it is freely given. He is president of the York Benevolent Society and Children's Home; was formerly vice-president of the York County Agricultural Society, and the Pennsylvania Bible Society; president and trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg; and a life member of the Historical Society of York County and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1888 Mr. Small gave evidence of his interest in the cause of education by erecting, in association with his two elder brothers, the present York Collegiate Institute, and is now president of the board of trustees. He is a man of strong intellect, generosity of character and largeness of heart, his manners simple and dignified, beloved by his employees whom he has ever treated with justice and kindness, honored by his associates and the object of the warm personal regard of many devoted friends.

Mr. Small married, in 1859, Frances Ann Richardson, and the following children have been born to them: Sarah Latimer, wife of Walter M. Franklin, of the Lancaster county bar; Mary Richardson, married to George S. Schmidt, of the York county bar; Isabel Cassatt, unmarried; George, deceased; Frank Morris; Samuel; and Helena

Bartow, wife of Robert G. Goldsborough, of Harrisburg. Mrs. Small is one of those rare women who combine with perfect womanliness and domesticity an unerring judgment, traits of great value to her husband, to whom she is not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser. Mr. Small is devoted to his family, spending his happiest hours at his own fireside, and delights to entertain his friends, both at his city residence and his charming country home a few miles east of York.

Mr. Small is heir to the traditions of six generations of honorable merchants and patriotic citizens, each of whom served with merited distinction his city, county and State. The highest possible appreciation of his own record is conveyed in the simple statement that it worthily supplements that of his ancestors, and adds new prestige to an old and honored name.

STEWART, David Glenn,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

Business men who are at the same time able administrators are the men who count most in the material advancement of the community, and Pittsburgh has the good fortune to number among her citizens not a few of this influential type. Conspicuous among those who for a third of a century have been recognized leaders in the business world, is David Glenn Stewart, founder and head of the widely known grain firm of D. G. Stewart & Geidel. With the financial interests of his home city Mr. Stewart is prominently identified in addition to being the custodian of many important trusts and responsibilities.

David Glenn Stewart was born November 3, 1839, in Pittsburgh, and is a son of William and Eliza (Glenn) Stewart. A sketch of William Stewart, including a history of the Stewart family, appears elsewhere in this work. David Glenn Stewart was educated in the private school presided over by the Rev. Joseph Travelli, at Sewick-

ley, and began his business career as second clerk on the boat owned by his brother, James Stewart, plying between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama. He filled this position three years and then went to Washington, D. C., as clerk in the War Department. Remaining there during the Civil War, he enlisted in a company of government clerks organized to guard the city in the event of its being threatened by the enemy. At the close of the war Mr. Stewart, as clerk of the United States paymaster, accompanied that official to New Orleans and also travelled with him through the South, paying off regiments as they disbanded. About a year was required for the accomplishment of this work, and on its completion Mr. Stewart spent another year in Europe, finding relaxation from long continued strain in visiting places of historic interest in the Old World.

On his return he settled in Pittsburgh, where, in 1873, he founded the grain business which has since under his able management grown to such huge proportions. For twenty-three years he conducted it alone, its development during that period being the result of his strong brain and will power and his keen business sense. Progressive in his ideas and tolerant of every suggestion offered him, he is yet wisely conservative and unfailingly self-reliant. A just and kind employer, his insight enables him to put the right man in the right place and he has the faculty of inspiring his associates and subordinates with something of his own energy and enthusiasm. In 1906 he received into partnership J. A. Geidel, the style of the firm becoming Stewart & Geidel.

In 1888 Mr. Stewart caused to be constructed, on the South Side, the first Iron City elevator with a capacity of about 300,000 bushels of grain. In 1911 this was totally destroyed by fire and the firm has recently built a new concrete one, holding about 150,000 bushels, and novel in design and construction. The first story, supported on reinforced concrete columns at an alti-

tude of thirteen feet above the working floor, extends under the entire storage and affords the working space for the cleaning, grinding, shelling, sacking and local shipping operations of the plant. All of the machinery and equipment is installed with a view to absolute security from fire, being made of steel and arranged with a special view to the elimination of dust and the maintenance of a high degree of cleanliness and efficiency throughout the plant. The machinery is all motor driven, each part having independent control by means of friction clutches. Despite the fact that this elevator is only one-third the size of its predecessor, so far as storage capacity is concerned, the general arrangement of machinery and the splendid handling facilities which it now has place it in the front rank of elevators of the same size. There is also plenty of room available for increasing the present capacity of 100,000 bushels whenever conditions may require it. As the first concrete elevator erected in Pittsburgh this has been the centre of much interest in the grain trade in that vicinity and has set the pace for better things in elevator construction.

In addition to his grain business, Mr. Stewart holds the office of vice-president of the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh and has been for a very long period closely identified with the financial history of the city. For twenty years he was a director of the West End Bank, and he was one of the organizers and was elected one of the first directors, which office he has held continuously, of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania. He held the presidency of the Fourth National Bank until that institution was consolidated, January 17, 1910, with the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, when he became vice-president of the combination, holding the office until May 17, 1913, when that bank's name was changed and became the Western National Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was elected a director and first vice-president. Fitted

as he is by mature judgment and ripe experience for the administration and handling of important and complicated interests, Mr. Stewart has been frequently solicited to undertake such responsibilities and his public spirit has led him to accept many of these trusts. He is trustee of the James M. Bailey estate, executor for the estate of Mrs. F. N. C. Nimick, attorney in fact for Alexander K. Nimick, president (elected June 26) of the Shady Side Academy, president of the Homœopathic Hospital, and at the death of Thomas N. Miller was made president of the Pittsburgh Opera House Company. The duties involved in all these positions, and especially in that of trustee for estates, are of an exceptionally exacting nature, demanding the services of a vigorous and at the same time a quick and keen intellect.

While assiduous in business, Mr. Stewart is moved by a public-spirited interest in his fellow citizens and his aid and influence are never withheld from any project which, in his judgment, tends to further the welfare of Pittsburgh. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. In politics he is a Democrat and although frequently urged to become a candidate for office has steadily refused. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Tancred Commandery, No. 48, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Pittsburgh Club, the Civic Club of Allegheny County, the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh and the Church Club of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. He and his family are members of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

A man of strongly marked characteristics, modestly inclined, but in business thoroughly aggressive, Mr. Stewart is genial in disposition and highly appreciative of the good traits of others. Tall and fine-looking, with iron grey hair, white moustache and keen but kindly eyes, he looks the man he is. An energetic worker, he is also a very quiet one, accomplishing much without apparent

effort. Dignified, courteous and companionable, he possesses the capacity for life-long friendship.

Mr. Stewart married, April 29, 1880, in Pittsburgh, Jennie L., daughter of William K. and Elizabeth (Bailey) Nimick. Mr. Nimick died April 19, 1875, in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of one son: Glenn, born January 6, 1884, in Pittsburgh, educated at Shady Side Academy, at a school at Asheville, North Carolina, and at Yale University, graduating in 1906, in the scientific course. After attending Harvard Law School he went to France and Spain in order to become familiar with the languages of those countries and is now preparing to secure a position in the diplomatic service. He is a member of the Automobile Club of Pittsburgh. Of strong domestic tastes and affections, Mr. Stewart is devoted to the ties of family and friendship and delights in the exercise of hospitality. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh and the Civic Club of Allegheny county.

David Glenn Stewart is one of the men who are essential to the unbuilding of great municipalities by reason of the fact that his work has both magnitude and permanence and that he is eminently fitted for the administration of high and important trusts. His long and useful career is illustrative of the phrase, "Success with Honor."

BEAL, James Harvey,

Corporation Lawyer, Financier.

The future of Pittsburgh is in the hands not of her industrial leaders and potentates alone, but also in those of the men who preside and argue in her courts, who administer justice and plead for redress of wrongs. The bar of the Iron City, distinguished from the beginning, has grown in lustre with the passing years, and prominent among the men who to-day ably maintain its ancient prestige, is James Harvey Beal, of the famous corporation law firm of Reed,

Smith, Shaw & Beal, and former assistant city attorney for Pittsburgh. Mr. Beal's entire professional career has thus far been associated with the metropolis and he is intimately identified with her most essential interests.

James Harvey Beal was born September 1, 1869, at Frankfort Springs, Pennsylvania, and is the son of William and Mary (Livingston) Beal. The boy attended the public schools, the instruction which he received there being largely amplified by private study. In January, 1892, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, and has since been continuously engaged in active practice in the city of Pittsburgh. Innate ability enforced by thorough equipment and vitalized by unflagging industry, rapidly brought the young lawyer into well-earned prominence, and in 1896, only four years after his admission to the bar, he became assistant city attorney for Pittsburgh. This position he filled with a degree of ability and an adherence to principle which attracted much attention and added to his already enviable reputation. In 1899 Mr. Beal resigned his office in order to associate himself with the firm of Knox & Reed, composed of former United States Senator P. C. Knox and James H. Reed. When Mr. Knox became Secretary of State he was forced to sever his connection with the firm, which was reorganized as Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal. It is now one of the foremost corporation law firms in Pittsburgh, and one of the most prominent coalitions of lawyers in the entire State of Pennsylvania. As an expert in corporation practice, Mr. Beal stands second to none and, with his associates, has conducted some of the most important and exacting legal actions ever brought in the United States. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possesses that judicial instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn and his statements are remarkable both for logic and lucidity.

With the business life of Pittsburgh Mr. Beal is also conspicuously identified. He is a director in the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and the Western Allegheny railroad. In banking circles he holds an influential position, being a director in the Lincoln National Bank. In matters of business he manifests the same keen penetration and sound judgment which characterize him in his legal practice.

Politically Mr. Beal is a Republican, but has never been numbered among office-seekers, and has refrained from taking an active part in public affairs, always, however, giving the loyal support of a good citizen to measures and movements which in his judgment tend to promote progress and reform. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. He belongs to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and his clubs are the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Press, University, Pittsburgh Country, Oakmont Country, Union and Stanton Heights Golf, all of the Pittsburgh district, and the New York Athletic and Lawyers' clubs of New York City. The countenance of Mr. Beal is an index to his character, the clear-cut features with their lines of will and achievement and the large dark eyes with their direct, forceful gaze speaking eloquently of intellect and decision and the relentless pursuit of the fixed purpose, softened by kindness and a strong sense of humor. He is ardent and loyal in his attachments and counts his friends by the hundred.

Mr. Beal married Beatrice Littell, and they are the parents of two sons—William Rodgers, and James Harvey Jr. Mrs. Beal, a woman of most attractive personality, is prominent in the social circles of Pittsburgh, being one of the city's favorite hostesses. Mr. Beal delights in the exercise of hospitality and is devoted to his home and family.

In his twenty-two years at the bar Mr.



Benjamin Matthias Nead.

Beal has accomplished much, having a record of achievements both solid and brilliant. He has not, however, yet completed his forty-fifth year, and he is one of the men with whom time means progress. Everything indicates that the future has in store for him more signal triumphs and greater honors than those which the past has already brought him.

NEAD, Benjamin Matthias,

Lawyer, Journalist, Author.

Benjamin Matthias Nead, who for more than a quarter of a century has been numbered among the leaders of the Dauphin county bar, Pennsylvania, comes of good old Pennsylvania German stock, and during the long period of his residence in Harrisburg has become thoroughly identified with the municipal, social and benevolent interests of the capital of the Keystone State.

Four of the ancestors of Benjamin Matthias Nead were in the party who came in 1710 to Livingston Manor, New York, afterward going to Schoharie county, and in 1723 and 1728 proceeding down the Susquehanna to the Swatara and thence to Tulpehocken. They were: Michael Lauer (grandfather four generations removed), and his son Christian Lauer; John Spyker (grandfather four generations removed), and Jacob Lowengut (grandfather three generations removed). The last mentioned, with his wife, was killed and scalped by hostile Indians at Tulpehocken, in April, 1758.

Peter Spyker, great-great-great-grandfather, was judge of the Berks county courts from 1768 to his death in 1789, the greater part of the time president judge, and took an active part in civil affairs during the Revolution, being one of the commissioners appointed by the Assembly in 1776 to raise funds to prosecute the war. Two great-great-grandfathers, Major Peter Dechert, of Pennsylvania, and Captain Benjamin Spyker Jr., of the Maryland Line, served as officers in the struggle for inde-

pendence, and two great-grandfathers, Daniel Nead and John Wunderlich, enlisted as privates. Two great-great-grandfathers, Matthias Nead and Peter Hefleigh, were pioneers in the settlement of Western Maryland, going there shortly after 1750, and both took an active part in affairs.

Matthias Nead, grandfather of Benjamin Matthias Nead, of Harrisburg, served as an officer in one of the Maryland regiments during the War of 1812, and in the early part of the nineteenth century was prominently identified with the political and business history of Franklin county.

Benjamin Franklin, son of Matthias Nead, was for upward of forty years actively engaged in business in Chambersburg, for the greater portion of the time as one of the firm of Wunderlich & Nead, which was among the pioneers in the old-time forwarding and commission business. Franklin Nead, as he was commonly called, and Daniel K. Wunderlich, the other member of the firm, were prominent among that little coterie of active and enterprising business men to whom belongs the credit of having built up the little village of Chambersburg from an ordinary country town into the progressive and thriving borough which it was when the blight of the Civil War fell upon it. Benjamin Franklin Nead married Ellen Wunderlich, a sister of Daniel K. Wunderlich, and their son, Benjamin Matthias, is mentioned below.

Benjamin Matthias, son of Benjamin Franklin and Ellen (Wunderlich) Nead, was born July 14, 1847, in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in the Chambersburg Academy. During the last year of the war he was under the private tutelage of Rev. James F. Kennedy, of Chambersburg, afterward entering the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained one year. At the end of that time he matriculated at Yale University, graduating in the class of 1870. After graduation, Mr. Nead returned to

Chambersburg and studied law in the office of Hon. Francis M. Kimmel, ex-judge of that judicial district. June 4, 1872, he was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, and practiced his profession until 1875, when he was appointed State Tax Deputy in the department of the Auditor General of the Commonwealth. In consequence he removed to Harrisburg, and held the position until May, 1881, when he retired to resume the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since been actively engaged. The practical knowledge of State tax law acquired by Mr. Nead during his service in the department of the Auditor General led him, upon his retirement from that service, to make a specialty of practice in State tax and corporation cases, and in this practice he has been largely successful, building up for himself a reputation throughout the State. In the forty years of his legal experience he has been counsel for a number of corporations and has been employed in many important cases, notably those in which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enjoined the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the purchase of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek railroads, and the suits instituted by the Commonwealth against the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny to recover large amounts of fees claimed by the State. He has been a receiver of two national banks, and at the present time is largely engaged in Orphans' Court practice in the settlement of trust estates.

In addition to his service in the Auditor General's department, Mr. Nead has represented his State in a variety of other ways. On the commission appointed to revise the revenue laws of the Commonwealth and report a new system of taxation to the legislature of 1883, he served by special appointment, and he was also a member and secretary of the commission of six expert accountants appointed the same year to devise a new system of keeping the accounts of the State. During the two terms of Gov-

ernor Pattison's administration, Mr. Nead filled by his appointment the position of State financial agent for Pennsylvania at Washington, D. C. In September, 1894, he was appointed by the Comptroller of Currency at Washington to take charge, as receiver of the defunct National Bank of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and to settle up its affairs. In 1904 he was president of the Harrisburg Board of Trade, and in 1905 served as vice-president of the Municipal League of Public Improvement.

Politically, Mr. Nead has always been an ardent Democrat, and as a young man was active both in State committee work and on the stump. During the Greeley and Buckalew campaign of 1872 he was chairman of the Democratic committee of Franklin county, and in 1874 served by appointment as secretary of the Democratic State committee. In 1887, when the new rules for the party were adopted and the office of permanent secretary was created, Mr. Nead was chosen as the first incumbent, filling the office so acceptably that he served by reelection seven successive years, the position, at the end of that time, being made an appointive one under the State chairman. In 1894 he was unanimously nominated for Congress in his district, but having just entered upon his duties as receiver of a national bank, under Federal appointment, he withdrew from the ticket.

In various ways Mr. Nead is identified with religious and other public activities, serving as trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Loysville Orphans' Home, and the Public Library Association, and as elder and vestryman of Zion Lutheran Church, Harrisburg. In 1905 he was president of the Dauphin County Bar Association, and he is now president of the Yale Alumni Association of Central Pennsylvania. He is a member of the following societies: American Historical Association; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; Historical Society of Dauphin County (vice-

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president); Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies (elected president for 1914); Kittochtinny Historical Society; Lycoming County Historical Society; Pennsylvania-German Society (president 1906); Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; and the Authors' Club, of London, England. He is a past master and Royal Arch Mason; past exalted ruler of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; a past regent of the Royal Arcanum, and a representative in the supreme council of that order.

Mr. Nead's record in literary work is long and noteworthy. From 1874 to 1877 he was legislative correspondent of a number of leading Democratic newspapers, in 1887 he was editor-in-chief of the Harrisburg "Daily Patriot," and in 1889 editor-in-chief of the Harrisburg "Morning Call." His publications include the following: "Sketches of Early Chambersburg" (1872); "Nead's Guide to County Officers" (1875); "The Colonial and Provincial Laws of Pennsylvania, 1667-1700" (1878); "Historical Notes on the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Pennsylvania, 1623-1700" (1878); "A Brief Review of the Financial History of Pennsylvania, 1682-1881" (1881); "Waynesboro—A Centennial History" (1900). He has also published a number of historical monographs, illustrated and otherwise (newspaper and magazine sketches): "General Thomas Proctor, of the Revolution" ("Pennsylvania Historical Magazine," 1880); "James McLene, one of the Unmentioned Men of Mark, &c." ("Historical Register"—Interior Pennsylvania, 1883); "Brave Mollie of Monmouth"; "The Origin of Protection in Pennsylvania"; "The Story of the Mason and Dixon Line"; "Ye Trial of ye Longe Finne" (Swedish); "Seedtime and Harvest in Pennsylvania"; "The Early Lottery as a State Subsidy," etc. (Philadelphia "Press," Harrisburg "Telegram," etc.). Among his public addresses and lectures and papers read are the following: "The Pennsylvania-German

in Civil Life" (before Pennsylvania-German Society, 1894); "In the Footprints of Pennsylvania's Past"; "England, Countryside and Metropolis"; "Historical Shrines of Old England"; "An Age of Iron"; "The Scotch-Irish Movement in the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania" (Eighth Scotch-Irish Congress, 1896); "The Town of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and its Historic Environment" (Tenth Scotch-Irish Congress, 1901); "Past Blessings—Present Duties" (Harrisburg "Old Home Week" oration, 1905); "Evolution of the Judiciary System of Pennsylvania (Bar Association, 1906); "Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in State and Nation Building" (Kittochtinny Historical Society, 1903); "Some Hidden Sources of Fiction" (Historical Society of Dauphin County, 1909). The last mentioned was a criticism of Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Seats of the Mighty," and attracted no little attention not only in this country but also in England.

Mr. Nead married, October 14, 1875, at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of David and Nancy (Colwell) Hayes, of Middle Spring, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two sons: Benjamin Frank, born December 27, 1877; and Robert Hayes, born March 9, 1880. Both these children were born at Harrisburg. Mrs. Nead died January 11, 1883, and Mr. Nead married (second), January 21, 1892, at Harrisburg, Annie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Gilbert) Zollinger, of that city. The death of Mrs. Nead occurred October 25, 1906. Mr. Nead's elder son, Benjamin Frank Nead, graduated from the Yale Law School in the class of 1901, and is now the junior partner of the law firm of Nead & Nead. He married, April 20, 1910, Margaretta Rote, of Harrisburg. Robert Hayes Nead, the younger son, graduated from Yale, academic department, class of 1904. He is in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, freight department, and resides at Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

LAZEAR, Thomas C.,

Lawyer, Prominent Citizen.

The bar of Pittsburgh, distinguished from the beginning, has grown in lustre with the passing years, and among those who during the last half century have most ably upheld its lofty standards of character and learning Thomas C. Lazear occupies a foremost place. For many years Mr. Lazear has been an acknowledged leader of his profession in the Iron City, and for as long a period has been numbered among her sterling citizens.

Thomas Lazear, grandfather of Thomas C. Lazear, was born March 31, 1771, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and there for twenty-seven years served as justice of the peace. The family is of French origin, and the ancestors of Thomas Lazear were of the Huguenot faith. On coming to America they first settled in Maryland, afterward removing to Greene county, Pennsylvania, prior to its formation from part of Washington county. Thomas Lazear married Elizabeth Braddock, second cousin of General Edward Braddock, of colonial fame, killed in 1755 in the famous battle with the Indians at Braddock's field. Thomas Lazear died November 16, 1858.

Jesse Lazear, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Braddock) Lazear, was born in Greene county, and was known as General Lazear. For forty years he was cashier of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, an institution which is largely indebted to his financial ability. He was active in public affairs, and during the Civil War served for two years as the Congressional representative of his district. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church. General Lazear married Frances Burbridge, like himself, a native of Greene county, and they were the parents of a son, Thomas C., mentioned below. The death of General Lazear, which occurred September 2, 1867, deprived Pennsylvania of an astute financier and a prominent and public-spirited citizen.

Thomas C. Lazear, son of Jesse and Frances (Burbridge) Lazear, was born May 29, 1831, at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, and received his early education in Greene Academy, at Carmichael's, in his native county. In 1848 he entered Washington College, graduating in 1850, with first honors. He then spent three years in the study of the law, acting meanwhile as teller in a bank, and also holding the professorship of languages in Waynesburg College. In 1853 he entered Dane Law School of Harvard University, graduating in 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Returning to his native town, Mr. Lazear practiced for three years in partnership with R. W. Downey, his former preceptor, and in February, 1858, removed to Pittsburgh, where he acquired an extensive clientele and has for many years stood in the front rank of his profession. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he is particularly fitted for affairs requiring executive and administrative ability, and possesses all the attributes of a successful lawyer, being capable, well balanced and conscientious and combining integrity of character and moral uprightness with a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question.

As a true citizen, Mr. Lazear has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in all that concerned the welfare of Pittsburgh, and in politics has always adhered to the Democratic party. He is frequently consulted in regard to matters of municipal importance. Ever ready to respond to any deserving call made upon him, he is widely but unostentatiously charitable. He is an earnest member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of elder. The countenance of Mr. Lazear is expressive of the well balanced mind and even disposition that go to the making of the judicial temperament, and it also indicates the genial nature that has surrounded him with a large circle of warmly attached



E. J. Stackpole

friends. His intellect is luminous and vigorous, speaking in the clear, direct glance of his eyes, which, with all their keenness, yet hold in their depths the glint of humor. Dignified yet winning in manner, his presence gives assurance of a true and kindly gentleman and a generous, upright man.

Mr. Lazear married, June 13, 1861, Alice, daughter of George A. and Anna G. (Savage) Lyon, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. A full account of the Lyon family is to be found in the biography of Mrs. Lazear's brother, the late Alexander Parker Lyon, elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Lazear have been the parents of three children: Anna, wife of Judge Charles P. Orr; Jesse T., a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh; and Lyttleton L., a well known physician, now deceased. Mr. Lazear is a man of strong domestic tastes and affections and is fond of entertaining his friends. Love of music is one of his dominant characteristics.

The truest conception of a man's personality may often be gained from the words of those who have known him long and well, and for this reason we present the following appreciation of Mr. Lazear's character and ability, coming as it does from the pen of his former law partner, the late Hon. James H. Hopkins:

Mr. Lazear entered the profession of law not as a money-making trade, but because he loved it. He had a fair share of ambition, but it was not of the vaulting kind "which o'erleaps itself and falls on the other side." It was not a brilliant flash which dazzles for a moment and then is swallowed up in darkness; but it was a steady, clear and cheering light, shining with uniform and continual lustre. He feels a natural pride in winning cases, but he feels a greater pride in mastering them. The study of an intricate case is not a labor to him; it is a genuine pleasure. As a practitioner he was always manly, honest and frank. Never upon any inducement or under any provocation would he resort to trickery or "sharp practice." He was always steady, unflinching and persistent in what he believed to be right; at the same time he has always borne himself with the utmost courtesy and fairness to the court

and to the opposing counsel. His mind is so calm and clear, his logic so forcible, his presentation of the case so earnest and honest, that he has the admiration and confidence of judges, lawyers and jurors. One who obtains his legal opinion can rest assured that it is the result of the application of a clear, pure mind to the principles involved, after an exhaustive study of text books and decisions. His thorough knowledge of the science of the law, his absolute impartiality, his keen perception and zealous love of justice, his incorruptible integrity, his patient temperament and courteous manner, make the rare combination of qualities that go to make up the model judge.

To words like these what could be added? Would that the bar of Pittsburgh, in the years to come, might be able to boast of many members of the type of Thomas C. Lazear!

STACKPOLE, Edward James,
Journalist.

Edward James Stackpole, editor and chief owner of the Harrisburg "Telegraph," and president of the Telegraph Printing Company, has held for a quarter of a century a leading position among the journalists of his State, and has been prominently identified with the most vital interests of his home city.

Edward Henry Harrison Stackpole, father of Edward James Stackpole, of Harrisburg, successfully conducted for a number of years a general blacksmithing business and an establishment for the manufacture of wagons and sleighs. In 1876 he served as representative of Mifflin county in the State Legislature, and in his early manhood was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. At the time of his death, in 1890, he held the position of superintendent of public grounds and buildings at Harrisburg. Mr. Stackpole married Margaret Jane Glasgow, and eleven children were born to them, among whom was Edward James, mentioned below.

Edward James, son of Edward Henry Harrison and Margaret Jane (Glasgow) Stackpole, was born January 18, 1861, at

McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. During his school days he learned type-setting in the office of the "McVeytown Journal," which he subsequently entered as a general printer, and where he continued to be employed until 1881. He not only looked after the mechanical work of the "Journal," but did most of the writing for that newspaper, attracting the attention of the newspaper publishers of the Juniata Valley. About 1880 he was notified of an opening in the car record office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, and was also tendered the position of city editor of the "Altoona Tribune." He declined both positions and later was invited to become a partner of B. F. Ripple in the publication of the "Orbissonia (Huntington county, Pennsylvania) Dispatch." This paper he conducted until the autumn of 1883, when he accepted a position as assistant foreman and exchange editor of the "Harrisburg Telegraph." He continued this relation for a year or two and was then promoted to the important position of city editor. In addition he became the Harrisburg representative of a large number of metropolitan newspapers, including the "New York Sun," the "Philadelphia Inquirer," the "Pittsburgh Dispatch," the "Chicago Inter-Ocean," the "Washington Post," the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," and other newspapers, including the "Iron Age" and the "New York Commercial Advertiser." In 1898 he resigned his position as city editor of the "Telegraph" in order to give attention to his important outside newspaper interests, but, on the death of M. W. McAlarney, the controlling owner and editor of the "Telegraph," he purchased, in 1901, the McAlarney interest, and subsequently became chief owner. Under his management and direction the "Telegraph" soon became one of the most influential of Pennsylvania newspapers, taking the lead in all movements for the betterment of Harrisburg.

It was the "Telegraph" which led the campaign for the Greater Harrisburg in 1901, and no similar campaign since has been without the "Telegraph's" support.

Mr. Stackpole has also been identified with local enterprises, and has always been active in municipal affairs, having served as president of the Board of Trade and in other public capacities. As president of the Telegraph Printing Company he has caused the plant to become one of the most important general printing houses in the State. He is a director of the Harrisburg Trust Company.

Politically Mr. Stackpole has always been an active Republican, having presided over party conventions in his city, and being now identified with a number of prominent political organizations. He was commander of the famous Harrison Invincibles, organized for the promotion of the candidacy of Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. February 22, 1901, Mr. Stackpole was appointed postmaster by President McKinley, and in 1905 and 1909 was reappointed by President Roosevelt. He brought to the administration of the office the same energy and public spirit that have characterized all his public activities, and no city has ever been given more satisfactory postal facilities. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Association of Postmasters, and presided over the first convention held in Harrisburg. He has also taken a prominent part in the various State and National conventions of postmasters which were held during his tenure of office. He was a member of the Pennsylvania commission to the South Carolina Exposition at Charleston, and represented the Harrisburg Board of Trade in the famous tour of Europe which took place in the summer of 1911 under the management of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, many city experts being of the party.

Not only has Mr. Stackpole's public spirit manifested itself in the ways already mentioned, but he has done his part in the main-



Alexander Brady Sharpe

tenance of the militia, having served three years in Company D, Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, under Captain Thomas F. Maloney. He affiliates with Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons; Harrisburg Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and Zembo Temple, Ancient and Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also Harrisburg Lodge, No. 12, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is president of the Colonial Country Club, and belongs to the Harrisburg Club and a number of other social organizations. He and his family are members of the Covenant Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as elder, and he is now a member of the session of that congregation.

Mr. Stackpole married, October 10, 1889, at Harrisburg, M. Kate, daughter of Albert and Catherine Eliza (Plitt) Hummel. Mr. Hummel, who is deceased, was for many years a prominent shoe merchant of Harrisburg. Mr. and Mrs. Stackpole are the parents of the following children: Catherine Hummel, born August 11, 1890; Margaret, July 4, 1892; Edward James Jr., June 21, 1894; and Albert Hummel, June 28, 1897.

SHARPE, Alexander Brady,

Soldier, Lawyer.

The late Colonel Alexander Brady Sharpe, for many years a citizen of Carlisle, and a leader of the Cumberland county bar, was a representative of one of the oldest families of Southern Pennsylvania, many members of which were conspicuous in colonial and Revolutionary annals.

Thomas Sharp (as the name was originally spelled), great-grandfather of Alexander Brady Sharpe, was a covenanter, who, because of his religious faith, was driven from his native Scotland and took refuge in the province of Ulster, Ireland, living near Belfast, county Antrim, until his emigration to the American colonies. He settled in Newton township, Cumberland

county, Pennsylvania, and two large tracts of land are recorded as having been taken up by Thomas Sharp in May, 1746. He married, in Scotland, Margaret Elder, the daughter of a laird, and of the same religious faith as himself, and the following children were born to them: Robert; Alexander, mentioned below; Andrew, John, James, Mary, Agnes, Martha, and another daughter whose name is not recorded. All the sons were commissioned officers in the Indian or Revolutionary wars, with the exception of Alexander, who served as a private. All the family owned land in Cumberland county with the exception of Andrew, who was killed by Indians at what is now Sharpsburg, which was named in his honor.

Alexander, son of Thomas and Margaret (Elder) Sharp, became the largest landowner in Newton township, and nearly the whole of his estate, though divided, is still in the possession of his descendants. He was also the owner of a tannery, distillery and mills. He was twice married, his first wife being Margaret McDowell, who bore him the following children: Andrew, Alexander, William M.; John, mentioned below; Thomas, mentioned as "colonel"; Elder, who died unmarried, at the age of nineteen; and Eleanor, who became the wife of Samuel McCune. Alexander, the second of these sons, was pastor of the church at Newville from 1824 until his death, which occurred in January, 1857. He married Elizabeth Bryson, and one of their sons, Dr. Alexander R. Sharpe, married Nellie Dent, a sister of the wife of General Grant.

John, son of Alexander and Margaret (McDowell) Sharpe, was known as "John Sharpe of the Barrens." He married Jane, granddaughter of James and Abigail McCune, of Newton township, and daughter of the respected Samuel and Hannah (Brady) McCune. The latter was a daughter of Hugh Brady (2), son of Hugh Brady (1), who came from Enniskillen, Ireland, and was one of the first settlers in what is

now Hopewell township, Cumberland county. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe were the parents of a son, Alexander (2) Brady, mentioned below.

Colonel Alexander (2) Brady Sharpe, son of John and Jane (McCune) Sharpe, was born August 12, 1827, in Newton township, and in 1839 began to prepare for college under Joseph Casey, father of General Joseph Casey. After the death of this preceptor, Mr. Sharpe went to Academia, Juniata county, and completed his studies under the direction of Vanleer Davis, at Chambersburg. In 1843 he entered Jefferson College as a sophomore, graduating with the highest honors of his class, September 23, 1846. He immediately began reading law with Robert M. Bard, Esq., of Chambersburg, completing his legal studies under Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle. On November 21, 1848, he was admitted to practice, and remained with his last preceptor, Judge Watts, until the following April, when he opened an office in Carlisle, and entered upon a career of independent practice which continued until the close of his life, interrupted only by his period of military service.

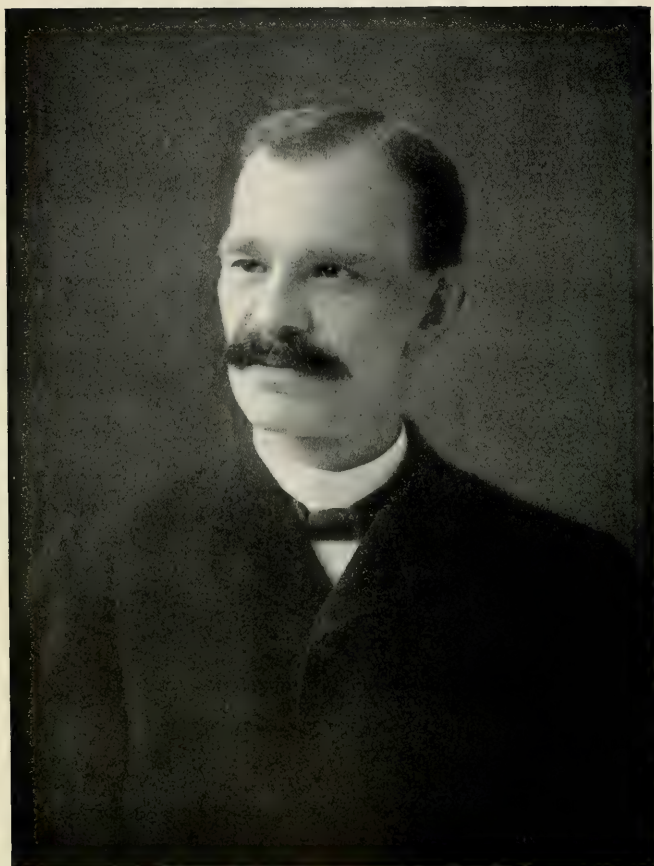
On April 21, 1861, Mr. Sharpe enlisted in the Union army, becoming a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, which was attached to the Second Brigade, McCall's Division. He served in the ranks until September 25, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, same regiment, and appointed adjutant. On December 4 he was relieved from duty with his regiment and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Ord, commanding the Third Brigade, who had appointed him aide-de-camp. He joined General Ord the same day and served on his personal staff until the General was wounded and temporarily disabled for field service, when he resigned. After General Ord's recovery, Lieutenant Sharpe was at his instance again commissioned captain and assigned to duty with him, serving

until his resignation on January 28, 1865. With the exception of the period from December 27, 1862, to August 28, 1863, he was in constant service, being on field duty with the armies of the Potomac, Rappahannock, Tennessee, West Virginia, the Army of the Gulf and the Army of the James. He actively participated in the battles of Drainesville, December 20, 1861; Iuka, September 18-20, 1862; Big Hatchie, October 5, 1862; Burnside's mine explosion, July 30, 1864; Newmarket Heights and the capture of Fort Harrison, September 9-10, 1864. He was brevetted and promoted to the rank of captain and aide-de-camp, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Drainesville, and on March 13, 1865, on the recommendation of Generals Ord, Meade and Grant, received the brevet ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, United States Volunteers, for gallant conduct at Petersburg and in the various operations before Richmond, Virginia.

In politics, Colonel Sharpe was a staunch Republican, joining the party at the time of its organization, but never held office or was a candidate for official honors of any kind. He was connected with Captain Colwell Post, No. 201, Grand Army of the Republic, and with the Loyal Legion, and was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, thus maintaining the religious traditions of his ancestors.

Colonel Sharpe married, December 19, 1854, Katherine Mears, daughter of Major George and Mary E. D. (Biddle) Blaney. Major Blaney belonged to the Engineer Corps, United States Army, and built Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell, and other defenses for the government; he was a graduate of West Point (Engineer Corps), and a classmate of General Robert E. Lee.

The death of Colonel Sharpe, which occurred December 25, 1891, at his home in Carlisle, was lamented by all classes of the community as the removal of one who had ever labored for the promotion of the best



W. Stuart

interests of his home city, and who, during the long period of his residence, had stood before her as the type of an able lawyer and a gallant soldier.

STUART, Walter,

Financier.

Walter Stuart, vice-president of the Farmers' Trust Company of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which has constituted such a potent factor in the history and development of the Cumberland Valley.

Samuel Stuart, great-grandfather of Walter Stuart, of Carlisle, came from the North of Ireland to the province of Pennsylvania shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Cumberland county. His object in emigrating was to seek for his brother Walter, who had settled in what is now Dickinson township and the discontinuance of whose letters home had alarmed the family. Samuel Stuart, on finding that his brother had died without leaving data sufficient to give his heirs title to the land which he had preëmpted, remained in this country, settling near the place where Walter had made his home. There he lived for five or six years, acquiring a considerable tract of land. In September, 1778, he purchased a house and lot on South Hanover street, Carlisle, and on removing to it became the proprietor of a hotel. In 1780 the destruction of his property by fire compelled him to move to the opposite side of the street, where he temporarily continued his business. At one time he had as guests some of the Hessians who were held at Carlisle as prisoners of war. In May, 1791, he purchased a farm in what is now Dickinson township, and made it his home during the remainder of his life. He married Margaret Carson, and their children were: James, Mary, Margaret, Ann, Samuel, mentioned below; Walter, and Martha. Samuel Stuart died September 11, 1828, aged eighty-three years.

Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Margaret (Carson) Stuart, grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the country schools. He made agriculture his life work, and was for many years a member of the Dickinson Presbyterian Church. He married Nancy, daughter of William and Jane (Ramsey) Donaldson, and granddaughter of Andrew Donaldson. William Donaldson was one of the early settlers of Cumberland county, and during the Revolutionary War a captain in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Militia that was called in August, 1780, serving under Washington, in the vicinity of New York. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart: Samuel, mentioned below; Walter, and Jane Eliza. Mr. Stuart died January 31, 1874, at the age of eighty-five.

Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) and Nancy (Donaldson) Stuart, grew up on the homestead, attending the schools of the neighborhood. Like his father and grandfather, he was a farmer, and an energetic and progressive citizen, respected by the entire community. As a young man he became a captain in the militia, and so appropriate to his personality did the title appear, that it ever afterward clung to him. In his latter years he was universally known as Captain Samuel Stuart, and was so remembered for a long time after his death. He was a member of the Dickinson Presbyterian Church, and long one of its ruling elders. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Sprout, daughter of Robert and Jane (Huston) Donaldson, and granddaughter of William and Jane (Ramsey) Donaldson, and they were the parents of the following children: James Alexander, born November 9, 1849, died August 26, 1862; Robert Donaldson, born July 10, 1851, died March 12, 1860; Samuel Carson, born January 12, 1855, died February 9, 1860; Walter, mentioned below; Huston Kennedy, born February 15, 1859, died March 8, 1860; and Elmer, born January 16, 1862, died Octo-

ber 6, 1867. Captain Samuel Stuart, the father of the family, passed away May 2, 1873, aged fifty-five.

Walter Stuart, son of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Sprout (Donaldson) Stuart, was born July 27, 1856, in Dickinson township, and in the spring of 1868 his parents moved to Carlisle, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1875. He then took a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1876. In January, 1880, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Farmers' Bank of Carlisle, and has ever since been connected with that institution, filling every position from the one in which he began to that of cashier, to which he succeeded on the death of J. C. Hoffer, in 1889. In 1902, when the bank was absorbed by the Farmers' Trust Company, Mr. Stuart became a member of its board of directors and of its executive committee, and was also made secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1910 he was elected vice-president. Though deeply absorbed in his responsibilities, Mr. Stuart finds time for public duties and other interests. He is identified with a number of corporated enterprises in Carlisle and Harrisburg, and was long a member of the Carlisle school board, taking an active part in all its affairs, and serving seven years as its president. In politics he is an Independent Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, and St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle.

Mr. Stuart married (first) December 21, 1882, Barbara Ellen, born April 13, 1860, in South Middleton, daughter of George Peter and Martha (Stuart) Searight, and a descendant of two of the oldest and most prominent families in South Middleton township. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart had the following children: George Searight, born October 23, 1883, died September 6, 1884; Samuel Donaldson, born December 30, 1884; Walter Searight, born September 22,

1886; and John Bruce, born April 10, 1888. Mrs. Stuart died February 19, 1900, and Mr. Stuart married (second) February 14, 1907, Nellie, daughter of F. K. Ployer, cashier of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg.

During the Revolutionary period, the name of Stuart was identified with Carlisle, and the connection, severed for three-quarters of a century, was renewed by the coming of Mr. Stuart's father to Carlisle. Mr. Stuart himself, by his long career as an able financier and by his public-spirited interest in municipal affairs, has maintained the traditions of good citizenship which have ever been inseparable from the name he bears.

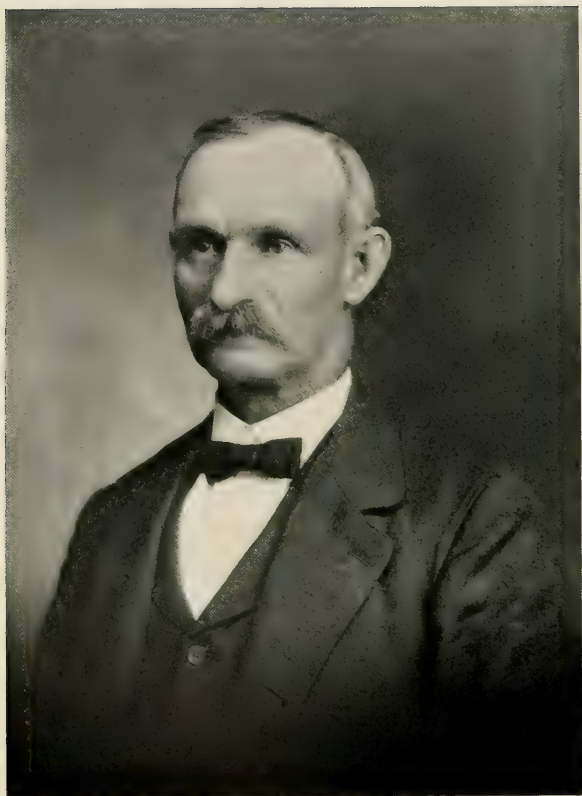
HOLTZINGER, George W.,

Business Man, Public Official.

George W. Holtzinger, former county commissioner, and prominent in the financial and political circles of York county, is a representative of a family which has long been identified with that historic portion of the State.

John Holtzinger, grandfather of George W. Holtzinger, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of German ancestors. He lived in the vicinity of Stonybrook, a short distance east of York, and there followed the calling of a shoemaker. He married Barbara Wolf, like himself, of German extraction, but born in Pennsylvania, and their children were: John, George, mentioned below; Jacob, Daniel, Benjamin, Nancy, Catharine, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary. John Holtzinger, the father, died about 1844.

George, son of John and Barbara (Wolf) Holtzinger, was born in York county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the subscription schools. He was instructed by his father in the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a time, and also acquired a knowledge of lime burning, in which he engaged for about five years. He then turned his attention to agriculture, to which



Geo. W. Catfing

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he devoted his energies during the remainder of his active years. He purchased the farm in Windsor township now owned by M. B. Spahr, and after a time sold this property and bought another farm in the same township now in the possession of M. P. Smith. On this land Mr. Holtzinger made his home during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Winebrennerian church. He married (first) Elizabeth Heindal, and they became the parents of six daughters: Lydia, Catharine, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Mary, Susan. Mrs. Holtzinger was a member of the Reformed church. After her death Mr. Holtzinger married (second) Susannah Stauffer, a native of York county, and their children were: George W., mentioned below; David S., John, Sarah, who died in infancy. Mr. Holtzinger died in November, 1866, leaving the record of an upright and respected citizen, and his widow, who was a member of the Mennonite church, passed away in 1879.

George W., son of George and Susannah (Stauffer) Holtzinger, was born July 2, 1847, in Windsor township, where he received his education in the public schools and at a select school. At the age of nineteen he received a certificate and for three years thereafter was engaged in teaching, learning, meanwhile, the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the summer months. His inclinations, however, led him to choose a mercantile career, and he established himself as a cigar manufacturer on the site now occupied by the village of Holtz, employing there, and at branch factories, about forty workmen. From the outset he was successful, a fact not to be wondered at in view of the innate ability and strength of resolution which he brought to the enterprise. He continued the business until 1902, and during this period constantly enlarged the scope and variety of his interests.

About 1895 Mr. Holtzinger engaged in mercantile business at the old Sechrst stand in Holtz, conducting the store successfully

for four years. Since abandoning the manufacture of cigars he has devoted much of his attention to farming. He is the owner of the homestead, consisting of twenty-four acres, the Sechrst property of thirty-six acres and the Slenker farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres. As an agriculturist no less than as a business man Mr. Holtzinger has met with that large measure of success which seems invariably to attend his undertakings, success sometimes wrested from unfavorable conditions by a strength of purpose which refuses to admit failure. In connection with farming he deals in commercial fertilizers, and he also holds the position of secretary of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company of York county. Since the organization in 1882 of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank of York, Mr. Holtzinger has been one of the directors. In all his enterprises he has displayed a remarkable degree of self-reliance, never hesitating to venture when sure of his ground. He is singularly self-centered, seldom seeking advice, or accepting assistance, thus preserving his independence, and at the same time, by aiding others, winning them to his cause.

In politics Mr. Holtzinger is a Republican, and for many years has taken an active part in the affairs of the organization. During the Harrison administration, when a postoffice was established in Holtz, he served four years as postmaster, having the office in his store. In 1876 he was elected jury commissioner, an office which he held for three years, and in 1905 he was chosen one of the commissioners for York county. In January, 1906, he entered upon the discharge of his duties, duties for which his many years of successful business experience had admirably fitted him, and which he fulfilled in a manner alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. His most notable service was bringing about the building of the new jail, a public benefit which he accomplished in spite of great opposition.

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In 1908 Mr. Holtzinger was reelected, and his second term witnessed the great event, thus far, of his entire political career. The facts, briefly stated, are the following: About fifteen years ago a steel bridge was erected by the county over Codorus creek, on College avenue, and should have cost about \$20,000, but by the system then in vogue its acknowledged cost was about \$50,000, while the actual direct and indirect expense is said to have been about \$80,000. Notwithstanding this fact, the bridge was not a good one, and, through deterioration of the light steel work of which it consisted, was within ten years condemned as unsafe, after which it was closed to traffic for some four years. Great efforts were then made by interested parties to compel the county commissioners to reconstruct the bridge. For some years these efforts were successfully resisted, but finally an estimate was secured for removing and replacing the old bridge for the sum of \$150,000, and it is said that the execution of the plans proposed would have cost the county over \$200,000. At this juncture an engineer presented to the commissioners a plan providing for the utilization of the old bridge as a reinforcement for a concrete bridge. Strange to say, Mr. Holtzinger was the only member of that body to appreciate the value of the suggestion, and alone and unaided he fought for honesty and for the rights of those whom he represented, and he won. After a long and hard fight the plan was finally adopted, and the bridge was renewed at a cost of about \$25,000, with an additional expenditure of \$5,000 for filling approaches. All honor to George W. Holtzinger, honest man and fearless champion of the people's rights! A signal feature of Mr. Holtzinger's triumph lay in the fact that many of those who once offered the most strenuous opposition and used the most intemperate language have since seen and acknowledged the wisdom of his course.

In everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of his home city Mr.

Holtzinger takes an active interest, and no good work done in the name of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. A man of the most genial and companionable disposition, he enjoys great personal popularity, and now that he has relinquished a portion of his active labors nothing gives him more satisfaction than the knowledge that his efforts in the public service have been appreciated by his fellow citizens. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Holtzinger married, in 1869, Anna E., daughter of John and Eliza Keller, representative farming people of Lower Windsor township, and of the fourteen children born to them the following reached maturity: Emma, married H. A. Kinard, and died in 1903, leaving three children—Carrie, Norman and Paul; John C., married Ellen Paules, and has three children—Carrie, Mabel and Charles D.; Henry, married Annie Slenker, and has one child, Grace Irene; Moses C., married Mary E. Smith, and has two children—Thomas S. and Esther Irene; David W., married Cora Sechrist, and has two children—Stewart and Margaret; Mary M., married Irvin Paules, and has three children—Sterling, Orrie and Curvin; Cora, married Robert T. Linchbaugh; Ivan; Elsie. Mrs. Holtzinger, a thoughtful clever woman of culture and character, takes life with a gentle seriousness that endears her to those about her. The family residence is a social centre, both Mr. and Mrs. Holtzinger being extremely hospitable and delighting to entertain their many friends.

Mr. Holtzinger has accomplished much. He is a self-made man of the broad-gauge, public-spirited type, one of the men who, in whatever community they are found, constitute the bone and sinew of the State and furnish to young men entering active life an example more eloquent than words. Mr. Holtzinger has stood before the world as a dauntless public official, strongly to contend for the rights of his fellow citizens. Would that York county had more like him!



J. H. M. Kelley

McKELVY, William H.,

Physician and Surgeon, Public Official.

Among those benefactors of mankind whose talents, in whatever direction they may be exercised, are used for the relief and uplifting of humanity, there is no larger class than that formed by the votaries of the noble profession of medicine. Their close study, their unwearied research, their ceaseless activity, are all for the relief of suffering. Perhaps of no other class of men can it so truly be said that they "scorn delights and live laborious days." Among this class, prominent to Pittsburghers, was the late William H. McKelvy, one of the most noted physicians of the Keystone State.

William H. McKelvy was born September 21, 1843, near Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, a son of James McKelvy. The father, who was but four and a half years old when in 1804 he came to this country with his parents from county Down, Ireland, was reared to agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he bought a tract of land near Wilksburg, where he was engaged in farming till his demise at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rosanna Swisshelm, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, daughter of Lieutenant Swisshelm, an officer in the Revolutionary army. They became the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: James M., who was circuit judge in the Seventh Judicial District of Minnesota from 1866 until 1883, and died at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1884; Mrs. Elizabeth Heagen, who died at Lamar, Missouri, where her husband, a Presbyterian minister, had charge of a church; John S.; Martha J., the wife of Harry B. Wintersmith, a manufacturer, Louisville, Kentucky; Wilbur F., Pittsburgh; and William H. (see forward).

William H. McKelvy laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the Wilksburg Academy, and the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In

1866 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City; and in the following year he opened an office in Pittsburgh, where with the exception of five years, when he was in partnership with Dr. W. Snively, he practiced alone. He was a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination, and, possessing a thorough classical and medical education, in combination with his innate talents, he speedily won for himself a prominent place among the members of the medical fraternity. He loved science for science's sake, was a hard student, and enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. In January, 1868, he was elected physician to the county jail, a position which he subsequently held for thirteen consecutive years. He was the president of the Grant Sub-district School Board for twenty-six years, a member of the Central Board of Education for twenty-two years, and its president for fourteen years. At all times Dr. McKelvy stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age, in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished. He was a member of the Library Association, and one of the trustees of the Carnegie Library. He was also connected with the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Microscopical Society of Pittsburgh and the American Medical Association. In the Masonic fraternity he was a Knight Templar, and did much to promote the good of the order in the State. Politically he was affiliated with the Republican party, and was an ardent worker in its cause. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, Dr. McKelvy's opinions were recognized as sound and his views broad, and his ideas therefore carried weight among those with

whom he discussed public problems. Those who met him socially had the highest appreciation for his sterling qualities of manhood and a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others. The ties of home and friendship were sacred to him, and he took a genuine delight in doing a service for those who were near and dear to him.

Dr. McKelvy married, October 23, 1897, Miss Margaret Youngson, of Pittsburgh. By this marriage Dr. McKelvy gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman. His wife is fitted by native refinement, a bright mind and thorough education, for the social position she occupies as one of the factors of Pittsburgh society. She is prominent in charitable and club life, being a member of the board of the Pittsburgh Eye and Ear Hospital, of the Tuesday Music Club, and the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh.

The death of Dr. McKelvy, which occurred November 23, 1909, deprived the Iron City of one of its best citizens. Devoted in his family relations, sincere and true in his friendships, honorable and generous in his profession, he had the affection and esteem of those who lived closest to him and were best fitted to judge of his quality. He was human in his sympathies, cherished no false or impossible ideals, lived level with the hearts of those with whom he was bound by ties of consanguinity and friendship, endearing himself to them and irradiating the widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character. His public and private life was one rounded whole—two perfect parts of a symmetrical sphere. So completely were they joined that it would be difficult to say where the one ended and the other began. In public and in private he was actuated by one high motive, the welfare of all whom he served and of all with whom he served. With such a principle the mainspring of all his active career, with an optimistic outlook

upon life, with faith in his friends and humanity, with a purpose to make the best of everything and see that good that is in all rather than the evil, with a helping hand and a word of cheer for all who needed to have their pathways made smoother, Dr. William H. McKelvy won a place that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

BRADLEY, John T.,

Manufacturer, Retired.

Now a retired citizen of Middletown, Pennsylvania, that district has seen the best of the activities of John T. Bradley's life, and the present plant of the National Tube Company owes much of its flourishing prosperity to his ambitious endeavors in the concern of which it is an outgrowth. John T. Bradley is a native of England, and in that land received the technical and practical training that he put to such excellent use and from which he received such bountiful returns in the land of his adoption. He is a son of George Bradley, a millwright and skilled mechanic, who was a department superintendent in the Wednesbury Bridge Tube Works, Wednesbury, South Staffordshire, England. He was twice married, his first wife, Sabina May, bearing him two children, Theophilus, died in infancy, and John T., of whom further. Ten years after the death of his first wife Mr. Bradley married a second time, and by this marriage was the father of two children: George, deceased, a resident of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and Julia, deceased.

John T., son of George and Sabina (May) Bradley, was born in Bath, Somersetshire, England, August 18, 1834, and in his youth was a student in the school of the Church of England. He was fourteen years of age when his father obtained a position for him in the tube works of Felix Webb and Edward Cudd, at Wednesbury Bridge, a line of manufacturing with which he has been identified throughout his entire life. He

was here given general instruction in all of the various branches of the business and at the end of three years resigned to accept a similar situation with John Russell & Company, Walsall, South Staffordshire, England, subsequently rising to the position of engineer in charge of the plant, his father being his only superior in the works of the concern. He was here employed until 1870, in which year he immigrated to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, where he at once entered the establishment of Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Company, proprietors of a tube works, as a millwright, remaining with this firm for three years. In 1873 he went to McKeesport, Pennsylvania, later becoming general manager in the butt-weld department of the works owned by John Flagler, of New York, afterward being promoted to the managership of the entire butt-weld plant, his connection with that factory ceasing in 1880. In that year he accompanied George Matheson to Middletown, the old tube mill owned by Colonel James Young and at that time in use as a tobacco shed becoming their property. The old mill was renovated and remodelled, a new furnace built, and within a year a lap-weld mill for the manufacture of large pipe was laid out and in the course of operation. New furnaces were added yearly, as the scope of the company's business relations was widened, and it became one of the largest in the country, being at the present time owned and operated by the National Tube Company. Throughout the years of its continuance Mr. Bradley held the position of superintendent of the butt-weld department, his skillful management of the practical end of the concern being no small factor in the power and prestige it gained among competitors. Constantly in touch with his employees and the heads of his departments, he noted the instances in which there appeared to be a waste of time, labor and material, and devised and invented several labor-saving schemes. He also introduced the use of the bell in making butt-weld pipe,

a system universally utilized in his home land and which he had installed in the mill in which he was employed in McKeesport. His association with this plant endured until his resignation, which took effect January 1, 1906, since which time he has lived retired, at the present time (1914), having come through a vigorous and useful manhood to the age of four-score years, each of which has made but a gentle mark and has strengthened, rather than impaired, the acuteness and power of his mental faculties. In the spiritual and religious life of Mr. Bradley is found ardent inspiration for his daily walk. The spirit of brotherhood has pervaded his whole relation with his fellows, and while he was superintendent of the tube company he held the personal friendship of many of the men employed under him, placing Bibles throughout the mill for perusal as they cared, conferring with and advising them upon matters of private life. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the session of the Middletown Presbyterian church, and for twelve years was teacher of a class in the Sunday school.

Mr. Bradley married, at Walsall, England, in 1856, Leah, daughter of Joseph and Leah (Parsons) Rigby, her father a manufacturer of coach axles. Her death occurred November 23, 1893, and on December 14, 1904, Mr. Bradley married Mary Elizabeth Murr, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. Children of the first marriage of Mr. Bradley: 1. Julia, married John Henderson, a machinist of Lorraine, Ohio, and has children. 2. Leah Nora, married Peter Webb, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, and is the mother of children. 3. George, a machinist, married Josephine Hollis, and has children. 4. John J., married Ida Watts, and has children. He is foreman of the butt-weld department of the National Tube Works of Lorraine, Ohio, the largest factory of its kind in the world. 5. Matilda, married William Bart, superintendent of the Lorraine Tube Works, of Lorraine, Ohio. They

have children. 6. Samuel, an employee of the Lorraine Tube Works, married Lillie Martin, and is the father of children. 7. Kate, deceased. 8. Hannah, married Frank Miller, of Bellsville, Pennsylvania. 9. Sarah, married Frank Ernest, of Steelton, Pennsylvania. 10. Amelia, married Urban Hartman, a merchant of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bradley's residence is at the corner of Wood and Main streets, his attractive and commodious home having been erected in 1889, on a lot purchased from Colonel James Young.

SUTTON, William Henry,

Educator, Lawyer, Financier.

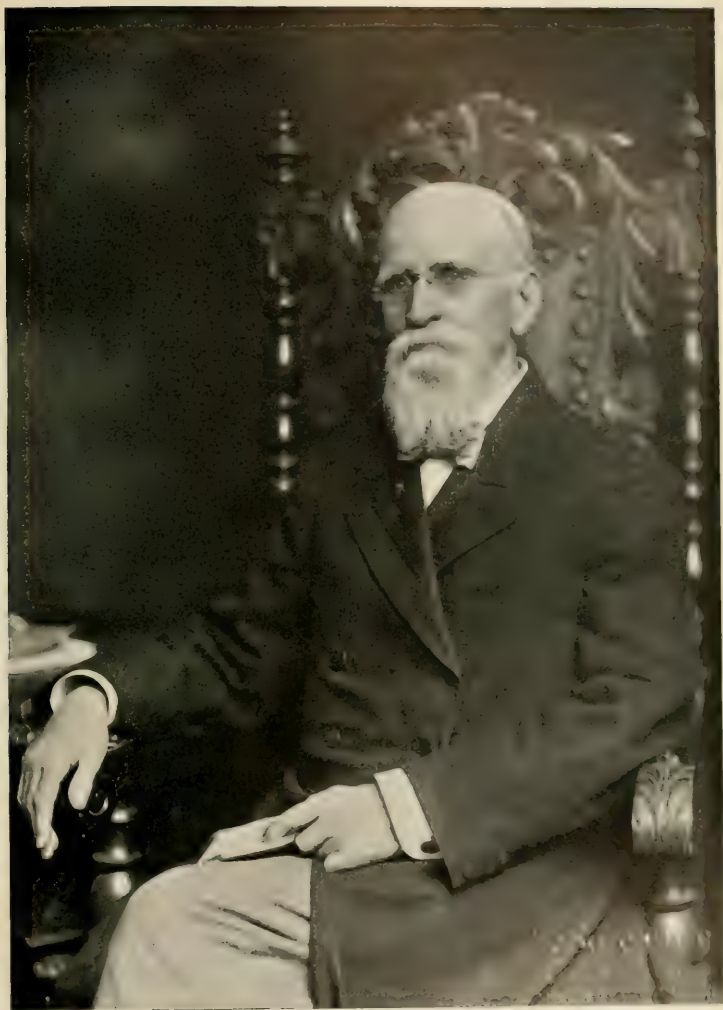
Although of New Jersey birth, Mr. Sutton has passed his entire professional life in and near Philadelphia. His father, a scholarly gentleman, was connected with the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, later transferring to the Wilmington Conference.

William H. Sutton was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, September 11, 1835, son of Rev. Henry and Ann (Craig) Sutton, his father an honored minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. After a course in the public schools he entered the preparatory department of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, entering the following year the freshman class. He continued at Dickinson until near the close of his sophomore year, when an epidemic of small-pox closed the college. He then engaged in teaching the next two years, entering in September, 1855, the junior class of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1857. After leaving the university he spent three years as instructor at the American Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Connecticut, pursuing during the same period legal studies under Hon. John Hooker, son-in-law of Rev. Lyman Beecher. He then entered Albany Law School, but being financially unable to complete the

course, came to Philadelphia, completing his legal preparatory study under the preceptorship of Hon. William M. Meredith, a former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

In 1863 Mr. Sutton was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and at once began practice in that city. His practice extends to all the State and Federal courts of the district and is one of importance. He has developed unusual ability in the cases tried before a jury and is a particularly skillful cross-questioner. He has been connected with many notable cases and is considered one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Philadelphia bar. His reputation extends beyond the limits of his home city, and has also secured him a large jury practice in the counties of Delaware and Montgomery. The law has been to Mr. Sutton "a jealous mistress," and he has devoted his time almost exclusively to his profession, his outside interests being largely confined to directorships in the banks and trust companies which he has assisted in organizing, viz.: The Merion Title and Trust Company of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, of which he has been a director since its incorporation; and the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company. He also was one of the promoters of the Bryn Mawr National Bank. He has been active and influential in the councils of the Democratic party; was elected in 1876 auditor of Lower Merion township; in 1879 school director of the same township; in 1882 State Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District of Philadelphia, serving with honor and distinction four years, and has since declined nominations for Congress, although accepting a nomination for judge of Montgomery county.

During the Civil War, while residing in Springfield, Delaware county, he was instrumental in raising a company of emergency guards, who were held in readiness to march to the front, but the battle of Gettysburg turned back the invaders from the South and the services of the company



W. Henry Sutton

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were not called for. Mr. Sutton was made a Mason many years ago and has attained unusual distinction in that order. He is the oldest past master of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 292, Free and Accepted Masons; was one of the charter members of Montgomery Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Ardmore, was its first high priest and for thirty years has served as treasurer; is past eminent commander of Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar, and has also served in every elective office in that body. He has taken a deep interest in civic associations, also scientific and educational societies that have a specific aim and has contributed freely to their upbuilding by personal effort. These include: The American Academy of Political and Social Science; Children's Play Ground Association; Public Education; and the Pennsylvania Civil Service Association. His college fraternity is Psi Upsilon; his clubs; The Merion Cricket, Philadelphia, Democratic, and others. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to St. Luke's of Bryn Mawr, in which Mr. Sutton now serves as treasurer of the board of trustees. He has been an active church worker all his life and has served different churches as Sunday school superintendent, steward, trustee, president of boards of trustees and treasurer.

Mr. Sutton married, June 25, 1872, at "Llanelew," Haverford, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Hannah Anderson. The wedding ceremony was performed by the then senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. Matthew Simpson, assisted by Rev. Horace Cleveland, D. D., and Rev. M. A. Day.

Mrs. Sutton is the daughter of Isaac W. and Martha (Yocum) Anderson, and a great-great-granddaughter of Major Patrick Anderson, who bravely commanded a detachment of troops under General Anthony Wayne, during the Revolution. His son Isaac was a distinguished member of Con-

gress. She is a granddaughter of Dr. James Anderson, a prominent physician and landowner at and near what is now Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Children of William Henry and Hannah Sutton: 1. Howard Anderson, born 1873, a graduate of Wesleyan University, class of 1895; now a practicing physician of Philadelphia. 2. William Henry, died in his third year. 3. Helen, wife of Newlin Evan Davis, a graduate of Wesleyan University; now residing in Middletown, Connecticut. 4. Isaac Crawford, born March 10, 1887, a graduate of Wesleyan University and the law department of University of Pennsylvania; now associated with his father in legal practice; he married, November 12, 1912, Miss Ruth Clarke, of Lexington, Kentucky. 5. Grace, now connected, and rendering important service, with the Charity Organization of Philadelphia. 6. Corona, residing at home. 7. Henry Craig, graduate of Cornell University, C. E. and M. E., now practicing mechanical engineering in Philadelphia. 8. Mildred, married, June, 1911, Olin McCormick, a civil engineer, now residing at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. 9. Joseph Aubrey, now a sophomore at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. Sutton is highly regarded for his scholarly and legal attainments and has received from the National Temperance University of Tennessee the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, while in 1909 Dickinson College conferred D. C. L.

As this brief outline of his career shows, he has been active in legal, church, fraternal, benevolent and philanthropic work, and is highly esteemed and honored by his brethren and associates.

REWALT, Dr. John W.,

Pharmacist, Prominent Citizen.

The late Dr. John W. Rewalt, of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, was a man whose influence will be felt for good for many years to come in the business

world as well as in numerous other directions. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Eshenour) Rewalt, of Middletown, was born in that town in January, 1848, and died there, July 29, 1909. Dr. Rewalt was educated in the district schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen years became a clerk in a general store. After a short period of this service, he entered the drug store of Mr. Blensinger, remaining there two years and obtaining during this time a thorough practical knowledge of the drug business. Having been thus prepared, he became a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was graduated with honor from that institution. Soon after his graduation he entered into a partnership with T. C. Laverty, in the drug business, this association continuing for a period of two and a half years, when the firm dissolved. From that time Dr. Rewalt engaged and conducted a business alone until his death. Had Dr. Rewalt chosen to devote his abilities to financial matters, he would undoubtedly have made a success in that direction. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' National Bank of Middletown, and president of this institution from its incorporation until the time of his death. As an evidence of the esteem in which Dr. Rewalt was held by his fellow citizens, it must be stated that at the time of the Middletown flood, he was made treasurer of the flood fund. He was Democratic in political opinion, and served many years as a member of the school board of the town. In matters connected with religion he was equally active and prominent. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church many years, and a large contributor to the building fund for the new edifice. As superintendent of the Sunday school he rendered effective service until his death. Dr. Rewalt married (first) Mary Eyster, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and had three children; he married (second) Mrs. Mary E. (Kendig) Fackler, of Middletown, and had: Dr. Robert K. Rewalt, of Williamsport, Pennsyl-

vania, who was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; John K. Rewalt, a mechanical engineer, of Rochester, New York, was graduated from Cornell University in the class of 1911, and married Norma Morse, of Ithaca, New York. The descent of Mrs. Mary E. (Kendig) (Fackler) Rewalt is as follows:

(I) John Jacob Kendig, born about 1620-25, in Berne, Switzerland, married Jane Mylim and had five children.

(II) Jacob, son of John Jacob and Jane (Mylim) Kendig, was born in 1650, died in 1728, and was of Conestoga, Pennsylvania. He married Onela, daughter of Hans Moyer, and had one son.

(III) Jacob, son of Jacob and Onela (Moyer) Kendig, was born in Conestoga, in 1675, and died, intestate, in 1735. He married Alice Wade, and had seven children.

(IV) Henry, son of Jacob and Alice (Wade) Kendig, was born in 1710, died in 1756, and was of Strasburg, Pennsylvania. He married Marie Wolf and had five children.

(V) Martin, son of Henry and Marie (Wolf) Kendig, was born June 3, 1750, and died at Waterloo, New York, March 1, 1826. He was of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and married, at St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Mary Brennerman, and had nine children.

(VI) John, son of Martin and Mary (Brennerman) Kendig, was born in Sunbury, October 4, 1770, and died in Middletown, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1831. He married Elizabeth Hill, of Oley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, born September 18, 1770, died March 20, 1845. They had three children.

(VII) Daniel, son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) Kendig, was born in Middletown, March 16, 1802, and died December 31, 1876. He was engaged in the lumber business many years, and also conducted a planing mill in partnership with Mr. Crist. He was an ardent Republican and Abolitionist,

and was appointed by President Lincoln as United States assessor of internal revenue. He was one of the elders of the Presbyterian church of Middletown, and, upon the erection of the church, he was a generous contributor of the time and means at his disposal. For more than twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school of this church, and was active in every movement in social life as well, that had for its object the betterment of existing conditions. When his last moments came he could truthfully say, as he did to those gathered about him, "I have tried to leave you a good name," and those who knew him best fully realized that he had been more than successful. Mr. Kendig married (first) Susan Shelly, born March 21, 1807, died December 15, 1834, and had three children. He married (second) March 10, 1836, Sarah Rutherford, born in Paxton Valley, May 23, 1813, died in Middletown, March 28, 1873, and they had eight children, of whom Mrs. John W. Rewalt was the sixth child.

HARRIS, Robert H.,

Journalist, Public Official.

Through two generations of the name Harris, the town of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, has owned a newspaper that in its growth from a weekly to a daily publication has ever presented to the citizens of the borough a "clean sheet," reliable in its report of current events, conservative and truthful in editorial speech, and honorable in political fray,—*"The Courier."* This is the institution of that locality with which the name is indissolubly bound, and no monument could better speak its works than this journal, which has not only endured for more than forty years, but has steadily increased in prestige and circulation.

The Harris family in the United States begins with John F., a native of Devonshire, England, born in 1823. He immigrated to

the United States about 1859, coming directly to Pennsylvania and locating in Schuylkill county, near Mahanoy City, moving in 1874 to Frackville, in the same county, where his death occurred. In his native land he had been a rock miner and contractor, and in his new American home engaged in mining. He was a Republican in political action, and during the existence of the Labor Reform party, a movement that for a time held a large following, labored diligently to advance its interests. In the height of its strength he was often sought as a candidate for office, but steadfastly declined, preferring private efforts to public responsibility. He married Mary A., daughter of George Greening, a native of Devonshire, England, by whom he was the father of three sons and one daughter.

Robert, son of John F. and Mary A. (Greening) Harris, was born in Devonshire, England, June 1, 1854, died January 16, 1896. In 1862, at the very early age of eight years, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in a large establishment in his native land, but only served two years of his designated time. In 1869 he came with his mother, sister and two brothers to the United States, joining his father in Mahanoy City, where the latter had been employed in mining since his arrival about ten years before. Robert soon after obtained a position in the office of the *"Mahanoy Gazette,"* and there finished the apprenticeship he had begun in England, becoming a journeyman printer in November, 1871. He then came to Tamaqua to accept a position as foreman in the service of Eveland & Shiffert, owners and editors of the *"Saturday Courier,"* remaining in that capacity until February, 1872, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Shiffert in the paper. Thus began his relation with the *"Courier"* as part owner, and since then the words *"Courier"* and Harris have been ever linked.

The *"Tamaqua Courier"* traces its history back to the establishment of the *"Tamaqua Legion"* in 1849, owned and edited by J. M.

and D. C. Reinhart, the name soon afterward being changed to "Tamaqua Gazette," and subsequently to "Tamaqua Anthracite Gazette," under which name it suspended publication in 1861 for two months, and was then sold to R. I. Leyburn, who changed its name to the "Anthracite Journal." At this time Captain Leyburn enlisted for the Civil War, leaving the paper editorless, and a year later Messrs. Fry & Jones announced proprietorship until his return. The paper was then sold to the Monitor Publishing Company and issued as the "Saturday Courier," and again changed hands, this time passing into the ownership of Messrs. Eveland & Shiffert, in 1871. During the next year Mr. Harris succeeded Mr. Shiffert in part ownership, and the paper was continued under the control of Eveland & Harris. Subsequently the firm purchased the equipment of the "Anthracite Monitor," a labor reform journal established in 1871, and which at one time held a large circulation and wielded a powerful influence. By this transaction they acquired the following and good will of the patrons of the "Monitor" and the prestige of the old "Legion," of which "The Monitor" was the outgrowth, the first paper printed in Tamaqua. In 1878 Daniel M. Eveland retired, and Harris & Zeller took up the management of the publication. At this time "The Courier" was changed to a daily, the growing demands of the borough necessitating such a move and to offset, as well, the increase of the competition instituted by the establishment of "The Item," a daily paper owned by Levi Huppert. "The Item" was soon discontinued by reason of the death of the proprietor, and in 1881 "The Courier" partnership was dissolved, Mr. Harris becoming sole possessor. Until January, 1893, "The Courier" was published as a weekly paper; in that year it was transformed into a semi-weekly; and in 1901 became a daily, as it now continues.

Mr. Harris was a member of Tamaqua Castle, No. 68, Knights of the Golden

Eagles, of which he was the first presiding officer, later holding the title of past chief, besides being a representative to the Grand Castle for five years, and until December, 1892, master of the historical records. He was also one of the organizers of the Tamaqua and Lansford Street Railway Company, incorporated November 2, 1891. He married Sophia M., daughter of Marcus Meyers, born in Bavaria, Germany, May 1, 1874.

Robert H., son of Robert and Sophia M. (Meyers) Harris, was born in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, graduating from the high school in 1897, later obtaining a course in business methods and practices in the Pierce Business College, Philadelphia. On May 12, 1898, being a member of Company B, Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, he enlisted with this command for the Spanish-American War, and served almost eleven months as a corporal of this command. In 1902 he accepted a position as clerk in the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, in their Philadelphia office, but after nine months spent in this service he returned to Tamaqua and became associated with his brother, John M., in the management and editing of the "Evening Courier." After his return to his native borough it was not long before he found his place in the affairs of the town, and has ever been one of the chief promoters of any project tending toward the betterment of any phase of the city's life, aiding greatly by giving such movements desired publicity through the columns of "The Courier." He was always thoroughly well informed concerning the different branches of the borough government, as was necessary for one in his business, and it was not strange that, on the death of Arthur M. Heath, chief burgess of Tamaqua, Mr. Harris should be appointed by the court to fill out the unexpired term. He assumed the duties of his temporary



Robert H. Harris

office in 1912, and on November 4, 1913, was chosen by the voters of the borough to fill that office for a full term of four years, his tenure of office expiring in 1917. Mr. Harris, in political preference, may be best described as an independent Republican, for while he sympathizes with most of the principles of the Republican platform he does not commit himself to its support in all of its movements. Mr. Harris affiliates with the following orders: Tamaqua Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Knights of the Golden Eagles; Tamaqua Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; the Buffaloes, and the Royal Arcanum. He also holds membership in the Tamaqua Chamber of Commerce. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, June 14, 1906, Gertrude, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jervis) Bryant. They are the parents of one son, Robert M., born April 23, 1909.

MOHN, John Gerner,

Leading Manufacturer.

A veteran of the Civil War before he was nineteen years of age, and a veteran hat manufacturer of his native State, 1871-1914, Mr. Mohn has in war and in peace proven his worth and fitness to rank with the men of his State in all that pertains to good citizenship. The firm of J. G. Mohn & Brothers has passed through all phases of commercial life during forty-three years of existence, has been all swept away by fire at three different times but each time has risen above all calamities until to-day it is recognized as one of the strong firms of Reading with a plant among the very largest in the State devoted to the hat manufacture. The firm, founded in 1871, is yet constituted of the three brothers who were the original members, Jeremiah G., Richard and John Gerner Mohn, sons of William Mohn, grandsons of Daniel Mohn, great-grandsons of Ludwig Mohn, and great-great-grand-

sons of Johannes Mohn, who founded the family in Pennsylvania, coming from Germany.

Johannes Mohn, born in Hanoom, Germany, in 1700, came to Pennsylvania in 1733 with his wife and four children, on the ship "Elizabeth." Records show that he purchased land in what is now Spring township, Berks county, and there died in 1764. William Mohn, his great-grandson, was at Mohn's Hill, Brecknock township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1804, owned the homestead which he cultivated for several years, then purchased a grist mill at Adamstown, which he operated for ten years. He established a school and church at Mohn's Hill and was an earnest and faithful member of the Evangelical church. Several years after his death his son, Jeremiah G. Mohn, purchased the property on which the church stood and in 1895 presented it to the congregation worshipping there as a memorial to his parents, the church ever since being known as Mohn Memorial Church. William Mohn was three times married, his first wife, Polly (Gerner) Mohn, being the mother of his nine children, seven sons and two daughters. She died May 16, 1851.

John Gerner Mohn, youngest son of William and Polly (Gerner) Mohn, was born at Mohn's Hill, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1846. He was educated in the public schools there and at Adamstown, two miles distant. He was his father's assistant in mill and farm work until seventeen years of age, then on February 23, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Regular Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving until honorably discharged, August 31, 1865, and mustered out at Petersburg, Virginia. He saw hard service during the last two years of the war, was engaged with the Army of the Potomac in several of its hardest battles, but escaping all the perils of war he returned home uninjured. On the termination of his war service he learned the trade of hatter with John and George

Hendel, the latter his brother-in-law, who were then operating a factory at St. Lawrence, in Exeter township. He remained with that firm until 1871, becoming expert in all that pertained to hat manufacture as there practiced. In 1871 the brothers named previously, and an elder brother William, purchased the hat factory of their brother-in-law, George Hendel, which the latter had established in Reading in 1867, on Maple street, south of Chestnut. They organized as Mohn Brothers and with a factory force of fifty hands began the manufacture of wool hats. Three years later William Mohn died, and on January 1, 1875, the reorganized firm, consisting of the present partners, began business as J. G. Mohn & Brothers.

The firm's first factory on Maple street was destroyed by fire, March 17, 1875, but was rebuilt the same year, operated until January 1, 1881, then sold to the Reading Fur Hat Company. In 1878 they purchased the factory of Kutz Arnold & Company, on Eleventh street, south of Chestnut, also leased the Levan factory on the rear of 1026 Penn street, operating all until the sale of the Maple street factory in 1881. The Eleventh street plant, employing over one hundred and fifty hands, was almost totally destroyed by fire, September 6, 1892. It was rebuilt and operated with energy and success until February 13, 1899, when during a violent storm and blizzard, covering roofs and sidewalks under two feet of snow, the plant caught fire late in the evening, and before it was checked the fire fiend had for the third time swept away a valuable plant belonging to the Mohn Brothers. A fourth factory was built and equipped with all the latest and best form of hatmaking machinery and appliances, and business resumed with undaunted courage. Success followed and in 1905 a large addition to their plant was erected, the number of hands was largely increased and to-day their plant is one of the largest in the State devoted to hatmaking, their products going to all parts of the United States, Canada and to several

South American countries. The brothers had all practical hat factory experience before joining forces, Jeremiah G. and Richard in the shipping departments and office, John G. in the manufacturing department. They have all worked for the prosperity of the business, the success of one being the success of all, and in their harmonious and concerted association, the firm presented a strength not represented by capital, but far greater the strength of three in one.

John G. Mohn is also identified as a director with the Keystone National Bank and the Reading Hardware Company. Since attaining his majority he has been a loyal supporter of the Republican party and an active worker for party supremacy. He represented the Third Ward of his city in Common Council, 1874-76 and from 1876 until 1888 represented his ward on the School Board. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and since 1884 has served on the board of trustees. He has been prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association as a manager for over a quarter of a century, was treasurer of the association for fifteen years and is one of the men whose earnest loyalty and liberality during all these years has made possible the handsome and commodious building in Reading, soon to be occupied by the association.

Mr. Mohn married Cecelia A. Harbster, daughter of William Harbster, deceased, and his wife Ellen (Matthews) Harbster. Mrs. Mohn is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a co-worker with her husband in church and charitable work. Since 1885 she has taught continuously in the Sunday school, has had charge of the mothers' meeting of the church for twenty years; has been a member of the Widows' Home Association since its organization in 1874 and since 1898 one of the Board of Managers of the Home; has been treasurer since 1892 of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and since 1890 identified with the work of the

Reading Benevolent Society. The daughters of John G. and Cecelia A. (Harbster) Mohn died young, a son, William Harbster Mohn, surviving.

William Harbster Mohn was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and at Blairstown Hall, New Jersey, beginning business life with his father and uncles in the hat factory of J. G. Mohn & Brothers. He did not take kindly to that business, and in a short time entered the employ of the National Brass and Iron Works, serving five years in the mounting department, then being promoted foreman of the department. In 1902 he became superintendent of the plant, continuing until 1908 when he formed a partnership with Edward Kershner as Mohn & Kershner. The firm are successful manufacturers of foundry and art metal goods, their plant, located on Robertson street below Weiser, employing from eighty to one hundred hands. Mr. Mohn is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church and Sunday school, having served for many years as treasurer of the latter. He married Hattie, daughter of Daniel L. Adams, founder of the Reading Radiator Works. Children: Katherine, student at National Park Seminary, Maryland; John Daniel, in second year of high school, Reading.

MOHN, Jeremiah Gerner,

Successful Business Man.

To estimate the value of a good man to his community is not an easy task, there are so many standards of value. The final award, however, is in just hands and a well spent life such as will herein be recorded will be properly appraised, and the results known by the Great Adjuster of Accounts. A human estimate of the value of the life and service of Jeremiah Gerner Mohn will underestimate rather than overestimate their value as he is a man whose right hand knows not what his left is doing, his good

deeds are many of them unknown save to the beneficiaries, yet he has not hid his light under a bushel and there is enough known of his commercial and religious character and educational work to stamp him as one of the notable useful men of his day. Nor is the record closed, for as business success has given him increased resources in time and means, he has given to his brethren of both in a corresponding ratio.

Jeremiah Gerner Mohn, fifth son of William and Polly (Gerner) Mohn, and a descendant of Johannes Mohn, the German immigrant, who came to Pennsylvania in 1733, settling in Berks county, as related in the preceding sketch, was born at Mohn's Hill, Berks county, Pennsylvania, near Adamstown, and there grew to youthful manhood. He attended school in both Berks and Lancaster counties, beginning business life at the age of eighteen years as clerk in a general store at Mohndsville, his cousin, S. K. Mohn, being proprietor. After three years' experience there he transferred his services to the general store kept by Mohn & Spatz, at Gouglersville, remaining there one year. For the ten succeeding years he was employed in stores at Reinholdsville, Adamstown and Reamstown, the last four years being manager of the J. R. Redding store at Reamstown. In 1870 he became bookkeeper and shipping clerk in the hat factory of his brother-in-law, George Hendel, at Reading, and in 1871 joined his brothers in the purchase of the George Hendel factory and its subsequent operation as Mohn Brothers, later J. G. Mohn & Brothers, yet one of the important industries of Reading. Mr. Mohn has always been and is yet intimately connected with the firm as senior partner and to him as well as to his capable brothers is merit to be awarded for the development of an industry and a plant among the greatest in the Pennsylvania wool hat factory trade.

Other business enterprises of Reading have benefitted by Mr. Mohn's energy and progressiveness. He has been vice-presi-

dent and director of the Penn National Bank since its incorporation in 1883; second vice-president of the Reading Trust Company and director since its organization in 1886; and in 1905 and 1906 was president of the Reading Board of Trade. In political faith a Republican. It is one of the pleasant recollections of his life that his first vote was cast for that great American statesman and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, the first and greatest of all presidents elected by the Republican party. This vote was cast November 1, 1860, and from that date he has loyally supported his first choice of a party. From 1888 to 1892 he represented the Third Ward of Reading in Select Council.

Inherited from his honored parents a strong religious nature he early became a member of the Evangelical church, uniting, however, with the United Evangelical church, on its inception in 1894. He was a generous supporter of the building fund of the First United Evangelical Church at Eighth and Court streets, Reading, and chairman of the building committee. For forty years he has served as member of the board of trustees and for many years has been president of the board and treasurer of the Missionary Society of the church. He was a delegate to the first general conference of his church, held in Naperville, Illinois, November, 1894, and has been a delegate to the East Pennsylvania conference from its first meeting in 1894 until the present, and to all conferences including the conference in 1914. In honor of his parents he purchased the ground and church established by his father at Mohn's Hill, presenting it to the congregation there worshipping, and since known as Mohn Memorial Church.

In educational affairs Mr. Mohn has taken a deep and active interest. For over thirty-five years he has been treasurer of Albright Collegiate Institute (now college) and a member of its board of trustees since its foundation. In 1908 he purchased the

Behne mansion at Myerstown, a three-story building with six acres of ground and presented it to the college in appreciation of the work they were doing for higher educational advantages. The trustees of Albright College accepted this noble gift gladly, setting it apart for the use of the young women students and dedicating it Jeremiah Gerner Mohn Hall. He is also a member of the church publication board at Harrisburg, a member and has served on the board of managers of the Lebanon Chautauqua Association, and for many years has been a devoted and liberal friend of Reading's Young Men's Christian Association, serving as president of the board of trustees, and also was chairman of finance committee to raise the funds for a new building and equipment. The success achieved may be gathered from results of over \$200,000, and Mr. Mohn served as chairman of the building committee. The building is now completed and was dedicated May 24, 1914. So in business, civic, religious or educational work he has ever borne his part, the record herein but imperfectly traced justifying the opening assertions that his career marked him one of the "Notable useful men of his day."

Mr. Mohn married (first) January 28, 1865, Annie Shirk, who died June 4, 1867, leaving a son, Charles Ellsworth, who married Eutalia Blankenville and has a son, Winfield H. She was a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Zell) Shirk, of Adamstown. Mr. Mohn married (second) October 7, 1869, Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lutz) Royer, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She died August 29, 1883, leaving children: 1. Ada M., a graduate in music from Albright College; married Herbert Landis, special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. 2. Harry Scott, died young. 3. Howard R., died in his twenty-first year. 4. Elmer E., married and resides in Philadelphia; a wholesale coal merchant. Mr. Mohn married (third) November 10, 1885, Emma S., daughter of John H. Spartz, of Mohnton.



C. A. Dornay



Mrs. O. C. Dorney

Children: Maud, died in childhood; Luella Faith, a graduate of Albright College. The sons of Jeremiah G. Mohn, Charles Ellsworth and Elmer E., are both business men.

DORNEY, Oliver Charles, C. P. A.,

Prominent Business Educator.

The man who trains young men and young women to become useful citizens and able to perform their part in helping the world forward, is doing a work which lies at the very foundations of the prosperity and permanence of the commonwealth. Among the foremost of those now engaged in rendering this incalculable service to mankind is Oliver Charles Dorney, founder and president of the American Commercial School, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dorney has, for over a quarter of a century, occupied a prominent position among the business educators of the country.

Solomon Dorney, father of Oliver Charles Dorney, was a farmer, and at one time engaged extensively in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs. For fifteen or twenty years he held the office of postmaster of Cedarville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He married Elmina, daughter of Jonas and Lydia (Jones) Faust, and their children were: Ellen R., widow of H. O. Weaver; Franklin T.; Oliver Charles, the subject of this sketch; Albert H., and Edward J. Mrs. Dorney was a woman of unusual intelligence and energy, and assisted her husband in his duties as postmaster and in the conduct of a general store.

Oliver Charles, son of Solomon and Elmina (Faust) Dorney, was born March 18, 1862, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the district schools, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen. Upon the completion of his public school education in 1878, he entered business college in the city of Allentown, where he completed the course and, having been a first honor graduate, was at once retained as

a teacher of these subjects, teaching during the winter months and helping his parents in their business during the summer months.

After having definitely determined to make the teaching of business his life work, and realizing the need of expert and special training along these lines he, in 1884, entered Kibbe's Writing Parlors and Gallery of Pen Art, Utica, New York, placing himself under the direct and personal supervision of H. W. Kibbe (the proprietor), that famous pen artist, who, as a critic and all-around penman in every branch of the art, had no superior and few if any equals.

Upon the completion of this professional course he returned to assume the management of the local business college, until the spring of 1889, when he resigned his position to establish the American Commercial School, of which he is still president. In 1895 his institution was incorporated and chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of \$30,000, which represents the cost of its equipments, and there are few schools in America that compare with it in appointments and facilities for the successful training of young men and women for business pursuits.

During the early '80s, in addition to the practical training in his father's large manufacturing plant, general store and postoffice, he acquired broad and valuable experience as general manager of the famous Dorney Park and Trout Hatchery, which was established by his father, and which remained in the family not only as the family homestead but also as the most popular summer resort in Eastern Pennsylvania, visited annually by several hundred thousand people, including sportsmen who were attracted from all sections of the country for the angling of "speckled beauties" in season. After his father's death, the old homestead and park was sold to the Allentown and Reading Traction Company, on whose lines it is located. Owing to his wide and practical experience as a business man and ac-

countant, he, through his uncle, C. A. Dorney, who financed this road and who held its controlling interest, was appointed to the position of chief accountant, which afforded him an opportunity to become familiar with the details of the electric railroad business, and which soon lead to the promotion to the position of general manager, and which he held for a number of years. Upon the death of his uncle, however, he resigned his position with the electric railroad company to devote his entire time to the school founded by him.

With such able leadership, the growth of the school was so rapid that three times it outgrew its quarters, compelling it to seek larger and better accommodations until it finally had built for its own convenience and requirements, according to the plans and specifications of its founder, an entire floor in the Young Men's Christian Association building located on the southeast corner of Centre Square, a structure costing, with its equipments a quarter million of dollars, and where it is still located.

The object, however, of locating in the Young Men's Christian Association building was three-fold: First, to secure the needed accommodation in floor space; secondly, to throw around every student the highly moral and spiritual influences such as the Young Men's Christian Association only could afford; thirdly, to conduct the educational classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, affording its members all the advantages and facilities of every department of the institution.

Hence, the advantages of both institutions have become affiliated, and in this connection it should be said that since President Dorney foresaw the incalculable benefits to be derived by the members of both institutions through the consolidation of interests as indicated, to him belongs the honor of effecting the first arrangement of this nature ever made in this country between any purely business educational institution and a Young Men's Christian Association.

The crowning feature of this educational institution, however, is its employment service, which, like the school, is regularly incorporated, and has been in successful operation since the organization of the school in 1889. Through it upwards of 12,000 young men and women have been placed in positions of responsibility and trust.

The dominant influence and guiding force of this great institution have been, from its inception, those of its founder and president. Ably seconded as he has been by a large staff of others, Mr. Dorney has, with the genius of true leadership, supplied his coadjutors with his own unfailing energy and enthusiasm, and the school is to-day a monument alike to his public-spirited zeal and to his administrative ability and unwearied concentration of purpose.

In 1895 he erected the Dorney building, the first apartment building in the city. In this building he organized "The O. C. Dorney Co.," for the purpose of conducting a general designing, engraving and printing business. The first two floors were equipped with all the latest and best electric machinery, all of which was electrically controlled by the mere pressing of a button and was considered the most modern and up-to-date plant of its kind in America.

In 1900 Mr. Dorney was commissioned by the State Board of Examiners and chartered by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, conferring upon him the degree of C. P. A. (Certified or Chartered Public Accountant). For years, however, before as well as after this commission was conferred upon him, he devoted much of his time to the adjustment of partnership, manufacturing and corporation affairs, as well as doing auditing and public accounting work of every variety, the planning and installing of office systems, preparing and supervising advertising campaigns for many of the largest concerns in this section of the country. As an expert penman, he has also for many years been consulted by and fre-

quently figured in the local courts as a witness and expert on forged or questioned handwriting.

In 1905 he drew up his own plans for and immediately started in the building of twenty modern three-story nine-room houses consisting of brick, stone and cement, in one of the most desirable sections in the city of Allentown, involving an investment of upwards of \$100,000, making a most valuable addition to one of the city's most important suburbs.

Mr. Dorney as an Inventor.—Not only of an intensely practical but also of an inventive turn of mind, he devotes what spare hours he has at his command to the development of practical and useful devices. He has invented and holds letters patent and copyrights on the following: Adjustable school desks; adjustable school, office and typewriter chairs; adjustable typewriter and reading tables; adjustable artists and drafting tables; adjustable copyholders and devices for teaching touch typewriting; electric signal clock; adjustable necktie guard; the Dorneyrian system of spelling; the Dorneyrian card system for roll-call; the safe guard check and banking system. An entirely new, novel and effective system for indexing records for the various makes of talking machines, as well as numerous other time and labor-saving office systems and devices.

He is a prominent and active member of the following organizations: The National Commercial Teacher's Federation; the Private Commercial School Managers Association; the Eastern Commercial Teacher's Association; the National Association of Accountants and Bookkeepers; the Bookkeepers Literary Club; the National League of Business Educators; the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools; the Allentown Chamber of Commerce. In the last named organization he has served on the committee of statistics, publication and advertising for many years.

In 1883 he was married to Jennie Clapp

Reynolds Wood, daughter of a prominent contractor and builder of Providence, Rhode Island, who has been actively engaged and deeply interested in her husband's welfare not only in the founding of the American Commercial School but also by filling the important position of matron and instructor in moral and business ethics.

Mrs. Dorney—a woman of exceptional talent and energy, joined to a most attractive personality—is of English descent, and the great-great-granddaughter of Samuel Gorton, one of the founders of American liberties; twice president judge; one of the authors of the fine political code adopted by the first Assembly of the United Colonies of the Providence (Rhode Island) Plantation; the writer of a statute against negro slavery, and the first edict adopted in America; a noted author and writer and whose writings and works have been recognized and recently commented upon by the leading newspapers and magazines of the country, notably among which "The Christian Science Monitor," published in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Dorney is a Colonial Dame, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution on five direct lines; and her husband's success in educational, as well as in every one of his other business and professional enterprises, is largely due to her influence and indomitable efforts to be the greatest possible service to him.

The work to which Mr. Dorney has thus far devoted his life is far-reaching, the knowledge and training acquired in the institution on which he has stamped the impress of his personality being carried by his pupils to every part of our own land and to every quarter of the globe. It is also enduring, in that its influence will not cease with his own life or with the lives of those whose characters and destinies he has helped to mould. It will animate the generations of the future. His influence is always exerted on the side of reform and good government, and no project which, in his judg-

ment, tends to further the welfare and progress of Allentown, ever lacks his coöperation and support. In politics he is a Progressive Republican.

SCHALL, Capt. William A.,

Soldier, Retired Merchant.

Of ancient German lineage and of a family distinguished in Pennsylvania annals from the time of the American ancestor, Lieutenant Tobias Schall, who came to America in 1748, Captain William A. Schall, of Reading, a veteran of the Civil War, and a retired merchant, has in his own right earned recognition among the "men of mark" in his native State.

The Schall family, first represented in America by Tobias Schall, of which family William A. Schall, of Reading, and his brothers, D. Horace Schall, of Philadelphia, and General John W. Schall, of Morristown, are representatives, traces descent to one of the noble families of the Rhine country, Germany. Originally von Schall was the name, but late in the fourteenth century, "Bell," the name of the family manor in Gladbach, was added, the name being written Schall von Bell. The ancient family history is authenticated by ancestral records, from which it further appears that in the sixteenth century members of the family settled in Livonia, where the office of hereditary marshal was obtained. In the eighteenth century the family appeared in Bavaria. During the first half of that century the rank of Baron was conferred upon Ferdinand Schall von Bell, and in 1747 he was admitted to the Knighthood of Bergen. The name Robert Schalls is found as far back as 1150 and a Johann Schall von Bell later was rewarded for valiant service with the Manor of Thurnhof at Freedsdorf. Of the Bavarian branch Count Carl Theodor, son of Baron Ferdinand (previously mentioned) was privy councilor of the Electoral Palatinate and ambassador to the Court of Saxony. He married, in 1777, Countess

von Reaucour, heiress of Andreas, Count von Reaucour, minister of Saxony, who dying without male issue in 1794, directed that his son-in-law, Count Carl Theodor von Schall, should add the von Reaucour name and arms to his own. The estates of Putzkau, Gansig and Croslato also came to him, that branch being continued as Counts von Schall Reaucour.

Such was the family from which sprang the later day Tobias Schall, who with his wife Magdaline left his home in Germany, near the French border, in 1748, sailed for America and landed at Charleston, South Carolina. With him came his son George, the progenitor of William A. Schall, of Reading.

George Schall was born in 1735 in the Pfalz, middle Shefflantz Moshbower Ampt, Germany, was baptized in Upper Shefflantz Evangelical Church, but confirmed in the Middle Shefflantz Reformed Church. In 1757 he married Catharine Newhard, born in Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage settled in Pike township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the peaceful occupation of a farmer, until the War for Independence took him from the plow to the field of action. He enlisted in Colonel Daniel Hunter's regiment, became a lieutenant and faithfully served the Revolutionary cause until peace was restored. He then returned to Pike township, where he sowed, tilled and reaped until his death, December 5, 1802. His widow survived him five months, dying May 5, 1803, and lies by his side in Hill Church Graveyard.

Hon. George (2) Schall, son of Lieutenant George (1) Schall and grandson of the emigrant, Tobias Schall, was born at the Pike township farm, December 26, 1768. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and in 1796 built at the old homestead a grist and saw mill, which he also operated. He was a Democrat in politics and in 1825 was elected State Senator, serving three years. His journeys to Harrisburg were made on

horseback, Lebanon being his stopping place for the night, finishing the trip the second day. He was a member of the Reformed church, devout and useful. He married, November 10, 1789, Catherine Oyster, born August 7, 1786, died July 10, 1846, who bore him nine children, David, of further mention, being the sixth.

Judge David Schall, son of Hon. George (2) and Catherine (Oyster) Schall, was born at the Pike township homestead, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1801, and there grew to manhood, his father's assistant at the forge, becoming familiar with the uses, qualities and working of iron. In early manhood (1825) he began the operation of the Dale Forge in Washington township, manufacturing bar iron and blooms, continuing in the iron business for over half a century. He also owned and operated a large farm, and by careful management, energy and industry was able to retire with a fortune in 1870. Having made iron prior to his taking the Dale Forge in 1825, his connection with the iron manufacturing business covered as stated over fifty years. He became prominent in the Democratic party, like his honored father, was county auditor, 1842-45, associate judge of Berks county, 1856 to 1856, and was a captain in the old State militia organization. He married Catharine Endy, born May 9, 1805, died August 24, 1873, the mother of four sons and five daughters. Judge Schall died January 22, 1877. Children: 1. George, died in his sixty-fifth year, having been a farmer on the Dale Forge farm and for twelve years steward of the Montgomery county prison. 2. Amelia, deceased; married William Trexler, of Longswamp. 3. Emmeline, resides in Philadelphia. 4. General John W., a veteran officer of the Civil War, in which he served as colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, served four years as postmaster at Norristown, Pennsylvania, seven years as recorder of deeds of Montgomery county, and is a general of the

Pennsylvania National Guard, residing at Norristown. 5. Hannah, died 1896. 6. Captain William A., of whom further. 7. D. Horace, an official of the United States Custom House at Philadelphia. 8. Alfred, resides in Philadelphia. 9. Mary, also a resident of Philadelphia.

Captain William A. Schall, third son of Judge David and Catharine (Endy) Schall, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education at Elmwood Institute, Norristown, and private schools in Reading. He enlisted when the call for nine months' men was made by President Lincoln, and on October 20, 1862, was mustered into the service as captain of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. This regiment saw hard service with the often hard pressed Army of the Potomac, serving first with the Eighth Army Corps, later with the First. After reporting at Washington, they were at the siege of Suffolk, and the battle of Black River, where Colonel Knoderer was shot. After this they were sent to Yorktown, Richmond, Williamsburg and Chickahominy River, thence ordered to Gettysburg, finally to South Mountain, where they camped one night, there receiving tidings of Lee's defeat and retreat. They joined the Army of the Potomac at Berlin, and followed Lee as far as Rappahannock. Their time expiring, the nine months' men were mustered out in August, 1863. Captain Schall served with his company and regiment through all those movements, displaying the soldierly qualities of bravery, endurance and sacrifice.

Returning from the army he became clerk in a mercantile house, remaining as such until 1872, when he returned to the Dale Forge farm, where for two years he was a dealer in lime, and a farmer. He then located at Pennsburg, conducting a lumber and coal business for several years, then until 1900 he conducted the same business at Barlow, adding grain to the lines carried. In the latter year he retired and has since

resided at his beautiful home, Brookside. In politics a Democrat, he has held many local offices, and has served his communities well. He is a member of the Reformed church, fraternizes with his army comrades as a member of General Williard H. Keim Post, No. 76, Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the highly respected and well esteemed men of his city.

Captain Schall married, in 1881, Mary B., daughter of Ezra High, a farmer of Cumru township, and has a daughter, Emily May. The family home is on Lancaster avenue, Brookside. Captain Schall's wife and daughter are also communicants of the Reformed church.

Mrs. Schall is a granddaughter of Brigadier-General William High, born January 14, 1786, one of the best known men of Berks county of his time. He was county commissioner, member of the Legislature, delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1828, associate judge of Berks county, captain of the Reading Cavalry and for fifteen years brigadier-general of Pennsylvania State Militia by election. He was a man of every sterling quality, courageous in the execution of his convictions and left to posterity a name untarnished. He married (first) Catherine, daughter of John van Reed, (second) a daughter of Jacob van Reed.

Ezra High, son of Brigadier-General William High, was born at Poplar Neck, Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1816, died April 8, 1897. He was a farmer and influential citizen of the lower end of the country, a man of great public spirit and a large landowner. He was an antiquarian of local note, and possessed a valuable collection of Indian relics, which he donated to the Berks County Historical Society. He married, in 1841, Hannah, daughter of George and Barbara (Hain) Gernand, and with her is buried in the High private cemetery at Poplar Neck on the old homestead close by the remains of his honored father, Brigadier-

General William High. Mary B., his second daughter, married Captain William A. Schall.

LEMBERGER, Joseph L.,

Soldier, Master Pharmacist.

Joseph L. Lemberger, head of the old established firm of Lemberger & Company, is one of the pioneer business men of this section and the founder of one of the first pharmacies in this part of the country. Established in 1857 and conducted under the several firm names of Guilford & Lemberger, J. L. Lemberger, and Lemberger & Company, this business has been under the continuous management of its promoter ever since it was established on the east side of Market Square, fifty-six years ago, in the building now occupied by Dr. William M. Guilford, just north of Cumberland street. The present excellent and spacious quarters of the business attest the success of the firm, and the position which Mr. Lemberger occupies in the ranks of Lebanon's professional and commercial citizens.

Joseph L. Lemberger was born in the year 1834, in Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, from which place his parents removed when he was but five years of age, settling in the northwestern section of the county. Here he received his early education, and at the age of twelve years entered the Lebanon Academy, where he remained until, at the age of fourteen years, he took his first step in business life. This was in a country store, and on November 20, 1848, he was indentured to Dr. Joseph P. Fitler, at Second and Beaver streets, Philadelphia, for a term of six years and seventeen days. He became greatly interested in pharmacy, and recognizing the value of systematic instruction in the acquisition of a proper knowledge of the subject, he became in due course of time a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country. He was



Jos. L. Lemberger

graduated from the college with the class of 1854, and afterward associated himself as clerk with the pharmacy of Alexander Duval, in Richmond, Virginia, where he remained for a short while previous to entering into business on his own account. In 1856 (or 1857) he returned to Lebanon, forming a partnership with Dr. William Guilford which lasted for a year, and then assuming full control of the enterprise which he conducted for a long while thereafter under his own name, but in the same location. This was in the building now occupied by Dr. Guilford as a residence.

With the growth of the town a change of locality became necessary, and in 1883, when building operations in the neighborhood compelled a removal, the pharmacy was established on the other side of the street, in its present advantageous position. Lebanon at that time was a very different place from the city as we now recognize it. There were no railways nor street cars, no electricity, gas or steam. The streets were very insufficiently lighted, and it was found necessary to place another lamp directly in front of the store, this bringing it into considerable prominence. All the freight which was received by the firm was brought to Lebanon from Philadelphia on the Union canal. Market Square at that time was the centre of the county; the old open market was located in the centre of the square, and the characteristic town pump was standing in the square not far from the drug store. Even in those old days the pharmacy was well known throughout the county, because of its prominent location and its high standard of excellence.

From the time that Mr. Lemberger assumed sole direction of the business, a year after its first establishment with Dr. Guilford as senior partner, his personal history has become identified with the pharmacy whose growth has been commensurate with that of the town itself. For a period, however, during the Civil War the store was closed; this was while Mr. Lemberger was

serving as hospital steward in the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, sacrificing his business entirely to the needs of his country. He had previously volunteered in 1862, enlisting in Company A, of the Eleventh Infantry of First Pennsylvania Volunteers, renewing his enlistment at expiration of his first term of service. At the close of the war he returned to Lebanon and devoted all of his time to the interests of the pharmacy and to his public duties as a citizen, and by his fidelity and valuable services to the community he has won a high place in its esteem.

He has taken a lively interest at all times and in all places in the progress of pharmaceutical education, and in the position which the profession holds in the eyes of the world. From the date of his graduation he has been especially interested in the work of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and has also taken an active interest in that other great professional school, the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was one of the charter members and whose treasurer he was ever since its organization in 1878 until recently, when he became its president. Several years ago he was made president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a powerful national body in the world of medicine and pharmacy. In March, 1889, the honorary degree of Ph. M. (Master of Pharmacy) was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in recognition of his services in her behalf. Since 1894 he has been a member of the board of trustees of this college, and is now its vice-president. Indeed, Mr. Lemberger has become a national figure in the medical and pharmaceutical world, the papers which he has contributed to the American Pharmaceutical Association during his long term of connection with that body, since first becoming a member in 1858, having brought his name conspicuously before the profession; other good service which he has rendered at various times on its committees,

notably that of finance between 1881 and 1887, and his service as vice-president, which he became in 1879, have further enhanced his high professional reputation.

In his drug business Mr. Lemberger has chosen his associates with the greatest possible care, so that the high standard of business efficiency which he established in the beginning should not at any time be found less conscientiously maintained. Mr. Frank H. E. Gleim, the junior member of the firm of Lemberger & Company, was taken into the partnership in 1895, having first entered the business in May, 1866, as Mr. Lemberger's apprentice. He was from that early time filled with the ambition to become a druggist, and learning the business in all its details, devoted his spare time to study which he pursued at night and in all moments of inactivity. In a few years he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1874, and returning to Lebanon and his association with Mr. Lemberger, to whom he became the most valuable of assistants. The partnership established in 1895 has been an eminently felicitous one, both partners being members and officers in many of the most influential national and local pharmaceutical and drug associations. They are also sympathetic in their relations to public service in the civic and religious world, both being members of the Reformed church which has been actively supported by them, and both having been prominently connected for some years past with the city government.

During the half century and more that the firm has been in existence, more than a score of rising young men, many of whom are now filling positions of trust and importance in various parts of the country, received their first lessons in pharmacy here, learning the principle from Mr. Lemberger that "in medicine, quality is of the first importance." At the present time the firm has connected with it Dr. Harvey A. Henry, who, apprenticed to the firm in 1899, is also a graduate of the Philadelphia College of

Pharmacy; and is a holder of their most recent degree, Doctor of Pharmacy, which was adopted several years ago in place of the Graduate of Pharmacy, which was formerly used by the college. Dr. Henry is a graduate of the class of 1906, and has been with Lemberger & Company ever since this time, assisting in attracting to the pharmacy the patronage of many of the best citizens and physicians of Lebanon.

Mr. Lemberger's labors have been in many fields, and he is connected with many interests and public movements. Besides his active connection with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy as vice-president and member of its Alumni Association, and his presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association, his interest in city institutions has been profound; and his services as member of the board of trustees of the State Asylum for Chronic Insane, at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, have brought him into high repute. Since the date of its organization by the State of Pennsylvania, he has also been secretary of this institution. He has served as a member of the city council for a number of years, and was for several terms a director in the public schools of the city; for his public financial services, he has been called by his friends, "the watch dog of the treasury." His patriotic services during the Civil War have been already alluded to, having won him distinct appreciation in the community. Mr. Lemberger is also a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, an organization that has done splendid educational work, and he has indeed been an active worker in all educational movements in which the city has been concerned. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, having been on its building committee, a member of its board of directors, and finally vice-president, the presidency having been refused by him. He is also a member of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, and

has become its treasurer. He is an earnest worker in church affairs, having been connected for more than fifty years as superintendent of its Sunday school, with the First Reformed Church of the United States. Mr. Lemberger is an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 226; Weidel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Hermit Commandery, Knights Templar; he also served for a number of terms as district deputy grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons. He is a man who has in almost every capacity served his country faithfully and well, by the public-spirited interest he has taken in professional, educational and civic affairs, and the conscientious manner of performance of the many and responsible duties which have thus fallen upon his shoulders.

Mr. Lemberger has been twice married, (first) June 23, 1864, to Miss Annie A. Ward, daughter of William Ward, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; she died November 29, 1902. He married (second) November 23, 1904, Miss Mae Austin Fletcher, daughter of Leonard R. Fletcher, Esq., a prominent Philadelphia lawyer.

MEILY, George Evans,

Manufacturer.

The Meilys and Oberholzers are old Lebanon county families, and John Meily, of Lebanon, whose life will be here followed, was a lineal descendant of John Meily (1776-1844), who married a daughter of Martin Oberholzer (1733-1815).

Martin Meily was born in Bethel township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) county, Pennsylvania, in 1801. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and was denied all but the most meager school advantages. After leaving the farm he learned the potter's trade. He was exceedingly ambitious and pursued a course of home study that placed him above his fellows and brought him well earned distinction. He served as

justice of the peace ten years and for three years as a commissioned notary public. During this period of his life he studied the law relating to land titles, and became a recognized authority upon that subject. So highly was he regarded that he was county surveyor, an office to which he was elected several times. Prior to the birth of his son in 1826 he settled in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1823, Magdalene, born 1798, daughter of John Groh, and had issue.

Richard, son of Henry Meily, who was also a descendant of John, mentioned above, was associated with his brother John, as junior partner, and with him established the Lebanon Valley Furnace in 1867. They were recognized as among the prominent iron manufacturers of that day, and the business they founded was for many years one of Lebanon's leading industries. Richard Meily was a fine business man and connected with other Lebanon enterprises. He married, in 1868, Anna DeHuff, and resided at No. 38 North Ninth street, Lebanon. He died honored and respected, March 31, 1906.

George Evans, only son of Richard and Anna (DeHuff) Meily, was born in Lebanon, at the Meily homestead, on North Ninth street, which has ever been his home. His only sister, Margaret, married Edwin Gray Rust, and resides in Leesburg, Virginia.

His early and preparatory education was obtained in the public schools of Lebanon, his classical education at Lehigh University, whence he was graduated with the degree of A. C., class of 1891. Returning to Lebanon he was admitted to business with his father and uncle in the Lebanon Valley Furnace, continuing his father's valued assistant until the latter's death, March 31, 1906. Since that date Mr. Meily has been the active head of the business which for forty-five years has been a distinctive Meily enterprise. He is an energetic, capable man of affairs, has loyally upheld the honorable business standard established by the found-

ers forty-five years ago. He has other business interests, and is a Republican in politics and a member of St. John's Reformed Church.

MILLER, John Andrew,

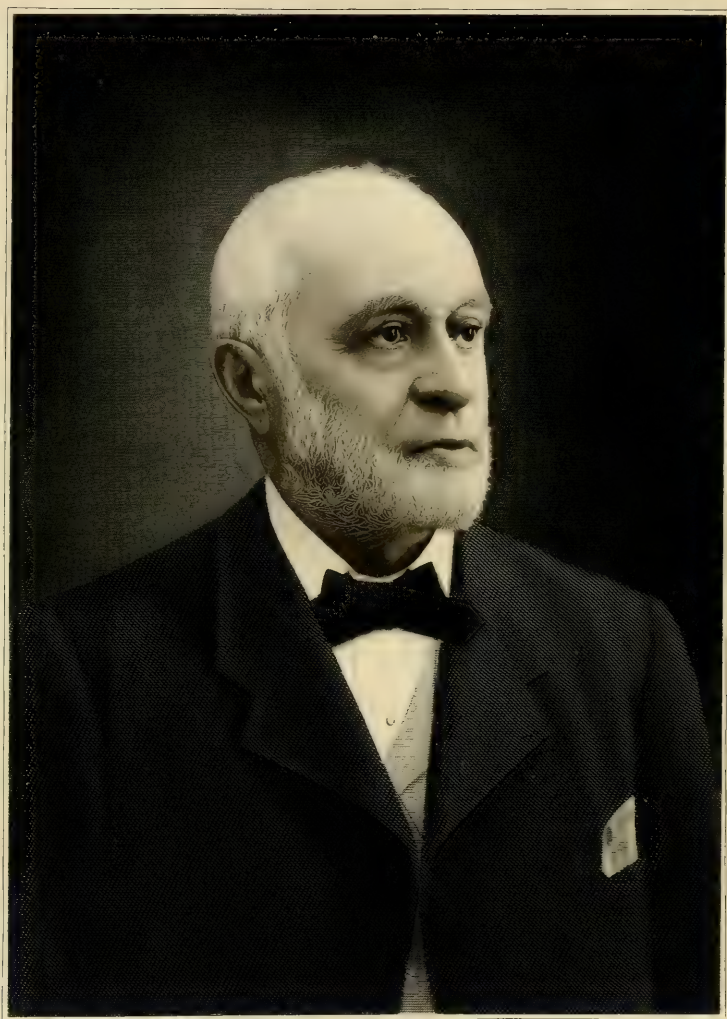
Manufacturer, Financier.

John A. Miller, whose active connection with numerous prominent and successful enterprises marks him as a man of business ability and integrity, makes his home in Nazareth, where he is esteemed as a leading citizen, his public spirit in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community at large serving to gain him the regard of his fellow townsmen. Socially, as in his business relations, he ranks high and his career stands as an example of the success to be won in life by energy combined with talent.

The family is of German origin, the pioneer ancestor being John Miller, grandfather of John A. Miller, whose birth occurred in one of the Hessian provinces, where he resided until the year 1852, when he emigrated to the United States, locating in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a prosperous merchant. He was a Lutheran in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary Ashburn, a native of Germany, who bore him eight children, among whom was Conrad, of whom further. John Miller died in Blairstown, New Jersey.

Conrad Miller, father of John A. Miller, was born in Germany, October 20, 1838. He obtained a practical education under private tutors in his native land, and when fourteen years of age accompanied his parents to the United States. His first employment was in a brewing establishment, his remuneration being two dollars per month and board. Later he devoted his attention to merchandising in Baltimore, continuing along this line for six years, and for the following five years, during the Civil War

period, served as quartermaster in Washington, D. C., as an employee of the government. He then turned his attention to railroad contract work, and was for two years clerk and walking boss on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. His next contract was on the Baltimore Shore Line in Ohio, and later he built twenty miles of the South Mountain road near Harrisburg, continuing his work in that line to Blairstown, New Jersey, and he constructed the Blairstown railroad to Delaware Station for J. I. Blair in 1876. Two years later he built the Belvidere Water Works, and in the same year constructed the Bangor and Portland railroad, a distance of eight miles, and was then elected its president and manager; in 1880 he continued its extension to Pen Argyl, and in the following year the road was completed to Nazareth. In company with J. I. Blair he invested to a large extent in the slate quarries, and from 1890 to 1898 he had charge of Mr. Blair's railroad and industrial interests in the West. His prominence in various lines of business led to his appointment to positions of trust and responsibility, and he served in the capacity of president of the Bangor Union Quarry; president and treasurer of the United States Slate Quarry of Pen Argyl; president and treasurer of the Albion Slate Company; president of the Wind Gap and Alpha slate companies; president of the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern railroad in Missouri; president of the Chicago, Iowa and Dakota railroad; president of the Kansas City and Westport Belt railroad; president and owner of the Illuminating Gas Company, Slate Belt Telephone Company, Electric Light Company, Foundry and Machine Company; president of the Dexter Portland Cement Company; director of the Northampton Cement Company, and of the Nazareth National Bank; and receiver for Jackson Brothers Slate Quarry, the Pen Argyl Slate Quarry, the Excelsior Slate Quarry, and the Diamond Slate Quarry. Mr. Miller was a



Edward Miller



John H. Miller.

Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and a member of Whitfield Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He married, August 31, 1869, Anna M., daughter of Andrew Werling, of Muncy, Pennsylvania. Children: John A., of whom further; Sarah Virginia, born March 25, 1874; Margaret Anna, born June 27, 1876. He died March 29, 1912.

John A. Miller was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1872. His education was acquired by attendance at boarding school, Blair Hall, New Jersey, and at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895. He then went to Bangor, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the railroad contracting business until 1901, when he took up his residence in Nazareth, where he has since continued to reside. His business qualifications were soon recognized and appreciated, he being chosen to fill the important position of president of the Dexter Portland Cement Company of Nazareth, Pennsylvania; the Clinchfield Portland Cement Company of Kingsport, Tennessee; the Albion Slate Company of Bangor, Pennsylvania; the Pen Bangor Slate Company of Wind Gap, Pennsylvania; the Nazareth Foundry and Machine Company; the Dexter Concrete Manufacturing Company; the Alpha Slate Company; and is director of the Nazareth National Bank and the Atlantic Gas and Electric Company. He is also serving as chief Burgess of Nazareth. He is a member of Whitfield Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons, of Nazareth; Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading, Pennsylvania; and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He holds membership in the Pomfret Club at Easton, the Northampton Country Club, and is an attendant at the services of the

German Reformed church. He is a staunch Republican in politics.

Mr. Miller married (first) Mary Alice Cope, of Nazareth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Cope, who bore him two children: Conrad C. and Mary Alice. She died February 15, 1901. On May 28, 1904, he married (second) Emily N. Moon, daughter of William W. Moon, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Child, John Andrew Jr., born November 25, 1907.

SHICK, James Stewart,

Retired Business Man.

Among those industries which aid so materially in upholding the prosperity of the country there is none of more importance than that connected with the river interests, and that connected with furthering the comfort of the traveling public and that portion of it which, for some reason, is dependent upon hotel accommodations. Among those who have done work of exceptionally good effect in both of these lines is James Stewart Shick, of Freemansburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

His father, Frederick Shick, was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1803, and was employed at the grist mill owned and operated by the late John Knecht, of Shimersville. A staunch supporter of Democratic principles, he was a man of influence in the community. He married, at Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1833, Rebecca Ann Mellick, born in Warren county, New Jersey. She was a daughter of Jacob Mellick, born in Greenwich township, Warren county, New Jersey, December 23, 1789, died March 28, 1891, aged ninety-two years. Jacob Mellick was a son of Henry Mellick, born December 3, 1759, died April 9, 1851, aged ninety-two years five months six days, who married Eleanor Stewart, born January 6, 1766, of Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey. The Mellick family were direct descendants of

pioneers who settled in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1700.

James Stewart Shick was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of that section of the country. From the time he was a lad of ten years he commenced supporting himself. In 1853 he obtained a position on a river boat, and was identified with a river occupation in various capacities until 1861. For some years he followed other occupations, resuming boating in 1865 and continuing in it until 1885. In that year he established himself in the hotel business, which he conducted very successfully until 1893, and then retired from business responsibilities until 1899. At that time he was appointed an assignee to settle up the affairs of the Freemansburg Building and Loan Association, which important and responsible position he held until 1905, when he had wound up the affairs of this concern to the satisfaction of all connected with it. He is a man of much public spirit, and served as chief burgess of Freemansburg from October, 1912, until the first Monday in January, 1914. Intensely patriotic, he served his country bravely during the trying time of the Civil War as a member of Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Jacob M. Campbell, and was wounded at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. His religious affiliation is with Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Shick married, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in July, 1867, Eliza Smith, born in Allentown, April 24, 1846, daughter of Innis and Sarah (Gross) Smith. The leading characteristic of Mr. Shick may perhaps be stated as indomitable perseverance, which has enabled him to overcome difficulties which would have overwhelmed a less energetic man; his self reliance has never failed him.

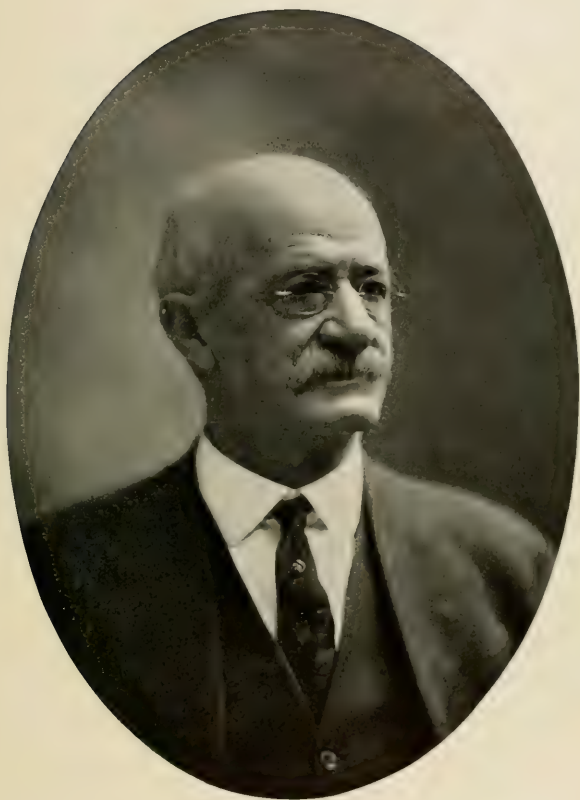
HOUCK, Henry, A. M., D. L.,

Educator, Public Official.

The Hon. Henry Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs for the State of Pennsylvania, and one of the prominent and influential citizens of Lebanon, was born March 6, 1836, in Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel and Rosanna (Jontz) Houck.

The early education of Henry Houck was that of most of the country boys of the neighborhood, a few months each year at the district school, later he was sent to the Annville Academy, and he also attended for a term the Arcadian Institute at Orwigsburg. Not satisfied with the work he had accomplished at these schools Mr. Houck, who had an ambition for that knowledge of the classics which always accompanies, if it cannot be said to be the foundation of the highest culture, took lessons privately in Greek and Latin from tutors and prepared for college. This was at a time when he himself was teaching and his leisure was scanty. He began, indeed, to teach when he was hardly more than a boy, being only sixteen at the time. But he had that magnetic gift of arousing interest and enthusiasm which is so large a part of the teacher's equipment and from the outset his work in that direction was highly successful. His interest in educational work begun at that time has continued ever since, identified as he has been with the work of a lifetime in that field. In 1869 he was appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Education for the State of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled for nearly forty years, after serving nine years as county superintendent of Lebanon county. He has always been a leading spirit in every movement for educational improvement.

Being in great demand as a public speaker he has lectured in nearly every city and town in Pennsylvania and in many other States. When Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh was



Henry Houch

Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico he assisted him in conducting a series of educational meetings, which were held in the principal cities and towns on the island.

Appreciation was shown of his work in the educational department of Pennsylvania by the gift from the teachers of a trip to foreign lands a few years ago. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College, and that of Doctor of Literature by Pennsylvania College.

Dr. Houck married, April 10, 1856, Susan Margaret, daughter of Dr. Christian Bucher, and they have had seven children: Harvey Bucher, Mary Valentine, Rosa Jontz, Elizabeth Heister, Paul Winters, Alfred Rhodes and Susan Margaret.

Mr. Houck was elected to his present office in 1906 and was reelected in 1910.

MUHLENBERG, William F., M. D.,

Successful Physician.

Distinguished in the social and professional life of Pennsylvania, the Muhlenbergs, now widely dispersed throughout the State were originally a Lancaster family. Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, one of the eminent physicians of Reading, is a lineal descendant of Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, the recognized founder of the Lutheran church in America, a paternal great-grandson of Dr. Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, and a maternal great-grandson of General Pater Muhlenberg, the Revolutionary officer.

Dr. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, father of Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1901. He was a man of highest culture, and for sixty years was connected with different Pennsylvania colleges as professor of languages and other departments of higher education. The last important chair he filled was that of Professor of Greek at the University of Pennsylvania. He married Cath-

erine Muhlenberg, who died in 1894, aged sixty-seven years, daughter of Major Peter Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Four sons were born to Dr. Frederick A. Muhlenberg: Ernest A., Henry M., Francis B., William F.

Dr. William F. Muhlenberg, the youngest son, was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1852, his father at that time being Professor of Greek at Pennsylvania College. Here he obtained his early and preparatory education, later entering Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, an institution which owes its being to the Muhlenberg family. Dr. Frederick A. Muhlenberg was for several years president of the college, and was filling that high position when his son, William F., was graduated in 1868. After completing his classical course at Muhlenberg, the young man entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1872. He located in Reading soon after obtaining his degree and he has won his way upward in public esteem until he is among the recognized leaders of his profession in that city. His practice is very large and honorable, embracing both medicine and surgery, his skill as a surgeon equalling his medical ability. Since 1884 he has been the regularly appointed surgeon for the Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company for Reading and the vicinity, and during the same period has been surgeon at the Reading Hospital. For many years Dr. Muhlenberg has been an active member of the Berks County Medical Society and the Reading Medical Society, serving as president of both and furthering the usefulness of both societies. He has the highest esteem of his professional brethren and the entire confidence of the people with whom he has labored for the past forty years. He is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church. Besides membership in professional and other organizations, Dr. Muhlenberg is a member of several clubs, social and others furnishing open air diversion and

healthful exercises, including the Wyomissing and Berkshire of Reading, and the University and Country of Philadelphia.

Dr. Muhlenberg married, in 1884, Augusta Muhlenberg, who died in 1890, daughter of Hiester H. and Katherine (Hunter) Muhlenberg, the former named the cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Reading from 1842 until his death in 1886. Dr. Muhlenberg has three children: 1. Hiester, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1908. 2. Frederick Augustus, graduate of the Reading high school, 1904, and of Pennsylvania College, class of 1908. 3. Augusta.

HAAK, George E.,

Representative Citizen.

In Mr. Haak there is a fine blending of practical business ability and social quality that attracts and holds. Better known to the building trade, perhaps, than any man in Reading, he numbers every customer his friend, while in fraternal circles his influence, popularity and acquaintances are well sustained, particularly in the Masonic order. Efficiency in ritualistic work is quickly recognized in that order and when to interest and efficiency there is added social quality, such as Mr. Haak possesses, honors fall bountifully to the fortunate possessor. Thus we find that to his name, Mr. Haak can attach the titles, "Past Master," "Past High Priest," "Past Eminent Commander" and "Past Potentate," as well as titles showing important service in other orders.

Mr. Haak's ancestors were engaged in agricultural pursuits from the date of the arrival of his great-grandfather, John Jacob Haak, the founder of the family in America, and Berks county, Pennsylvania, their home since 1728. John Jacob Haak sailed from Deal, England, on the ship "Mortonhouse," June 15, 1728, arrived August 24 of that year, and is recorded later in the same year as a member of the Lutheran church at Tulpehocken, Berks county, Penn-

sylvania. His son, John Haak, was a farmer and large landowner in Alsace township, Berks county; married Elizabeth Krause, born in Berks county, and reared a family. They were Lutherans in religious faith, and he was a supporter of the Whig party politically, later a Republican.

Michael Haak, son of John and Elizabeth (Krause) Haak, was born in 1803, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood upon the home farm, and engaged in farming all his life, becoming owner of valuable farm property. He followed in his father's footsteps politically and spiritually and was a man thoroughly respected. He married Sarah Addams, who bore him three daughters and a son.

George E. Haak, only son of Michael and Sarah (Addams) Haak, was born in Leesport, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Alsace township, Lititz and Reading, spending his earlier years engaged in various activities. In 1874, in partnership with Francis Keffer, he established a glass and queensware retail store at 520 Penn street, Reading, continuing in association with Mr. Keffer for three and one-half years. They then dissolved partnership, Mr. Haak continuing in the same business alone at 312 Penn street for ten years, being successful in his operations. He then became manager of the estate left by his father, who had named him in his will as executor. The landed estate left by Michael Haak comprised two hundred and twenty-nine acres in East Reading and was at that time considered one of the most valuable tracts in Berks county. Its great value arose from the fact that the finest deposit of kaolin and sienna in the United States was located thereon, also a valuable sand deposit. These sources of wealth have been developed by Mr. Haak and the amount of business transacted by the Sienna Paint, Kaolin and Sand Works has for several years been very large. The sand is particularly valuable for building purposes, its pur-



George E. Haak

ity and sharpness being unsurpassed. Many of the principal buildings of Reading have been furnished with the sand used in their construction, from the Haak farm, and the school board of Reading will allow no other to be used in the buildings constructed by them. Mr. Haak was one of the organizers of the Schuylkill Valley Bank and for five years was a member of the board of directors.

Dating from early manhood Mr. Haak has taken a deep interest and active part in fraternal organizations. His social and benevolent nature is in full sympathy with the fraternal idea and in the Masonic order he found full scope for energy. He was made a Mason in August, 1871, and in due season passed through chapter, of which he was thrice illustrious grand master, council and commandery, filling many chairs in each, including the highest honors each could bestow. He is a past master of Lodge No. 62; past high priest of Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons, and past eminent commander of Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar. When the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine became an adjunct of the Masonic order, Mr. Haak became an interested member and when the need for a temple in Reading became urgent, he led in the movement to secure a charter, and was elected the first potentate of Rajah Temple, the then newly created body. His long years of active participation in the various bodies have brought him the friendship of the leading Masons of Pennsylvania, while at the tri-ennial conclaves of "Knights" and "Shriners," he has become well known to the Masons of the entire country. While enthusiasm departs with age, Mr. Haak retains a deep interest in the order he served so long and well and has the profound respect and loving regard of his brethren. He also was a leader and the first man in Reading to join the local lodges of Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Royal Arcanum; was captain of the first fully equipped company in Philadel-

phia, and rose to the rank of major of a battalion, being the first man to hold that rank.

In business circles, Mr. Haak has ever maintained high standing, and among his warmest friends are those with whom he has held the closest business relations for many years.

NEFF, Isaac Ambrose,

Iron Works Official.

The Neffs first appear in Pennsylvania about the year 1717. The early arrivals were Swiss emigrants and were recorded as Neiff, Naef, Neyf, Nef and Neff. They subsequently all became Neff. The earliest record is of Francis Neff, banished from Switzerland on account of his religious opinions (a Mennonite), and was among the earliest settlers of Lancaster county; about the year 1717 he was naturalized, and in 1729 settled in what is now Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. From Lancaster the name spread to adjoining counties, and now is found in all States of the Union. It is from Francis Neiff, the Swiss emigrant, that Isaac Ambrose Neff, of the police department of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, traces his descent.

Isaac Ambrose Neff is a son of Isaac Neff, who was born July 27, 1842, and is now living in Reading, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the Union army, and fought with the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Chancellorsville, where he received a severe disabling wound. His wife, Henrietta McAllister, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1846.

Isaac Ambrose Neff was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood in Berks county. About 1890 he located in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where he was appointed policeman by Mayor Hess, and by a faithful performance of his duties he rose to the rank of day sergeant, resigning this office October 15, 1912.

He was also interested in private business enterprises of Lebanon, entirely separate from his official position. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In 1912 he accepted a position as puddle boss in the Reading Iron Works, at Danville, Pennsylvania, and removed to that town. He is a member of the fraternal societies, Patriot Sons of America, and Brotherhood of the Union.

He married, May 16, 1894, Agnes, daughter of Elias Houtz. Children: Norma Amanda, born October 24, 1895; Henrietta Alvena, November 12, 1896; Bessie Valeria, February 11, 1899; Isaac Ambrose Jr., April 5, 1901.

WOLLE, John Frederick, Mus. D.,

Organist, Conductor, Composer.

To the musical genius and enterprise of Dr. John Frederick Wolle, Bethlehem owes its characterization as the American Bayreuth, the Bach Festivals there conducted by Dr. Wolle creating a strong resemblance to that German town, particularly when the quartette of trombones summons the music lovers to the performances. Features of these festivals are Dr. Wolle's able interpretation of the great master, the employment of a separate chorus of boys and a numerous orchestra, all natives of Bethlehem, except the leading vocal and instrumental soloist. As a master of the pipe organ, as a conductor of large choruses, and as an interpreter of the rich harmony and rhythmic melody of Bach's compositions, Dr. Wolle has acquired high reputation both in his own country and in Europe.

The Wolle family has for many years been prominent in the Moravian communities of Eastern Pennsylvania, eminent in the church and in the cause of education. Bishop Peter Wolle was one of the first students entered at the Moravian Theological School at Nazareth Hall in 1807, was a teacher at Nazareth Hall, preacher in

Philadelphia, 1826-36, Lancaster and Lititz, made a bishop in 1845 and served with fidelity until his death in Bethlehem, November 14, 1871. During his middle life he provided his church with a new tune book. Other members of the family in the same generation and in later generations also served the church and the cause of education, Rev. Francis Wolle being a minister, a noted botanist, and also a man of inventive genius, the first machine for making paper bags being a child of his brain, patented in the United States and Europe in 1852. There is an hereditary strain of musical genius prevailing all the descendants of the Polish ancestor, John Frederick (1) Wolle, that culminating in John Frederick (3) Wolle, of Bethlehem, has produced one of the foremost organists and exponents of the music of that great composer, Bach, that Pennsylvania has ever known.

John Frederick Wolle was born in Posen, Poland, and among his children was Peter Wolle, born in Posen, November 6, 1745. From Poland he moved to Herrnhut, Germany, became a member of "The Brethren" and was sent as a missionary to the Danish West Indies. A wife being necessary, one was chosen by lot, Rosena Geyer, to whom he was married, July 21, 1783. They at once began their journey to the missionary station, arriving at St. Croix, January 20, 1784. They spent twenty-nine years in missionary work on the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, and on April 12, 1812, sailed for the United States, establishing their home at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1813. From this devoted Polish ancestor and his German wife sprang Bishop Peter Wolle, Sylvester Wolle, the educator, Rev. Francis Wolle, botanist, minister and inventor, the latter the father of John Frederick Wolle, the well-known and talented music master, organist and conductor.

Rev. Francis Wolle was born in Jacobsburg, near Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Decem-

ber 17, 1817, died February 10, 1893. He was educated for a business career, but his tastes were professional and he became a teacher. He taught at Nazareth Hall, the parochial school of Bethlehem, and in 1861 succeeded his brother Sylvester as a principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Bethlehem, also the same year entering the ministry of the Moravian church. He won note as a botanist, scientist, educator and inventor, his principal invention being the first machine to successfully make paper bags. He was the author of many papers published in the scientific journals and in 1884 published an illustrated work, "Desmids of the United States and List of Pediastrums Algae." This was followed in 1887 by a two-volume illustrated work, "Fresh Water Algae." He resigned as head of the Young Ladies' Seminary in 1881 and lived a retired life engrossed in scientific investigation until his death in 1893 in Bethlehem. He married Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Jedediah and Mary Weiss.

John Frederick Wolle, youngest and seventh child of Rev. Francis and Elizabeth Caroline (Weiss) Wolle, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1863. He was well educated in the Moravian parochial school, specializing in music, and was graduated in 1879. He at once began his musical career as a teacher, and taught in Bethlehem and was organist of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church from 1881 to 1884, then for one year studied organ and counterpoint in Munich, Germany, under the great teacher, Professor Rheinberger. In 1885 he returned from Europe, becoming organist of the Bethlehem Moravian Church, succeeding his cousin, Theodore F. Wolle, who had also been his instructor in earlier years. This position he held continuously from 1885 until 1905. In 1887 he also became organist of Packer Memorial Church at Lehigh University, a position he also filled until 1905. In the latter year his fame as an organist, conductor and teacher brought him the appointment as Professor of Music

from the University of California. In 1882 Professor Wolle organized Bethlehem Choral Union for the production of oratorios and in 1883 organized Easton Choral Society. As conductor of these societies he won fame, giving many of the best works of noted composers, and in 1893 gave organ concerts at the Chicago Exposition and in 1904 at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. In 1898 he organized the Bach Choir for the study and rendition of the compositions of John Sebastian Bach. He brought this choir to a high state of efficiency, and on March 27, 1900, conducted the first Bach festival, which was one of the musical events of the season. In May, 1901, he conducted a second Bach festival of three days' duration and in 1903 a third festival, the program covering a period of six days. Following this he conducted a Bach Cycle, requiring nine days to complete. This comprised a Christmas, Lenten, Easter and Ascension Day Festival, each requiring three days. These concerts firmly established Professor Wolle as one of the greatest exponents of Bach, and in 1904 Moravian College and Theological Seminary conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Music. In August, 1905, he was elected to the Chair of Music at the University of California, where in 1908 he organized a Bach Choir, and in April, 1909, conducted the first California Bach Festival followed by a similar festival in May, 1910. Dr. Wolle conducted the first American performances of the St. John Passion, the Mass in B Minor, the Christmas Oratorio and many of the Bach Cantatas. In May, 1911, he reestablished the Bach Festivals in Bethlehem, and is the leader of musical culture in that section of Pennsylvania. He occupies a high position in the music world, his genius combining with a rare love of his art.

He was one of the founders of the American Guild of Organists, is a member of the International Music Society, Neue Bach Gesellschaft; was general vice-president of the California Music Teachers' Association

in 1911; member of the executive board of the National Music Teachers' Association; member of the Council of the National Society for the Promotion of Grand Opera in English, and State president of the National Association of Organists.

Dr. Wolle has devoted his life to his art, his inherited talent furnishing him his first incentive. Constant study and devotion to the truest principles of art has developed one of the great organists and conductors of his day, while his passion for the sublime works of the great Bach places him among the foremost exponents of that immortal composer's work. His reputation is international, and he enjoys the personal friendship of the leading conductors and artists of the country. He is an honored citizen of Bethlehem and everywhere held in high esteem as artist and man.

Dr. Wolle married, July 21, 1886, Jennie C. Stryker, daughter of Henry Polman and Mary Elizabeth (Creveling) Stryker, of Hackettstown, New Jersey. Child, Gretchen.

GERBERICH, Harvey Landis,

Physician, Public Official.

Among the eminent representatives of the medical profession in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, none are held in higher esteem than Dr. Harvey Landis Gerberich, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He is of German extraction, his great-great-grandfather, Andrew Gerberich, who was born in Western Germany, having come to this country in 1727 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, as was his son Henry, who attained the advanced age of eighty-three years. Longevity has been a marked characteristic of this family in numerous generations.

Daniel U. Gerberich, father of Dr. Gerberich, was born in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, and died there in 1898, having spent the active years of his life in farming. He married Catherine Boeshore, who died in 1896, aged sixty-four years.

She was a daughter of Thomas Boeshore, a direct descendant of an old Huguenot family which migrated to Germany at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and later made their home in America. Of the twelve children of Mr. Gerberich and his wife we have record of: Alfred, who at the time of his death at the age of twenty-three years was a physician and medical preceptor in Annville, Lebanon county; Daniel Philip, a well known physician and instructor in Lebanon; Morris B., a physician in Lebanon; Grant, superintendent of the public schools of Greenville, Pennsylvania; Edwin and Francis, engaged in agriculture in Union township, Lebanon county; Harvey Landis, whose name heads this sketch; Kate, married Harvey Loser, a merchant in Progress, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Harvey Landis Gerberich was born in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1872. He attended the public schools of his native township, being graduated from the district high school with the highest honors. What was characteristic of the boy remained characteristic of the man, and his ambition always enabled him to complete his studies with credit to himself as well as to his instructors. Three spring terms of eight weeks each were spent in attendance at the Annville Normal School, after which he was engaged in teaching for five consecutive years. During this time he continued his own studies in his spare time, in this manner preparing himself for the study of medicine, which he had determined to take up in the near future. He matriculated in due course at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in 1906 with high honors. He at once established himself in general practice in Lebanon, and during the comparatively few years he has been thus engaged has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of patients, as well as the respect and admiration of his medical brethren.



H. L. Grobman M.D.



J. Walther

Dr. Gerberich is a man of many-sided ability, and does not confine his efforts for the betterment of his fellow beings sole to their physical welfare. The improvement of general conditions in the community, in social and political matters, has engaged a large share of his attention, and in connection with this, as a representative of Republican principles, he is now serving his third term as a common councilman of the Fourth Ward of Lebanon, and he has served as a member of various committees in the interests of municipal government. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church of Lebanon, and he is a member of the following named organizations: State Homœopathic Medical Society, Lebanon Club, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Royal Fellowship.

Dr. Gerberich married, April 12, 1909, Nellie M., a daughter of Daniel and Emma Sharp, and this union has been blessed with the following children: Christine Emeline, born February 18, 1910; Daniel Sharp, born March 1, 1911; and Alfred Bashore, born April 12, 1913. Dr. Gerberich keeps well abreast of the times, and is well fitted by nature and acquired knowledge to cope with disease and physical infirmities of all kinds. He is a public-spirited man, and a generous supporter of all projects which tend to the improvement of existing conditions, whether connected with his profession or in other directions.

WALTER, John,

Physician, Surgeon, Public Official.

Five generations of the Walter family have been residents of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where the name is an honored one. Usually tillers of the soil, in the earlier generations, they were ever industrious, upright, substantial citizens, and loyal supporters of church and State. The present representative of the family in Lebanon, Dr. John Walter, has been an honored

medical practitioner of that city for many years, displaying the qualities of good citizenship which have always characterized the family.

John Walter, great-grandfather of Dr. John Walter, was a farmer of North Lebanon township for many years, where he was succeeded by his son John, born in the same township. The son followed the same calling as the father, and in turn was followed by his son Daniel, who was born in Union township, in 1824, followed the milling business as well as farming, and died in 1880. His wife Elizabeth, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1819, died in 1899, was a daughter of Peter Good, of Berks county. Daniel and Elizabeth Walter were the parents of the following children: Henry G.; Dr. William G.; Adam; Elizabeth; and John, of whom further.

Dr. John Walter, youngest child of Daniel Walter, was born near Lick Dale, Union township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1858. He was reared on the home farm, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools. He taught school for several years, in the meantime pursuing courses of private study. In 1885 he entered the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, whence he was graduated in 1886. He then pursued a course of medical reading under the direction of Dr. V. H. Allweine, of Lebanon, and subsequently entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which, after a thorough three years course, he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, with the class of 1889.

Soon after obtaining his degree, he located in Lebanon, where for the past quarter of a century he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, usefully and successfully. These have been fruitful years, and have brought Dr. Walter to a commanding position in his profession, and deserved recognition as a citizen. In 1890 he was appointed on the Board of Health, and served for the long period of nine years, and as president of the board during the

last five years. In 1893 he was appointed on the United States Board of Pension Examiners, of which he is and has been president. He was also appointed attending surgeon of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and took an active interest in the Lebanon Nursing School. He is a member of the Lebanon County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is president of the Rescue Hose Company, and has been for the past seventeen years. He is also actively identified with numerous other interests and activities of the city. He holds fraternal relations with the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Malta, and the Brotherhood. Politically he is an active Democrat, and has rendered to his party most intelligent service. He was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee, April 2, 1900, and served in that capacity for six terms, and from 1904 to 1908 he was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He never sought public office. In 1906 declining reelection as county chairman, and in 1908 declined reelection as a member of the State Executive Committee. He is a strong and capable party leader, and a trusted adviser in the councils of his county and the State.

Dr. Walter married, in 1891, Nellie A., daughter of Edwin F. Waller, of Smethport, Pennsylvania. Children: John Allen, born February 27, 1894, now a student at Lebanon Valley College, class of 1914; Daniel E., born August 29, 1896, a student in Lebanon High School, class of 1914.

Henry G. Walter, brother of Dr. John Walter, was postmaster of Lebanon for many years, and in 1889-90 was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly.

LEIBERT, Owen F.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Genius may or may not be an inheritance, but in the case of Owen F. Leibert, so long

and prominently connected with the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company, there is no doubt that from the many generations of machinists and millwrights of his family, came his mechanical genius and skill.

The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was Michael Leibert, born at Rheinpfalz, Germany, who when a young man came to Pennsylvania, settling in Germantown (Philadelphia). His son Martin, born in Germantown, was a manufacturer of spinning wheels. His son Henry was a millwright, miller and distiller. Henry Miller married Catharine Knauss, who bore him a son John, the father of Owen F. Leibert.

John Leibert was born at Leibert's Gap, Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1845, in his thirty-eighth year. He was a millwright and miller in Catasauqua, starting in business there in 1839. He was later chief engineer of the City Water Works and Power Company. He married Catherine Owens Tice, who lived to the great age of ninety years less three weeks.

Owen F. Leibert, second son of John and Catherine O. (Tice) Leibert, was born in Hanover township, Lehigh county, August 27, 1836. He attended public schools in Catasauqua until eleven years of age, then became a worker. His father died when he was eight years of age, David Thomas, superintendent of the Crane Iron Works becoming the lad's guardian. From the age of eleven years until he was of legal age he worked under either Mr. Thomas or his sons. At the age of thirteen years he was placed in the blacksmith department to learn that trade, and in the course of time became foreman of the shop. He later engaged in manufacturing at Norristown, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Daniel Milson. On January 16, 1863, Mr. Leibert entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company as blacksmith, later working as a machinist under his brother Henry Leibert, who was in charge of the machine shop of



Amos F. Lieber



Edw. Brooke

the company. He later returned to his boyhood home, Catsauqua, where for eighteen months he leased and operated the car works. He then again entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company, first as draftsman, later as foreman in the steel department, continuing for twelve years. He then spent nine months in Wheeling, West Virginia, at the Riverside Iron Works. He then returned to the Bethlehem Iron Company, where from 1863 until 1893 he served under John Fritz, general superintendent and chief engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company. In 1866 Mr. Fritz appointed Mr. Leibert assistant engineer, and for many years these two men were closely associated in business and warm personal friends. After the completing of the Ordnance Works of the company, Mr. Leibert became assistant superintendent until January, 1893, when he was appointed general superintendent of the company. He was a thorough mechanic, and a wise and efficient manager, thoroughly furnished in every detail of the business, and thoroughly respected by those over whom he had authority. He prospered in material things; was interested financially in the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Works; the Leibert Engineering Works, in which he was a director; the First National Bank, and other Bethlehem interests. He was a Republican in politics, interested in party success, but not an office-seeker. He took a great interest in the welfare and ambitions of young men, and many revere his memory as an advisor and helper.

Mr. Leibert married, January 28, 1864, Mary N., daughter of Benjamin and Emma Burkhart Warner. Mr. Leibert died at Bethlehem, March 25, 1911, and is survived by his wife.

BROOKE, Edward,

Leading Ironmaster, Man of Affairs.

Edward Brooke, born at Birdsboro, February 28, 1816, was the elder of the two sons of Matthew and Elizabeth (Barde)

Brooke, who are mentioned in the following article on George Brooke, the younger brother of Edward, the article also containing the previous history of the Brooke family in Birdsboro and of the development of the town. Matthew Brooke died in 1821, and during the long minority of his children, the works at Birdsboro, owned by him, were rented.

In 1837 Edward Brooke, on reaching twenty-one years of age, having had the advantages of a good school education and of some training in the iron business by employment at the Hibernia Iron Works, in Chester county, owned by his uncle, Charles Brooke, came to Birdsboro, and with his brother George took the management of the property under the name of E. & G. Brooke. As senior partner and leading spirit of the firm of E. & G. Brooke until his death in 1878, at the age of sixty-two, his very unusual business career is briefly noted.

The Iron Works proper, of which the brothers, E. & G. Brooke, came into possession in 1837, in addition to a large acreage of farm and woodland property, consisted of two forges—one a finery forge, where pig iron was converted into blooms and anconies (a bloom with part of it drawn into a bar for convenience in handling it), and the other a chafery forge, where the anconies were heated and hammered into bar iron and saw plates. The total production of the works at that time was only about two hundred tons of iron in a year. After putting the property into better repair and building a residence, a large flour mill and a barn on one of the farms, E. & G. Brooke turned their attention to increasing the production of iron. In 1846 they built Hampton Furnace, on the site of an old forge of that name. It produced about twenty tons of cold blast charcoal iron a week, but was part of the time run with anthracite coal with hot blast, when it made about forty tons a week. In 1848 they built a rolling mill, producing puddle bars and nail plate, driven by steam

power, and a nail factory, at first driven by water power, and starting with eighteen nail machines. The mill was later enlarged and more steam equipment installed to run the nail factory, the capacity of which was increased to one hundred and twenty machines, capable of producing 250,000 to 300,000 kegs of nails per annum. In 1852 the firm built No. 1 anthracite blast furnace, No. 2 furnace in 1871, and No. 3 in 1873. The ores for the blast furnaces were largely obtained from nearby deposits, such as French Creek, Jones' Mine and Warwick, lying ten to fifteen miles south of Birdsboro, in which mines the firm had obtained a half interest, and managed and financed their operation. In 1864, in connection with Seyfert, McManus & Company and Samuel E. Griscom, they opened the William Penn Colliery, near Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, which afterwards came into full possession of E. & G. Brooke. It was and still is one of the best mines in the coal region, both for quality of coal and large production, and made a valuable source of fuel supply for the blast furnaces. In 1887, after coke had begun to replace anthracite as blast furnace fuel in the East, the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company sold the colliery to interests identified with the Pennsylvania railroad, which had recently extended its Schuylkill division from Philadelphia to Pottsville.

At the time of the United States Centennial Exposition in 1876, the pig iron capacity of the plant had reached about 30,000 tons a year, a large percentage of which was used at the rolling mill and turned into puddle bars and nail plate. E. & G. Brooke had therefore built up an iron manufacturing concern, almost "self-contained," with respect to the ownership of its raw materials and one of the largest in size then existing in the United States.

Mr. Brooke was concerned in the inception and promotion of many important business enterprises of his day, outside of those connected with his firm. The Wilmington

and Reading (now the Wilmington and Northern) railroad was projected and built largely through his efforts, and he was its first president. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Reading, and a director of that institution until his death.

Ever advocating and carrying out an aggressive business policy, the senior partner of E. & G. Brooke had contemplated and planned further improvements and additions to the firm's equipment and extensions of its business, when, after a brief illness, his career was cut short by his death on Christmas Day, 1878. His death, which occurred after a two weeks' attack of pneumonia, brought on by severe exposure at No. 3 Blast Furnace, following an accident to the blowing engine, was indeed the occasion for general mourning throughout the community in which his life had been spent. The people of Birdsboro greatly felt his loss, well realizing that their welfare had always been a matter of importance to him and that, in coöperation with his brother, he had been wise and liberal in devising and effecting the advancement of the town. He was by nature kind and genial, honorable in all his dealings and generous to everyone in word and deed. Naturally friendly and approachable, his men came to him in their difficulties, and many an employee was helped by him, not only with money in time of need, but also by kindly personal interest and wise counsel.

To his success in life, his extended scientific knowledge largely contributed, and in all business affairs, he manifested great industry, perseverance and sound judgment. His temperament was a fortunate one in his work, for knowing well the vicissitudes of the iron business, he was not dismayed by the "Pauper" periods, but had the courage and foresight to prepare in such times of depression for the better conditions which were to follow. His progressive mind and penetrating judgment enabled him to enter confidently into many fields where men of

less strength would have hesitated to venture, yet his prudence in management kept his undertakings always within conservative bounds and made him trusted among all his business associates.

In politics he was a Republican, and a firm believer in the policy of a protective tariff. He was a broad-gauged man in all his tastes and sympathies, fond of travel and interested in literature. A reader of books on a wide range of subjects, he accumulated a valuable library. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and, with his brother, planned and built St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, in which he served as a vestryman for many years, and until his death. His lifelong friend the rector, Rev. Edmund Leaf, in the memorial sermon preached on the Sunday succeeding the death of Mr. Brooke, thus summed up his character: "He was an able man of business, especially well qualified for the management of his large and important interests; a man of principle, living by the rule of right and duty; a man of kindly heart, valuing his success because of the capacity it gave him for enlarging the field of labor and filling the community with happy and prosperous people; a man of marked humility, free from false pride and self exaltation, and a humble Christian in character, conduct and example."

Mr. Brooke married Annie M. Clymer, daughter of Daniel R. Clymer, of Reading, and four children survived him: Anne Clymer, who married Blair Lee, of Washington, D. C., and died in 1903; Robert Edward, who married Cornelia L. Ewing, of Philadelphia; George Clymer, who married Rhoda F. Morris, of Philadelphia; and Frederick Hiester, who married Henrietta Bates McKee, of Washington, D. C.

BROOKE, George,

Man of Large Affairs.

A history of the Brooke family of recent generations would be also a nearly com-

plete history of the borough of Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, and no history of the borough for the last century or more could be written without a frequent reference to the achievements of the Brookes, in every phase of its evolution from a mere settlement to one of the finest of Berks county boroughs. Filled with an unselfish public spirit, the means and influence of the family have always been given liberally to the promotion of all movements tending to the public good, while their wise administration of their own affairs has been reflected in the material welfare of Birdsboro. To George Brooke and his brother, Edward, especially, the borough is indebted for many of its greater advantages.

(1) John Brooke, and his wife Frances, of Hogg, in the township of Henley and parish of Almonbury, in Yorkshire, England, with their two youngest sons, James and Matthew, sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Britannia," Richard Nicholas, commander, in the year 1698, arriving in the early part of 1699 to take up land he had purchased. In consequence of a contagious disease on board the vessel, the passengers were not permitted to land at Philadelphia, but landed lower down the river on the New Jersey side, about where Gloucester now stands. They at once went to stop at the house of William Cooper, Cooper's Point, New Jersey, a friend of theirs, and in a very short time both died, and were buried at Newton Creek Friends' Meeting House Cemetery, at Haddonfield, New Jersey. John Brooke is known to have belonged, and was an active member, of the Society of Friends, and it was probably the severe persecution on that point that obliged his leaving England. The vicar of Kirburton parish, which adjoined Almonbury, the Rev. Joseph Briggs, was a stern upholder of the Established Church opinions, and was most active in the persecution of the Quakers of that section. The estate purchased by John Brooke from William Penn, before leaving England, consisted of 2,500 acres of land

to be taken up anywhere between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, where vacant land should be found. After the death of their parents, James and Matthew Brooke took up this land in Limerick township, county of Philadelphia, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they settled. They divided the land between them.

(II) Matthew, son of John and Frances Brooke, was born in Hogg, Yorkshire, England, January 1, 1680; baptized at Holmfirth Chapel, January 30, of the same year; died at his residence in Limerick, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1720, and is buried in the old graveyard in that place. He appears to have prospered, as the records show that he added more land to his original estate and built in 1716 the first stone house in all that country. It was situated on the Manatawney road, was a large house of colonial design, and was torn down in 1878. He was an influential citizen, lived on his estate quietly as an English gentleman, yet had so greatly enlarged it that, at his death, he was able to leave all of his sons with large tracts of land and comfortably off. He married, May 18, 1712, Ann Evans, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, and they had four sons.

(III) Matthew, son of Matthew and Ann (Evans) Brooke, was born at Limerick, 1719, and died at Birdsboro, in October, 1806. Some years prior to his death he had removed to Birdsboro, as he and his son, also Matthew, had purchased in 1788 a part of the iron works of the Bird family at that place. He married, March 29, 1744, Sarah, a daughter of Thomas Reese, Esq., and they had five sons and four daughters.

(IV) Matthew, son of Matthew and Sarah (Reese) Brooke, was born in Limerick township, February 9, 1761, and died in Birdsboro, in 1822. In 1786 the Bird family, who owned extensive iron works and great tracts of land situated at and about Birdsboro, became financially involved, and in 1788 began selling off certain tracts, forges, etc., and a short time

after that Matthew Brooke (2nd) and Matthew Brooke (3rd) purchased one of these tracts and one of the forges and moved from Limerick to Birdsboro, residing in a mansion which had been erected by himself, and which was situated near where the present rolling mills stand. It was torn down in 1875 to make room for additions to the rolling mills. A year or so later he, with his brother Thomas and his brother-in-law, Daniel Buckley, of Philadelphia, purchased from the Bird family, Hopewell Furnace and an estate of 10,000 acres extending from Hopewell to Birdsboro, a distance of five miles, which had been built about 1760 by Mark Bird, and ranks among the first furnaces of the country. Cannon and shell were made here for the Revolutionary War. Matthew Brooke was a man of prominence in his day, giving both time and counsel to local affairs and the State. When quite young, he joined the Continental army, but was soon after taken prisoner and placed on board a prison ship, where he was held for some time, finally being released through an exchange of prisoners, but as the war was then drawing to a close, he never saw any active service. He represented Philadelphia county in the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, held at Carpenter's Hall in 1776, and was one of the committee on removing the public stores from Philadelphia when that city was threatened by the British troops. He also served on many local committees that those stirring times demanded. In the Pennsylvania Archives, vol. iii., there is a record of his sending as a present to the Honorable Council of Safety of Philadelphia, in the year 1776, two cannon, one a twelve and the other an eighteen pounder, the cannon having been made at the Hopewell Furnace. Mr. Brooke married, in 1805, Elizabeth, a daughter of Captain John Louis Barde, a retired English army officer. Of their five children: Two daughters died young, leaving no offspring; Elizabeth, married Hon. Heister Clymer; George, of fur-



Geo Brooke

ther mention; Edward, a sketch of whom also appears in this work. At the death of Matthew Brooke his sons inherited the properties, but both being very young, the works were leased and so run for a number of years, until the sons were old enough to take over the management of the business.

Captain John Louis Barde, who was born in Switzerland, was educated in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, entered the English army, and came to America with the expedition to operate against the Spaniards in Florida. A short time before Matthew Brooke and his son Matthew made their first purchase, Captain Barde leased the iron works, of the Birds, together with certain land which embraced the old Bird manor house, a very large and handsome house standing in the midst of a great park with a sweeping lawn down to the banks of the Schuylkill river. It was in all likelihood one of the finest estates that could be found in Pennsylvania at that date. The old house is still standing, but the grounds have all given way to the march of progress, and it is now in the midst of the thriving borough of Birdsboro. In 1796 Captain Barde purchased the properties he had under lease, but a few years later sold them to his son-in-law, who had by that time purchased all the other lands of the Birds, and had thereby, prior to 1800, become the owner of all the extensive Bird properties and works. Later, the Hopewell property was divided, Thomas and Daniel Buckley still retaining the furnace and two-thirds of the lands, and Matthew Brooke taking the other third and retiring from the firm. Captain Barde married Ann Billop, a daughter of Major Robert Farmar, the English governor of West Florida, who came North, sold his commission, and became a citizen of the United States.

(V) George, younger of the two sons of Matthew and Elizabeth (Barde) Brooke, was born at Birdsboro, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1818, passed his long life at that place, and died January 15, 1912,

lacking but seven years of being a centenarian. He was educated in the schools of Reading, Lititz and West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Burlington, New Jersey, finishing his studies at a private school in Philadelphia. He ranked well in English, Latin and French, but was especially proficient in mechanics, drawing and mineralogy. Upon his return to Birdsboro at the close of his school years he entered the iron manufacturing business and in time mastered every detail. On April 1, 1837, he and his brother Edward succeeded their father in business, the output of which at that time amounted to only two hundred tons annually. Under the firm name of E. & G. Brooke, the brothers developed a much larger business, and continued together until the death of Edward Brooke, December 25, 1878. They built a large flour mill in 1844, finished it in 1845, enlarged it in 1882, and supplied with modern machinery a third mill, now occupying the sites. In 1840 they added a charcoal furnace in order to use their wood in the manufacture of pig iron instead of operating the forges. In 1848 and 1849 a rolling mill and nail factory were added. In 1852 Anthracite Furnace No. 1 was built, and in 1870 and 1873 two more furnaces were added, and the capacity of the plant increased from time to time, until the annual output exceeds 100,000 tons of pig iron, 250,000 kegs of nails, besides much bar and skelp iron. In the latter '80s a steel plant was erected at Blast Furnace No. 2 to convert the molten iron into steel to be used in the manufacture of nails. In connection with their furnaces, the brothers acquired a one-half interest in the French Creek, Warwick and Jones mines, whence the greater part of their ore is taken, the Wilmington and Northern railroad connecting the furnaces and mines. In 1864 the Brookes, in association with others, opened the William Penn Colliery, near Shenandoah, Schuylkill county, later becoming the sole owners of these yet valuable mines. In 1887 these mines were sold to interests representing

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After the death of Edward Brooke the different properties were organized into two companies, the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company and the E. & G. Brooke Land Company, none of the property changing hands, however, and George Brooke becoming president of both companies.

George Brooke, outside of the above mentioned affairs, identified himself with numerous other Berks county interests, and was also active in public and municipal affairs. He and his brother were among the originators of the First National Bank of Reading, of which George Brooke was president for many years and until his death; he was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Trust Company of Reading, of which he was also president; was a director of the Wilmington and Northern Railway Company and the Schuylkill Navigation Company; treasurer of the Keystone Coal Company of West Virginia; president of the Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company; the latter moved from Pottsville to Birdsboro in 1885, having formerly been known as the Diamond Drill and Machine Company. From a small concern it has grown to immense size and is one of the largest machine shops in Eastern Pennsylvania, comprising shops, iron and steel foundries. George Brooke was also the father of the Birdsboro water supply system, which consists of large reservoirs built in the hills south of the town, filled with purest water from mountain streams and borough to the borough through two large mains. This department of his business was for its better conduct separated from the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company and transferred to a separate company, the Birdsboro Water Company.

In 1837 the Brookes opened a store in the old Bird mansion, soon afterward moving to a regular store building at the Canal Lock. In 1875 they erected a fine store building, which was burned when nearing completion. It was at once rebuilt, and not

only is a spacious store, but contains the large auditorium, Brooke Hall, which occupies the third story. George Brooke was also one of the founders of the Birdsboro National Bank, served as its president for a time, and was then succeeded by his son Edward. He served repeatedly in the borough council, and for several years was president of this body. He served also on the school board, as director of the library, and was influential in the Episcopal church, serving as vestryman, and being a pillar of strength to every legitimate enterprise, religious, philanthropic or charitable. He was fond of travel, visited every State in the Union, and toured Europe. Fond of outdoor life, he was proficient in all kinds of sports in his early life, and always encouraged them. When past his ninetieth year he was virtually overseer of his vast business interests, found time to assist in the advising of other operations, and maintained complete control of the details incident to the management of his large private fortune.

This wonderful nonagenarian was a courteous, affable, gentleman, a type of the best American citizenship, active and useful in every enterprise with which he was connected, and serving his fellowmen while also promoting his own interest. He was held in almost reverence in Birdsboro, and regarded with filial affection by the people among whom his entire life was spent. Although he had a winter home in Philadelphia, where he occasionally passed a few months, his beautiful mansion overlooking Birdsboro was seldom unoccupied. He virtually lived in three generations, outlived the friends of his boyhood, saw many of the second generation fade and die, and a third take their places and come to years of maturity. His was a wonderful life, filled with varying experiences, but one well spent and brought to full fruition. The vast interests he created were well founded, and exist to-day, many of them under the immediate direction of his two capable sons.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

George Brooke married, in 1862, Mary Baldwin Irwin, daughter of John H. Irwin, and granddaughter of Captain Stephen Baldwin, a shipowner and merchant of Philadelphia. John H. Irwin was a maternal grandson of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, first speaker of the House of Representatives. Two sons were born to George and Mary B. (Irwin) Brooke—Edward and George.

BROOKE, Edward,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Edward Brooke, son of George and Mary Baldwin (Irwin) Brooke, was born at Philadelphia, June 4, 1863. He was educated at the well-known Brown School, now called the Delancey, and was also a member of the class of 1886 of the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently Mr. Brooke became identified with his father in the iron and steel business and other interests. He inherited to a marked degree, business ability and working capacity, and is now the capable president of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, at Birdsboro; the First National Bank, of Birdsboro; the E. & G. Brooke Land Company, of Birdsboro; the Pennsylvania Trust Company of Reading. He is a director in a number of important industries, including the Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company, Birdsboro; the Birdsboro Water Company; Wilmington and Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Brooke married, October 12, 1887, A. Louise Clingan, a daughter of Dr. Charles M. and Maria T. (Brooke) Clingan, natives of Philadelphia. Children: 1. George, third of the name, born at Birdsboro, July 7, 1888; was graduated from the Delancey School in 1908, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. 2. Edward Jr., born January 10, 1890; was graduated from the Delancey School. 3. Charles, born January 24, 1892; was graduated from the Delancey School in 1911. 4. Mary B. I., born October 16, 1897; still a student at

the school of Miss Irwin, in Philadelphia. The family still maintains a residence at Birdsboro, and at Philadelphia, and are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Brooke is a member of the following named clubs: The Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia Country Club, and the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club. He is very fond of outdoor sports, has figured prominently in coaching circles, and maintains a well equipped stable of horses and carriages, as well as his up-to-date garage. As is characteristic of his family, Mr. Brooke is the embodiment of culture and refinement, and enjoys the confidence, respect and honor of his workmen, associates, townsmen and a large circle of friends. He also exhibits a fine artistic temperament and, like his father, has well developed and practical ideas of architectural beauty and proportion, as exemplified in the new addition to his house at Birdsboro, which he planned and supervised personally, working out the details with an economy of space and exhibition of practical skill that would do credit to the experienced builder.

Charles M. Clingan, M. D., father of Mrs. Edward Brooke, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1820. His father, William Clingan, was the owner of Laurel Iron Works, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died before reaching his thirtieth year. His grandfather, William Clingan, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in order to establish a mercantile business which, combined with agricultural pursuits, he carried on in the southern portion of Chester county. He, with Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdean, I. Bayard Smith and Joseph Reed, represented Pennsylvania in the framing of the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States, which were ratified at Philadelphia on July 22, 1778. His grandmother was a granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Bull, of Revolutionary fame. After the completion of a preparatory course, Dr. Clingan began the study of medicine, being

graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1840. He followed his profession in Chester county four years, but finding an active business life more to his taste, abandoned medical practice in order to embark in the manufacture of iron at Rock Furnace, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He was married, March 14, 1843, by Rev. Levi Bull, rector of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, Pennsylvania, to Maria T., daughter of Clement Brooke, of Hopewell Furnace. Of their eight children but one is now living. Of the other children, Charles B. died October 4, 1903, A. Hunter died March 10, 1905, and Anne Louise, now the wife of Edward Brooke. After his marriage Dr. Clingan assumed charge of the Hopewell Furnace, which was the property of his father-in-law. He also, until his death, devoted much time to the management of the Hopewell estate, comprising 5,000 acres of land situated in the southern portion of Berks county and the northern portion of Chester county. In 1859 he removed to Philadelphia and became engaged in the mercantile and banking business. He was a prominent member of the Commercial Exchange, and president of the Keystone National Bank. On March 27, 1875, Dr. Clingan was stricken with a sudden and fatal illness. His widow, Maria T. Brooke, died May 17, 1904.

BROOKE, George, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

George Brooke Jr., younger son of George and Mary Baldwin (Irwin) Brooke, has from boyhood been familiar and from early manhood connected with the important Brooke iron and steel interests, located at and around Birdsboro, Berks county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Matthew Brooke, was the pioneer in this family to engage in iron manufacture there, his business being developed by his grandsons, Edward and George, as told elsewhere, and still further developed and expanded by George

Brooke, the first, and when he died, in his ninety-third year, he was succeeded by his son, George, the second of the name, at which time the business had so increased in magnitude, that it had been divided into two corporations—the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company, and the E. & G. Brooke Land Company, owning steel plants, mines, machine shops, machine building mills, factories, holding large interests in banks, etc. To this business George Brooke Jr. came, a young college graduate, beginning in the mills, passing through the office department, and rising to the presidency of some of the adjunct companies prior to the death of his father, whom he succeeded. There is that in the Brooke blood which makes for competency, and the career of the George Brooke of this sketch is but another exemplification of the fact.

George Brooke was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, obtaining his education in private schools and preparing therein for college. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and after a thorough course was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. From the University he accepted a position with the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company at Birdsboro, first working in the rolling mills and mastering the details of the business from that angle. He then passed to the offices, and was in time elected secretary of the company, and later a director. Prior to the death of his honored father, his sons had taken much of the burden from the latter's shoulders, George Brooke, the second, being president of the Birdsboro Electric Company, director of the Pennsylvania Trust Company, director of the Farmers' National Bank (both of Reading, Pennsylvania), director and acting vice-president of the First National Bank of Reading, vice-president of the First National Bank of Birdsboro (his brother Edward being president), secretary of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company. After the death of his father, he and his brother succeeded him in many of his official positions,



Walter Hre

George Brooke becoming president of the First National Bank of Reading.

Mr. Brooke is a thoroughly capable man of affairs, and administers the trusts reposed in him wisely. He manifests the same lively regard for the welfare of Birdsboro and her interests that has ever distinguished his family, has for fifteen years served as a member of the borough council, makes that town his permanent home, although maintaining a fine town residence in Philadelphia. He is a Republican in political opinion, and has served on the staff of Governor Stewart, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is an extensive traveler, has toured Europe several times, and has visited all parts of his native country. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Episcopal church. Fond of all outdoor sports, he belongs to the Wyonessing Club of Reading; Berkshire Country Club; and in Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Racquet Club and the Philadelphia Country Club.

URE, Walter,

Physician and Surgeon.

Among the prominent physicians of the "Iron City" is Dr. Walter Ure. Dr. Ure, who is a native of Scotland, his ancestors being people of sterling character and high repute in Scottish annals, has been a resident of Pittsburgh for many years.

Dr. Ure's paternal grandfather, Walter Ure, of Belfron, Scotland, was a farmer of prominence in his day and a member of the Presbyterian church. He had four sons: James, Robert, Alexander and John. Alexander became a leading lawyer in Glasgow, where he married and reared two children. His daughter Isabella became wife of John Elder, a prominent marine engineer, member of the great ship building firm of Randolph & Elder, on the river Clyde. During his life John Elder amassed great wealth, all of which was given to charity, his wife

carrying on his philanthropic work after his death.

Robert Ure, son of Walter Ure, was born in Scotland and lived there until past middle age. In 1838, accompanied by his wife and children, he emigrated to America, locating in Columbus, Ohio. A short time afterward he removed to Springfield, Ohio, and thence in 1841 to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he remained until his death in 1849, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Mickleham, died in 1855. Both were deeply religious and members of the Associated Presbyterian church, bringing up their family of six sons and two daughters in the same faith. Among their children were: James, of Denver, Colorado; William, of Omaha, Nebraska; Walter (see forward); Rev. David M., deceased.

Dr. Walter Ure, son of Robert and Jane (Mickleham) Ure, was born September 5, 1832, in Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was a lad of six years when he crossed the Atlantic with his parents. He subsequently obtained his early education in the public schools of Ohio and Iowa, also receiving instruction from an older sister. In the fall of 1855 he entered Miami University, from which he was graduated in 1859. Coming then to Allegheny City (now the Northside, Pittsburgh), he studied theology and medicine until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was made assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, a special rank to which he was appointed by President Lincoln, his appointment being confirmed by the Senate. After serving in the army he completed his medical studies at the School of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Since that time Dr. Ure has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh, where he has gained a wide reputation for skill and built up an extensive patronage. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and while he has never allowed himself to accept office, his opinions are often asked in

matters political. He has never sought nor looked after popularity, but anyone who has met him in social life can bear testimony to the charm and affability of the man, and anyone who has ever sat at his hospitable board would pronounce him the incomparable host. A man of much force of character and strong individuality, his pleasant, social manner has won him a host of warm friends.

Dr. Ure married, March 15, 1887, Miss Margaret Grove, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Ray) Grove. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Ure: Mary Ray; Frances; David M., deceased; Catherine Hukill, deceased; Walter, deceased; Elwood, deceased. The family are very popular in social and religious circles of the city, Mrs. Ure and Miss Mary Ray Ure being members of the Tourists' Literary and Musical Club of Pittsburgh and of the Tuesday Musical Club of Pittsburgh. The family are members of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church.

A man of domestic tastes, Dr. Ure has been looked upon as one of the sterling citizens of Pittsburgh, who in every relation of life has stood as an upright, honorable man, advocating progressive interests, with a ready recognition of one's duties and obligations to their fellows. His life has been crowned with merited success, its record being well worth preserving, and in it the coming generation will find much for instruction and improvement.

GREEN, Henry D.,

Lawyer, Congressman, Journalist.

The record of this branch of the Green family in Berks county is one of continuous public service and usefulness from the arrival of the Quaker ancestor, William Green, from Ireland, in 1760, to his great-great-grandson, Henry D. Green, of Reading—lawyer, representative, State Senator, Congressman, soldier, publisher, and man of affairs.

William Green, the American founder of the family, a member of the Society of

Friends, came from county Cork, Ireland, in 1760, at the age of eighteen years, settling in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, there conducting a large mercantile business. In 1779 he located in Reading, and was its burgess in 1788 and its assessor in 1792, a merchant in 1808, and died in 1828. He married twice, and raised a large family, members of which in each generation have attained a high position in public and business life.

William Green (2nd), son of William Green, the founder, was born in Maiden-creek township, Berks county, in 1777, and located at Orwigsburg, then Berks (now Schuylkill) county. He was the first sheriff of that county, and assumed office in 1811. In 1799 he married Elizabeth Shomo, and had issue. He moved to Reading about 1813, and carried on a large mercantile business there.

John Green, son of William Green (2nd), was born in Manheim township, Schuylkill county, in 1800, and came to Reading with his father. He became a leading merchant; was for years leader of the Democratic party for Berks county, and held the offices of register of wills and recorder of deeds. He married Catharine Bright, and left six sons and two daughters. David Green, a son, for thirty years was judge of the courts of Schuylkill county. George W. Green, a son, left for the Civil War with the first defenders, and died as a captain in the regular army in 1866, with three Congressional brevets—to captain and major for bravery in the field, and to lieutenant-colonel for general bravery. Erastus Green was United States marshal at St. Louis, and all three were educated at Yale. Nathaniel Green, a son, graduated at Annapolis, and died as a lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy, having served in the entire Civil War.

Albert G. Green, eldest son of John Green, was born in Reading, December 6, 1828. He graduated at Yale with the class of '49, and was a leading lawyer for over

half a century at the Berks county bar, to which he was admitted November 11, 1851. He was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, and true to the strictest code of professional honor. In 1898 he was active in organizing the Historical Society of Berks County, and was elected its president, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1856 he married Rebecca, daughter of William P. Dickinson, and left three sons—Henry D., Herbert R., and George W.; and four daughters—Ella E., Elizabeth D., Anna B., and Julia R.

Henry D. Green, eldest son of Albert G. Green, was born at Reading, May 3, 1857. He graduated in 1872 at the Reading High School, and at Yale with the class of '77, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. November 10, 1879, he was admitted to the Berks county bar; in 1880 to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania; and in 1900 to the United States Supreme Court. In 1882 he began his public career as legislator, representing the city of Reading in the sessions of 1883 and 1885. He became State Senator in 1888, and held that position for eight years, being reelected in 1892 with a majority of 8,454. He served as captain of Company G, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the war with Spain, until mustered out at the expiration of the service. In 1899 he was elected to Congress from the Berks-Lehigh District, and reelected in 1901, serving during the sessions of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. His record of service rendered his party in the Legislature and Congress is shown by the positions he held. He was three times chosen candidate for president *pro tem* of the Senate; chairman of the Inauguration Committee at Governor Patterson's last inauguration; member representing Pennsylvania in the Democratic Congressional Committee; delegate to the National Convention at Kansas City; and repeatedly delegate and officer at State, county and municipal conventions; president of the Americus Club;

city chairman, and county district representative.

The tangible benefits accruing to Berks county are in daily evidence, and Mr. Green is credited with much that Berks county enjoys from the building up and location of public institutions within its borders. He was the leading factor in securing in 1883 an appropriation of \$30,000 from the State for the erection of the Reading Hospital, and frequent appropriations adding to its buildings, equipment and maintenance; also appropriations through which the Homœopathic Hospital reached its high position. The Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville was located there mainly through his efforts. The Orphans' Court of Berks County, which was the only county under 150,000 population which was given by the Legislature an Orphans' Court, is due to his aggressive work. The Keystone Normal School at Kutztown, through appropriations obtained, was enlarged, added to, and made one of the best educational institutions in the State. He led the successful fight which gave to that institution an equal division of the maintenance funds appropriated by the State. He successfully conducted the fight by which cities of the third class obtained their extensive charter rights. While in Congress he secured the appropriation which built the Allentown post-office.

After the war with Spain he was active in organizing the United Spanish War Veterans' organization, was the first department commander of Pennsylvania, and is president of the Spanish War Veterans' Home Association at Reading. After the expiration of his Congressional term in 1903, with his brother Herbert, he formed the Reading Telegram Publishing Company, purchased the evening daily "Reading Telegram," and carried on that newspaper for ten years. During this time he was president of the company, and its member in the Associated Press Association. These two

brothers added the "Reading Times," and started the publication of that newspaper as a morning daily in connection with "The Telegram." The entire newspaper situation in Reading was changed through the aggressive work they did upon these newspapers. From 1903 to 1913 Reading newspapers changed from being the poorest newspapers in the State to their present position among its best dailies.

Mr. Green was one of the organizers and president of the Reading Real Estate Exchange, to which position after his election to Congress he was succeeded by his brother, Herbert R., who is the present manager of that corporation. This corporation has added largely to the number of Reading homes, and promoted real estate operations of benefit to the city.

Mr. Green is a member of the University and Pen and Pencil clubs of Philadelphia; the Wyomissing, University and Press clubs of Reading, and is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Social Organizations. During his whole life he has remained an active member of the Berks county bar, and is now an active practitioner. He was never married.

PLUMER, Lewis M.,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Pittsburgh's supremacy among the steel cities of the world is based primarily upon her superior brain-power, not upon her muscle or her coal, and the great reservoir of that brain-power has always been found in the strength of her bench and bar. Prominent among the counsellors whose learning and ability now so ably maintain the prestige of the legal profession in the Iron City is Lewis Mytinger Plumer, officially and influentially identified with a number of leading industrial concerns and financial institutions. Mr. Plumer is a representative of an ancient family of New England a branch of which was transplanted about the middle of the eighteenth century to the province of

William Penn. The name which for nearly three hundred years has been interwoven with the history of Massachusetts, has also for generations been incorporated with the annals of Pennsylvania. The family of Plumer is of English origin, and of ancient renown, dating from the period of the Barons' War. Many of the name were early in England and also in Scotland and it has been observed that their American descendants show marked Scotch characteristics. Arms: Per chevron fleury, counter-fleury, gules and argent three martlets, countercharged. Crest: A demi-lion, gules, his paw holding a garb, or. Motto: *Consulto et audacter.*

Francis Plumer, founder of the American branch of the family, was born probably in Berkshire, England, although some authorities have said that he was a native of Wales. He arrived in New England with a company from Newbury, Berkshire, and took the freeman's oath in Boston, May 14, 1634, having reached the colony the year before. His occupation was that of a linen weaver. In 1635 he was one of those who founded a settlement at Quascacuenquen, changing the name to Newbury, in memory of the town on the other side of the sea. Francis Plumer was one of the original trustees of the place, and there acquired a large farm which was owned and cultivated by his descendants for more than two hundred years. He married (first) in England, Ruth ———, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, the second son, Joseph, being mentioned below. Ruth Plumer died July 17 or August 18, 1647, and Francis Plumer married (second) March 21 or 31, 1648, the Widow Ann Palmer, who died October 18, 1665. He married (third) November 27 or 29, 1666, the Widow Beatrice Cantleberry, of Salem, Massachusetts. Francis Plumer died January 17, 1673. His descendants are to be found in nearly every State in the Union and even in Canada. Many of them have been people of prominence, and no fewer than five have been

members of Congress. They were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and the family in that State has always been noteworthy for the possession of the attributes and characteristics of the New England stock to which it belongs. The Pennsylvania branch has given to the country some of the most distinguished bearers of the name of Plumer, and especially several representatives in Congress.

(II) Joseph, son of Francis and Ruth Plumer, was born in 1630, in England, and lived upon the south side of the Parker river, in the town of Newbury. In 1670 he was a freeman. He married, December 23, 1652, Sarah, daughter of John Cheney, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and of the eight children born to them, Jonathan is mentioned below. Joseph Plumer died December 11, 1683.

(III) Jonathan, son of Joseph and Sarah (Cheney) Plumer, was born May 13, 1668, and remained a resident of Newbury. He married, June 10, 1696, Sarah, daughter of John Pearson, of Rowley, and they had six children, of whom John is mentioned below. The death of Jonathan Plumer occurred September 27, 1726.

(IV) John, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Pearson) Plumer, was born March 25, 1697, in Newbury, and married, January 30, 1722, Rebecca Wheeler. Of their four children, Jonathan is mentioned below.

(V) Jonathan, son of John and Rebecca (Wheeler) Plumer, was born April 13, 1724, in Newbury, and remained a resident of his native place until after the death of his first wife when his affliction impelled him to seek relief in a change of scene. Accordingly, he removed, with his children, to Pennsylvania, settling there and becoming a man of prominence and standing. In 1755 he acted as a commissary in Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne, afterward settling in or near Oldtown, Maryland, and in 1758 serving in the army under General Forbes. He was present with that commander's force when the English took pos-

session of Fort Duquesne, changing its name to Pittsburgh. Shortly after this, Colonel George Croghan obtained a grant from the Indians of fifteen hundred acres on the southeast side of the Allegheny river, extending from Two Mile Run to the Narrows. Jonathan Plumer, becoming interested in this tract, removed there in 1761, building a cabin "by permission of Colonel Henry Bouquet," and improving the property in various ways. He afterward sold his land to Colonel Croghan. Jonathan Plumer married (first) June 6, 1744, Mehitable Herriman, and of the three sons born to them Nathaniel is mentioned below. Mehitable (Herriman) Plumer died in Newbury, in 1749 or 1750, and in 1754 Jonathan Plumer married (second) Anna Farrell, becoming by this union the father of four children.

(VI) Nathaniel, son of Jonathan and Mehitable (Herriman) Plumer, was born in 1745, in Newbury, and married in Pennsylvania, his son Samuel being mentioned below. In 1789 Nathaniel Plumer settled on four hundred acres of land of which he had become by purchase the owner, the tract comprising part of the site of Mount Washington, afterward one of the wards of Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river.

(VII) Samuel, son of Nathaniel Plumer, was born October 6, 1772, and in 1800 settled in Jackson township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, but in 1810 returned to Allegheny county, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married, February 4, 1796, Patty, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Harriman) Adams, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Captain Adams belonged to one of the oldest families of Massachusetts, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the Legislature of his native State. In 1790 he removed to Pennsylvania. Samuel Plumer and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom Arnold is mentioned below. The death of

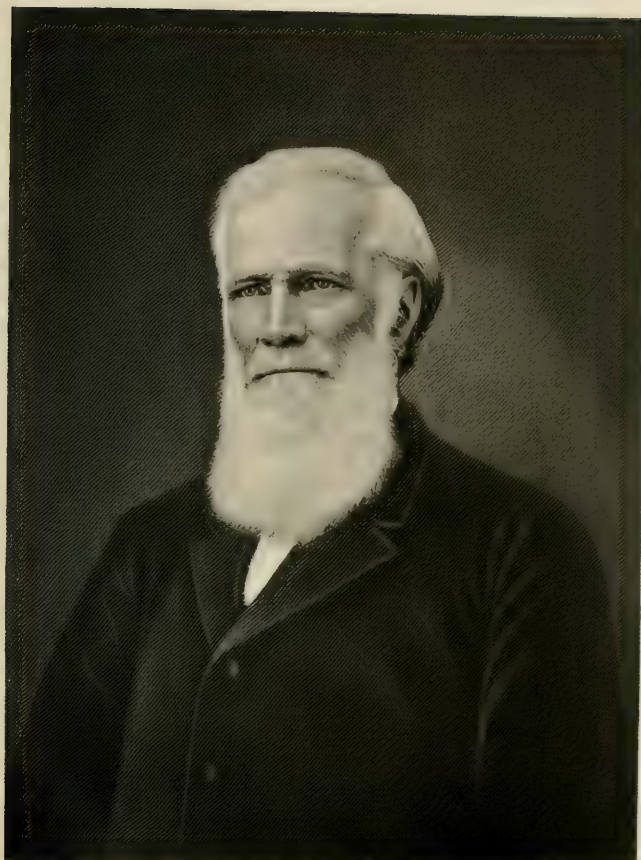
Samuel Plumer occurred October 31, 1820. His widow removed with her family to Franklin, Venango county, where she died October 2, 1847.

(VIII) Arnold, son of Samuel and Patty (Adams) Plumer, was born June 5, 1801, in Jackson township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, one of the first children of Caucasian parentage ushered into life in that vicinity, and destined to become its most distinguished citizen. The fact that his mother was a remarkable woman is best conveyed in the statement that her son is said to have received from her his best instruction. Early in life he evinced an active interest in politics, allying himself with the Democratic party, and becoming a leader of the organization in his native county. Four months after reaching his twenty-second year he was elected sheriff of Venango county, acquitting himself so creditably in that capacity that on January 30, 1830, he was appointed by Governor Wolf prothonotary and clerk of the courts, register and recorder, which combination of offices he held for the next six years. In 1836 Mr. Plumer was elected a member of the Twenty-fifth United States Congress, representing the district composed of Crawford, Erie, Warren and Venango counties. On May 20, 1839, he was named by President Van Buren as United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, filling that office until May 6, 1841. In October, 1840, he was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress, and on December 14, 1847, was again appointed United States Marshal for the same district. On April 3, 1848, he resigned in order to accept the State Treasurership. At the expiration of his term he retired from public life, though never ceasing to take a keen interest in politics. The record of his services forms part of the annals of his State and Nation. In 1855 Mr. Plumer, as a warm personal friend of James Buchanan, was entreated, by other friends of that statesman, to accept the nomination for Canal Commis-

sioner, in order to harmonize the Democratic party after its defeat the preceding year. It was then a political maxim that "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union," and, as Mr. Plumer was regarded as the strongest possible nominee, his candidacy was desirable to establish Democratic supremacy previous to Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the presidency the following year. Accordingly, he made a personal canvass, winning an election in the Buchanan interest. He was offered the place of Postmaster-General in President Buchanan's Cabinet, but declined on account of ill health.

During his twenty years of private life Mr. Plumer accumulated, by his remarkable foresight and business acumen, the largest fortune ever before acquired by any one resident of Venango county. He was one of those who regard wealth as a trust, and actively aided a number of institutions by his influence and means, while his private charities were both numerous and comprehensive. In all movements which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community he was deeply interested. The qualities which made Mr. Plumer a leader among men were his intuition, his courage, his self-reliance and, above all his fidelity to his word. When he had said he would do a thing, he did it. Loyal to obligation, firm in principle, rock-bound in his convictions, he possessed the implicit confidence of the public. Of tall stature and majestic appearance, dignified in bearing, and possessing to a striking extent the courtesy of the old school, his presence in any assembly attracted general attention. As a public speaker he practiced none of the arts of oratory, talking simply, earnestly and directly to the point, but in language so forcible and aggressive and, above all, convincing, that his services on the platform were in great demand.

Mr. Plumer married, February 6, 1827, Margaret, daughter of George McClelland, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and they were



A. Plumer



Alfred Plummer

the parents of six children, among whom was Samuel, mentioned below. Devoted in his family relations, Mr. Plumer ever found his home a refuge from the strenuous duties and engrossing cares of public life and one of his chief pleasures was the exercise of hospitality. On April 28, 1869, this man, so nobly planned and so true to every trust, passed away at his home in Franklin. His death removed from the community a true patriot and a model citizen and all classes of society united in sincere mourning.

(IX) Samuel, son of Arnold and Margaret (McClelland) Plumer, was born April 2, 1830, in Franklin, Pennsylvania, and received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native town, afterward taking a two years' course in the academy at Jamestown, New York, and then entering Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he studied two years more. He read law under the guidance of Judge Alexander McCalmont, and on July 7, 1852, was admitted to the bar. He immediately began practice, forming a partnership with Edwin C. Wilson and maintaining the connection during the ensuing three years. In the autumn of 1855, Mr. Plumer removed to Minnesota, where he practiced his profession until the spring of 1857, when he was appointed by President Buchanan as Register of the Land Office for Southern Minnesota. In this capacity he served most creditably until the beginning of the Lincoln administration, returning then to Franklin, where he associated himself in the practice of law with James K. Kerr. His thorough equipment, profound and comprehensive learning and great innate ability, caused Mr. Plumer to be recognized as an acknowledged leader of the local bar, and he was soon surrounded by an extended and important clientele.

Until the death of his father, Mr. Plumer continued active in his profession, but being then elected president of the First National Bank of Franklin, he thenceforth devoted his attention to the affairs of that institu-

tion, taking an influential part in the promotion of its interests. His talents as a financier were of a high order and his executive force was of the greatest service in the development of the important enterprise of which he was the head. As a true citizen, Mr. Plumer ever accorded to every movement tending to promote the general welfare his ready support and hearty coöperation. Always steadfastly adhering to the principles of the Democratic party, he was a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, and possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to read "the signs of the times." No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain. In combination with strong mental endowments, Mr. Plumer possessed generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor. He was a man whom it was a delight to know. His very presence conveyed the impression of those sterling qualities of manhood which were so strikingly manifested throughout his career and a genial nature which recognized and appreciated the good in others surrounded him with devoted friends. His countenance and bearing showed him to be what he was—a true and kindly gentleman and an upright, courageous man.

Mr. Plumer married (first) Mary Mytinger, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons: Lewis Mytinger, mentioned below; and Arnold Gilmore, deceased. Mrs. Plumer died August 21, 1878, and Mr. Plumer married (second) in November, 1879, Eleanor Bosler, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Plumer was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, passing his happiest hours in the home circle, and all who were ever privileged to be his guests could testify that he was an incomparable host. The death of Mr. Plumer, which occurred October 8, 1902, deprived the community of a man of exceptional ability, great courage and unswerving loyalty. Respected by all, he was loved by many, and those who were

admitted to his intimacy felt that in losing him they had lost a part of themselves and that life could never again be as complete as it had been. The resolutions adopted by the Venango County Bar Association were strongly expressive of the high esteem in which he was held, the following extracts being especially significant:

Samuel Plumer, the seventh in descent from two New England families who landed upon the shores of Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century, the fifth in descent from the first of his race to settle in Pennsylvania, and the third from the pioneer of his name in Venango county, was an American in the truest and broadest sense. He inherited the personal qualities and principles which have made America great, and cultivated that veneration for the Constitution of his country and for the laws made in pursuance thereof without the general prevalence of which American citizenship will be but a name and American greatness cannot endure.

(X) Lewis Mytinger Plumer, son of Samuel and Mary (Mytinger) Plumer, was born August 31, 1853, in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and received his education at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later receiving that of Master of Arts. Having an inherited taste for the law, he took up the study of that profession, and in September, 1876, was admitted to the bar. Entering at once, in Pittsburgh, upon a career of active practice, Mr. Plumer has ever since been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession. He is one of the most prominent attorneys in Pittsburgh, and has established an enviable reputation as a lawyer of broad legal knowledge, administrative ability, acquaintance with the affairs of the day and, above all, the courage of his convictions.

Not content with a legal business which would satisfy the ambition of most men, Mr. Plumer is actively associated with a variety of interests. As director and attorney of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, he has for many years been identified with

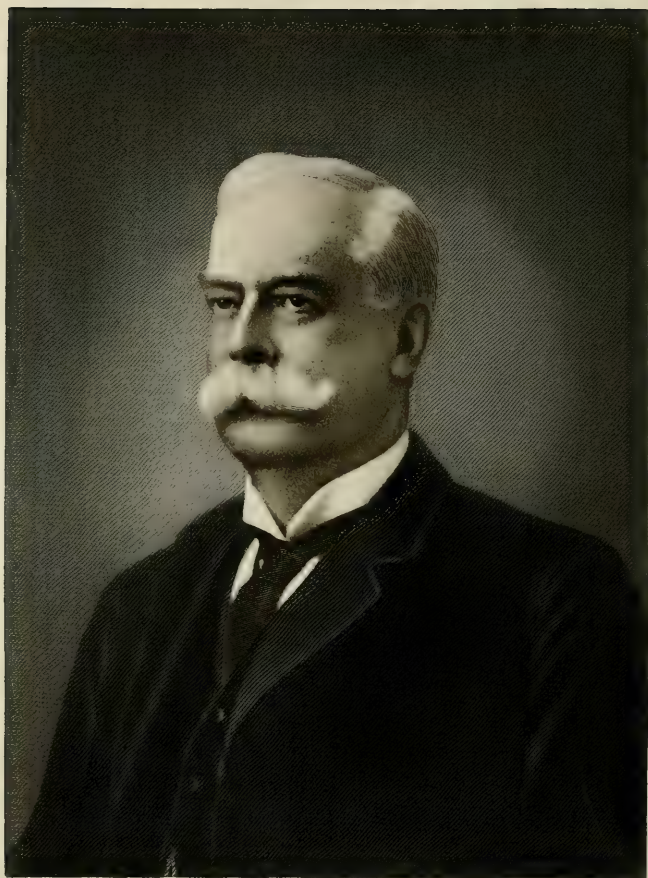
banking, and in 1906 he was elected vice-president of that institution, an office which he still retains. In all things pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Pittsburgh, Mr. Plumer has ever taken a public-spirited interest. Politically he is a Republican, and, while he has never consented to hold office, has rendered loyal and influential support to all measures which, in his judgment, tended to promote good government and further the cause of municipal reform. He belongs to the Duquesne, Country, University and Union clubs, and to the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The character and career of Mr. Plumer furnish striking evidence of a noble ancestry. Of strongly marked characteristics, great vigor of intellect and unusual breadth of view, he is thoroughly a man of affairs. Gentle and courteous, yet firm, courageous and honest, he possesses peculiar aptitude for matters requiring executive and diplomatic talent. Of fine appearance, his patrician features accentuated by snowy hair and moustache, his keen but kindly eyes flashing at the beholder through glasses, the predominant impression conveyed by his personality is that of dignity and force. Genial and companionable, he is endowed with the capacity for feeling and inspiring ardent and enduring friendship.

Mr. Plumer married (first) Clara M., daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Stewart) Bradley, of Pittsburgh, and they became the parents of one son: Samuel, born June 18, 1876, married Katherine Morgan, of Brazil, Indiana; children: Margaret and Clara. Mrs. Plumer died January 24, 1890, and Mr. Plumer married (second) June 5, 1894, Caroline, daughter of Robert Charles and Mary Eliza (McKenna) Schmertz. Mr. Schmertz, who died May 16, 1888, was a representative of an ancient German family and one of Pittsburgh's most prominent glass manufacturers, financiers and business men, having been one of the founders of the Pittsburgh Bank for



L. M. Lerner



A. A. Phinney

Savings. Mrs. Plumer, who died December 3, 1910, was one of the best known club women and charitable workers of Pittsburgh, taking a special interest in the work of the Children's Hospital, of which institution her parents had been ardent supporters. She was one of the originators of the movement which resulted in the building of the Pittsburgh Hospital, and for a time served as president of its board of managers. Mrs. Plumer was a charter member of the Twentieth Century and Tuesday Musical clubs, and was also identified with many other organizations of women. Mr. Plumer married (third) in Franklin, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1912, Margaret (Anderson) Bryden, daughter of Thomas and Marguerite Anderson, of Franklin, Pennsylvania.

To the distinguished name that he inherits, Mr. Plumer has added the lustre of unstained achievement and high personal character. His record as a lawyer and man of affairs most worthily forms part of the annals of a family whose history, from generation to generation, has been a story of honor.

PLUMER, Arnold A.,
Soldier, Financier.

Arnold A. Plumer, second son of Hon. Arnold and Margaret (McClelland) Plumer, was born March 25, 1839. He was educated in the Franklin Academy and in Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, now Washington and Jefferson College. When the Civil War broke out, he yielded to the patriotic fervor that was instinctively his by inheritance from a sterling Revolutionary ancestry, and on October 14, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain James H. Pennell. Soon after entering the service he received a commission as first lieutenant and battalion adjutant. In July, 1862, when the cavalry was reorganized, the battalion adjutants were mustered out, but Lieutenant

Plumer remained with the regiment for three months thereafter. On October 17, 1862, he commanded Company H at the battle of Antietam, although he had been mustered out three months prior to that battle.

Shortly after the battle of Antietam, Lieutenant Plumer returned to Franklin and from 1865 to 1885 was engaged in the hardware business with his cousin, G. W. Plumer. At all times until the beginning of his invalidism, he was active in business and was an influential factor in promoting the material and social welfare of the community. For years he was prominently connected with the direction of the First National Bank of Franklin and of the First National Bank of Oil City, and identified with other financial and industrial enterprises. Clear-headed, open-handed and broad-minded, he commanded the respect and confidence of all who were associated with him in business affairs. As a logical sequence of his character and business capacities, he greatly expanded his large patrimony until he came to be considered one of the wealthiest men of the locality with which he was identified.

From early manhood Mr. Plumer took an active interest in politics, in the better sense of the term. He was a sincere advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and did much to promote its welfare and success. His wise and safe counsel was widely sought by the leaders of the party. He could never be persuaded to take office, though such was his popularity that he could easily have secured preferment and official honors. He had no inclination to the modern game of politics. In his participation in politics, as in all the affairs of his life, he evinced a firmness of principle and courage that never turned its back on a friend or foe. His true place was in the arena of the better order of politics, in which his distinguished father had shone so conspicuously and honorably.

He was a member of Major William B.

Mays Post, No. 220, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order, Loyal Legion of the United States. He was also a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Franklin Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar, and was for many years a member of the Duquesne Club, one of the leading social organizations of the country. He was an adherent and generous supporter of the Episcopal church. He died September 20, 1904.

He married, December 28, 1865, Rachel L. Smith, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Smith, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. She died September 6, 1901.

PLUMER, Henry B.,

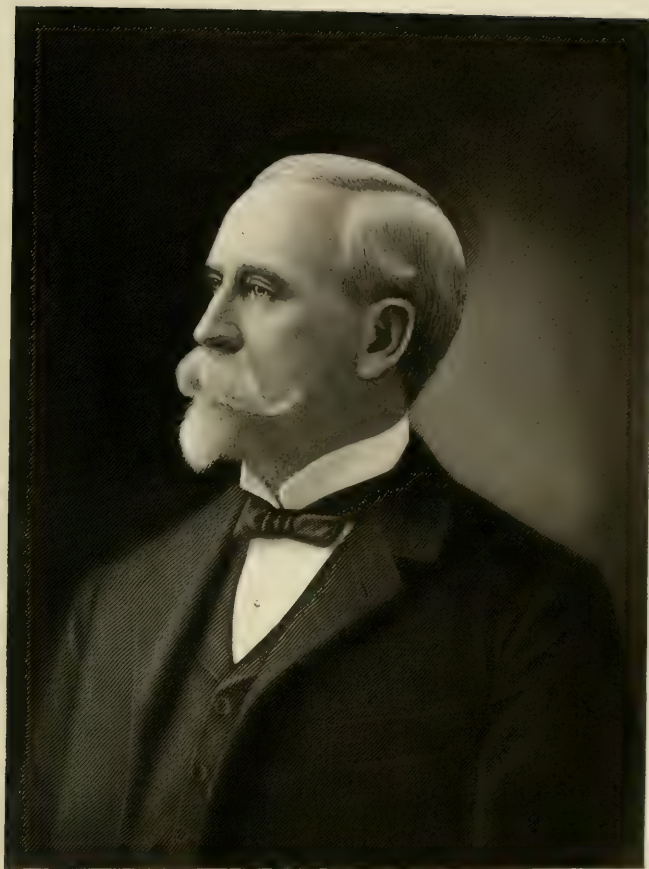
Lawyer, Congressman, Government Official.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them; whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts that loved them. To this class of men belonged Henry Baldwin Plumer, for many years prominent in legal and political circles of Pennsylvania.

Henry Baldwin Plumer, son of Arnold and Margaret (McClelland) Plumer, was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1841. He received a substantial education and his boyhood was spent under the direction of his distinguished father, and his mental and moral characteristics were shaped in the way that afterward made him distinguished. He was particularly taught to revere those principles of life and morals which had won for his father the confidence and respect of all who had business or professional relations with him. He studied in the University of Pennsylvania, being a member of the class of 1862, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1863 and subse-

quently to practice at the bar of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and at the bar of Philadelphia. He began practice in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge Samuel Gilmore, of Uniontown, and later removed to Franklin, Venango county, where he practiced with his brother, Samuel Plumer. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Plumer held an enviable reputation for his legal knowledge and skill and for his eloquence in presenting cases to the court. He looked with disdain upon any one whose standard was, first, success, no matter what the means. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all of his great learning into the cause of his client. He was ambitious for success, but he never wished it at the price of his honor. He belonged to that class of lawyers who look upon the profession of the law as an order of government, and that whether in office or out of it, he who measured up to his full height should give public service. As a lawyer he stood as an example and exemplification of what a lawyer's life and attitude should be, not merely to the bar, not merely to his clients, but more important still, to his country at large and to the community in which he lives.

Developing a deep interest in public affairs, he became a leader of Democratic thought in Venango county at a very early age, but office holding had little allurements for him. In 1881, without his consent, his name was brought forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, and his friends and supporters made a strong campaign for him, although he did not receive the nomination. In the following year, however, he was nominated for Congress in the Twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Venango, Erie and Warren. Although the district was strongly Republican, he reduced the normal majority very largely, and some sections, notably his own county, he carried by a handsome majority. When



Henry B. Phares,

Robert E. Pattison was inaugurated as Governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Plumer was appointed aide-de-camp. During the first administration of President Cleveland he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia. At the time he received this appointment he moved to Philadelphia and made his home in Germantown. As naval officer he proved a faithful and competent official, conducting the business of the office to the entire satisfaction of the Treasury Department in Washington, as well as to those who transacted business with the Port of Philadelphia.

Mr. Plumer was a delightful host, and was a most effective conversationalist, having accumulated a rich store of information and having kept in close touch with the events of the day and with prominent men of all professions and callings. He was a liberal giver to charity, and took a great interest in young men in whom he recognized ambition and ability. He united with an unusual professional expertness a charm of manner, a buoyant optimism and a capacity for enduring friendship that will surely keep his memory green in the hearts of all who knew him best.

Mr. Plumer married, November 4, 1866, Marilla P., daughter of William and Phylanca (Tracy) Davenport, of Erie, Pennsylvania (see Davenport line). By this marriage Mr. Plumer gained the life companionship of a charming and congenial woman, one fitted in all ways to be his helpmate. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Plumer: 1. Henry Adams Plumer, born December 11, 1867; married Edith Rankin, daughter of David Rankin, of Allegheny. He was educated in Berkley School, New York City, and in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. 2. Fanny Galbraith Plumer; married, in June, 1898, John Dexter McIlhenny; issue: John Dexter McIlhenny Jr., born in April, 1899; Frances Plumer McIlhenny, died aged three years; Bernice M. McIlhenny; Henry Plumer McIlhenny. 3. Elvira Gilmore Plumer. 4.

Margaret Plumer, married Carl Augustus Zeigler, of Philadelphia; issue: Marilla Davenport Zeigler, Margaret Plumer Zeigler. 5. Davenport Plumer, born October 12, 1879. He was educated in the Penn Charter School and then studied abroad. He was graduated from the Law School of Pennsylvania University in 1902, and began the practice of his profession with Owen J. Roberts. Subsequently he was independently engaged in law pursuits. He married, January 25, 1905, Carolyn Eugenia Heberton, daughter of Rev. Edward Paysay and Caroline (Vogdes) Heberton; issue: Davenport, Jr., born November 18, 1906; Caroline Heberton Plumer.

In the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers, this gifted and lovable man was removed from the scene of his activities. On December 10, 1903, he passed away, leaving to those who knew him the inspiration of a noble memory. Honorable in purpose, fearless in conduct, he stood for many years as one of the most eminent and valued sons of Pennsylvania, and one of the brightest ornaments of her bar. Actuated both in public and private life by the highest motives and the loftiest principles, he irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character.

The story of the life of Henry Baldwin Plumer is a story of honor. As lawyer and citizen he served ably and faithfully his day and generation. His record enriches the legal annals of his State and adds new lustre to an ancient name.

(The Davenport Line).

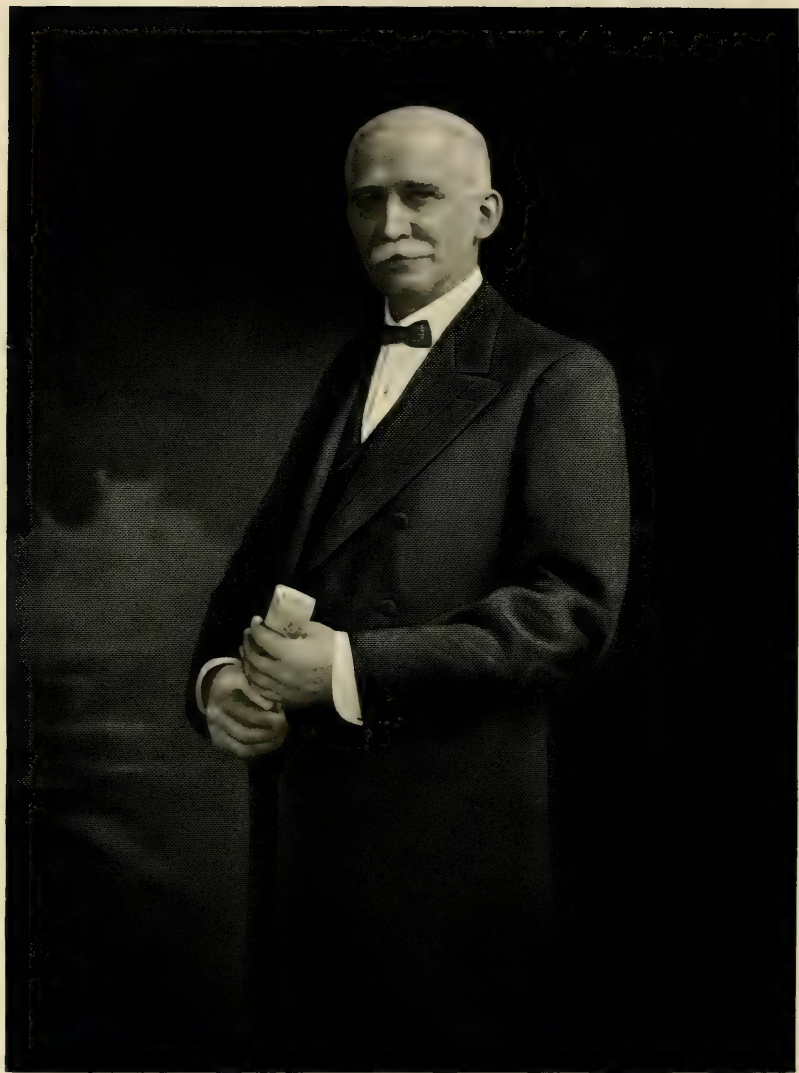
Davenport township is in Chester county, England, about twenty-five miles from the ancient city of Chester. There the Davenport family had its origin, and there its descent in uninterrupted male line goes back to the time of the Norman conquest. The heraldic bearings of the family are: Arms: Argent, a chevron sable between three cross-

crosslets fitchee of the second. Crest: On a wreath a felon's head couped at the neck proper, haltered or. Motto: *Audaces fortuna juvat*.

Ormus de Dauneporte, born in 1086, assumed the local name of the township in which he lived. His son, Richard de Dauneporte, was born in 1136; he was chief forester about 1166; he married, about 1176, Amabilia Venables, daughter of Gilbert Venables, Baron of Kinderton. Thomas de Davenport, son of Richard and Amabilia (Venables) de Dauneporte, was living before 1189. Richard de Davenport, son of Thomas de Davenport, was living between 1209 and 1226. Vivian de Davenport, son of Richard de Davenport, received by charter the grand sergeancy of the forests of Leek and Macclesfield between 1209 and 1226. He married Beatrix de Hulme, daughter of Bertrand de Hulme. Roger de Davenport, son of Vivian and Beatrix (de Hulme) de Davenport, held a sergeancy in the Hundred of Macclesfield in 1288. He died in 1291. He married Mary Salemon, daughter of Robert Salemon, of Wythington. Sir Thomas Davenport, second son of Roger and Mary (Salemon) de Davenport, died in 1320. He married (first) Agnes de Macclesfield, daughter of Thomas de Macclesfield, by whom he had issue. Thomas Davenport, son of the preceding, was the ancestor of the Davenports of Wheltrough. His widow, Elizabeth, was living in 1399. Sir John Davenport, son of the preceding, was a justice of Lancashire in 1384. He married Elizabeth Legh, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Legh, of Betcherton. Thomas Davenport, second son of John and Elizabeth (Legh) Davenport, was the ancestor of the Davenports of Henbury. He married Margaret Venables, daughter of Hugh Venables, and she survived him. Hugh Davenport, son of Thomas and Margaret (Venables) Davenport, died in 1418. He married (first) Ellen Massey, daughter of William Massey, and she was the mother of his issue.

Thomas Davenport, son of Hugh and Ellen (Massey) Davenport, married Margery Mainwaring, daughter of Randle Mainwaring, of Corincham. Richard Davenport, fourth son of Thomas and Margery (Mainwaring) Davenport, removed to the county of Northampton, and afterward settled in Coventry, about 1510. He married a Venables. Edward Davenport, eldest son of the preceding, was a prominent citizen of Coventry. He was chamberlain of the city in 1534, sheriff in 1540, and mayor in 1550. He married a daughter of John Harford, alderman of Coventry. Henry Davenport, eldest son of the preceding, was sheriff of Coventry in 1602 and succeeded his younger brother, Christopher Davenport, as mayor of the city in 1613. He married (first) Winifred Barnabit, daughter of Richard Barnabit, and she was the mother of his children.

John Davenport, fifth son of Henry and Winifred (Barnabit) Davenport, was born in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1597, being baptized April 9, of that year. His early education was acquired as a student in the Free Grammar School of Coventry and then he studied in Oxford University for three years. He began preaching as a private chaplain in Hilton Chapel, near Durham, in November, 1615, and continued there until 1619. In the latter year he became curate of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, Cheapside, where he remained five years, at the end of which time he became vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman street. Subjected to the persecution of Archbishop Laud, he resigned from St. Stephen's in 1633 and went to Holland, where he preached to the Presbyterian church for several years, returning to London near the close of 1636, or the beginning of 1637. Early interested in the Massachusetts Colony, he came to America with Rev. Theophilus Eaton on the ship "Hector," landing in Boston in June, 1637. With Eaton and other Puritans, he went to Quinnipiac, or New Haven, in April, 1638. He was pastor of



James F. Husick

the First Church of New Haven, and helped found the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, which ultimately became Yale College. In 1668 he removed to Boston and became pastor of the First Church of that city, being installed in December of that year. He died March 15, 1670, in the seventy-third year of his age. He married, in England, Elizabeth Woolley. She died September 15, 1676, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in the King's Chapel burial grounds, Boston.

John Davenport, only son of John and Elizabeth (Woolley) Davenport, was born in 1635, probably in London. When his parents came to America in 1637, he was left in London in the care of friends of the family, but was brought to the New Haven Colony in 1639. He was a freeman of New Haven in 1657, and in 1668 removed to Boston, where he was a freeman in 1669. He was register of probate from January, 1675, to August, 1676, and after that was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died March 21, 1677. He married Abigail Pierson, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Branford, Connecticut. She died in New Haven, July 20, 1718.

John Davenport, son of John and Abigail (Pierson) Davenport, was born in Boston, February 22, 1668. Graduated from Harvard College in 1687, he began preaching in 1690, and became a pastor of the church of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1694, where he remained until the end of his life. He died in Stamford, February 5, 1731. He married, April 18, 1695, Martha (Gould) Selleck. She died December 1, 1712, and he married (second) Elizabeth (Morris) Maltby, who died January 11, 1758.

Deodate Davenport, son of John and Martha (Gould-Selleck) Davenport, was born in Stamford, October 23, 1706. He married, in 1730, Lydia Woodward, daughter of the Rev. John Woodward. He died December 3, 1761.

Samuel Davenport, son of Deodate and Lydia (Woodward) Davenport, was born

in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1740, and died July 9, 1810. He married, in 1766, Mary Street, who died December 21, 1803, aged sixty-six years.

Roswell Davenport, son of Samuel and Mary (Street) Davenport, was born in East Haven, April 28, 1768. He removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, and died there in 1852. He married, in 1793, Esther Heminway, who died in 1839.

William Davenport, son of Roswell and Esther (Heminway) Davenport, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 28, 1796, and died June 17, 1865. He married, October 16, 1823, Phylanca Tracy.

Marilla P. Davenport, youngest child of William and Phylanca (Tracy) Davenport, was born June 12, 1842. She married, November 4, 1866, Henry Baldwin Plumer, above.

HUNSICKER, James F.,

Prominent Merchant, Financier.

James Franklin Hunsicker is a notable and representative scion of a family, whose American ancestry dates back a full two hundred years. He was born at Switzer, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November, 1852, second child of Owen and Sarah Hunsicker, who were descended respectively from Daniel Hunsicker and Jacob Bittner. Four other children rounded out the family group in Mr. Hunsicker's paternal home: Henry W. Hunsicker, the first born, married Ida A. Grim, and became the father of five children: Walter O.; Hessa G.; Jessie; Rhoda, and George. Francis P. Hunsicker married Ellen J. Clauser, and has three children: Katie, wife of Joseph Knaus; Florence C., wife of Clinton Berk; and Mamie, wife of J. Hiram Schwartz.

Mary Alice Hunsicker was the only girl in the enlarging circle of boys. She became the wife of George Koch, and the mother of five children: Harry, husband of Carrie E. Miller; Lula, wife of Ambrose Kunkel; Mazie, Sallie, and Sadie. Owen S. Hun-

sicker married Nellie White, and has three children: Harry, husband of Maggie Ott; Frederick, husband of Florence Albright; and Esther. Owen S., the youngest brother of James, the first and so far the only one of the circle to depart this life, died March 12, 1911.

Three distinct periods mark the career of James F. Hunsicker—a time of preparation in the beautiful country region of Lehigh county, a time of struggle in various sections, and a time of success in the thriving city of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He spent his early life in his native rural community, where hard toil and frugal ways of living toughened his physical fibre and engendered lifelong habits of industry and thrift. He became deeply imbued with high moral ideals in the religious atmosphere that pervaded the humble home, and through the nurture of the church. He acquired an elementary education in the public schools at Pleasant Corner and at Schneeksville. His scholastic career was cut short by the exigencies of life, but he took with him from school into the struggle of existence a mind, naturally alert, that had become imbued with a thirst of knowledge and with a love of books. In after years these traits of character proved a means of supplying that educational equipment which a lack of opportunity had denied him in his youth. At the age of thirteen, the first period of his life ended. Christian parents, a humble home and rural life, with all its physical and moral benefits, had been the formative elements during these plastic years of preparation. Then came the period of struggle, which figures so prominently in the lives of American men of affairs who have achieved success. For a few years the young country lad, intrepid but inexperienced, drifted on the broad ocean of life without having a definite goal. He was testing his powers and finding his natural bent. During this interval various transient occupations held his interest in Catasauqua, Philadelphia, and Lehigh county, among others the survey of

the Ironton & Steinsville railroad, under the direction of Colonel S. D. Lehr, C. E. Afterwards he continued to accumulate valuable experience and to develop his native business sagacity in diverse subordinate positions, as an employee in the general store of his uncle, Joseph Kressley, in Allentown; in the company store of the Allentown Iron Company; and finally in the dry goods establishment of A. A. Huber. Thus within the brief space of five years, at the age of eighteen, the subject of this sketch had found himself.

From field and farm, and from desultory occupations, he had followed the bent of his natural endowments, which led him into the commercial arena as his proper sphere. And then began the third period of his career which bears the superscription "Success" written there, not by the hand of capricious fortune but by dint of unremitting toil and untarnished integrity. That final period dates from the year 1870, when James F. Hunsicker formed a partnership with his brother, Henry W., and founded a general store under the firm name of Hunsicker Brothers, at Seventh and Chew streets, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Two years later, when their uncle, Elias Bittner, joined the partnership, that name was changed to Bittner & Hunsicker Brothers. Another change occurred in 1880, when Frank D. Bittner, a son of Elias Bittner, also became one of the partners. The firm traded under the name of Bittner, Hunsicker & Company until 1886, when their growing volume of business necessitated a radical change. In that year the original partnership was dissolved. Henry W. Hunsicker took the retail dry goods department, while James F. Hunsicker, together with Elias and Frank D. Bittner, decided to devote themselves exclusively to the wholesale branch of the business.

This new venture, trading under the name of Bittner, Hunsicker & Company, was a success from the very beginning. Soon it outgrew its modest cradle on Hamilton

street, and became domiciled in a three-story building on North Seventh street. In December, 1902, fire destroyed this structure completely, with all its contents. But even that disaster did not cripple, much less destroy, this flourishing enterprise. A new building rose out of the ashes of the old—larger and better than its predecessor. That handsome five-story structure stands to-day as one of the solid pillars of the commercial prestige of the city of Allentown. It harbors a volume of merchandise second to none outside of metropolitan centers of trade, and it employs a large force of resident and traveling salesmen, whose loyalty and efficiency are matched by their employers' fairness and generosity. Thus Mr. Hunsicker has risen step by step from the humble station allotted to him by the accident of birth to a commanding position in the economic life of his city and State. And under providence his steady advancement and solid achievement were the result of his own initiative, energy, sagacity and integrity. In the best sense of the word he is a self-made man.

But his commercial and financial success, commanding though it is, is only the minor part of his attainments. Greater even than the successful wholesale merchant is the citizen, the churchman and the husband and father. Through all the years of his busy life Mr. Hunsicker never suffered the four walls of his business to bound his horizon. His interest and coöperation went fourth in many directions, and he became an important constructive force in the higher life of his community. The bestowal upon him of numerous honors and offices marks the appreciation of his townsmen, and their public recognition of his sterling worth as a man of character and ability. He has served at various times as a director of the Allentown National Bank, and as a member and director of the Board of Control of the public schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of

Allentown; a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce of Allentown, serving as vice-president and as a member of the executive committee since its organization; and a charter member of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the United States. He is also a charter member of the Allentown Hospital Association, to the promotion of whose interests he has given lavishly of his time and substance. He was a member of the building committee which planned and erected the magnificent hospital that has healed and helped thousands of sufferers since its completion. He held the position of vice-president of the hospital association for many years, until recently, at the death of the Hon. Edward Harvey, he succeeded that accomplished gentleman in the office of president. Besides holding these numerous honorary offices, he also became identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Golden Eagles.

But, outside of his business interests Mr. Hunsicker is seen at his best in the sphere of the church and in the domestic circle. He is the spiritual heir as well as the lineal descendant of God-fearing Swiss and Dutch ancestors who came to this country to find freedom for their faith. He has inherited from them his sane and sincere faith in the Christian religion and his unwavering loyalty to the Reformed church. Salem Reformed Church in Allentown, the largest congregation of the Reformed church in the United States, regards Mr. Hunsicker affectionately as its leading member, and the whole religious community looks upon him as a typical and representative layman of the modern church, in whom creed and deed are happily blended in a full-orbed Christian manhood. He is a charter member of Salem Reformed Church. At various times he has served this congregation as deacon, elder and trustee. He has represented it as lay delegate at the higher judicatories of the Reformed denomination, and he has been its president for the last twenty-five years.

But his most efficient religious service has been rendered in his connection with the Sunday school of Salem Reformed Church, whose superintendent he has been for more than twenty years. This remarkable organization, numbering over two thousand active members, both adults and children, owes its vigorous life and its continuous prosperity largely to the personal leadership of its devoted superintendent. Through it Mr. Hunsicker has been one of the influential factors in the moulding of the moral and religious life of multitudes of men and women in all the walks of life. The Reformed church has recognized his talents and his devotion to the cause of religion, and it has honored him by electing him a member of the board of trustees of Bethany Orphans' Home at Homelsdorf, Pennsylvania, and also of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

In his domestic relations Mr. Hunsicker has been singularly happy. He was married to Mary Hannah Schrader, on December 26, 1872, and his wife became his true help-mate. She is a daughter of Charles S. Schrader and Judith, née Tritch. There were four other children in this family: Sarah P. Schrader, the widow of J. George Snyder, who had two children: Minnie and Helen, both of whom have departed this life. William Schrader married Angeline Gackenbach, and had four children: Thomas, who married Isabella Troxell; Laura, who died in her infancy; William, and Alice, the wife of Robert Hall. Jonas Schrader married Sophia Hilbert, and had two children: Ada, and Lena, who died at the age of four. Horatio Schrader married Catharine Acker, and has one child: Edwin.

The union of James F. Hunsicker and Mary Hannah Schrader has been blessed with three sons who are an honor to their parents and a credit to their native city. All of them have enjoyed the advantages of a higher education, and they are duplicating

the enviable and honorable record of their father in their various vocations. George W. Hunsicker was born September 27, 1873. He married Eleanor Patterson, having lost his first wife, Minnie Keck, by death, and has four children: Josephine, Hannah, Virginia, and Sylvia. He is a graduate of Lehigh University, and a member of the firm trading as Dietrich Motor Car Company. Charles O. Hunsicker was born August 18, 1878. He married Lillian L. Henninger, and has three children: Mary Elisabeth; Anna Henninger, who died in her infancy; and Robert Franklin. He is a lawyer by profession, a graduate of Mercersburg Academy, of Franklin and Marshall College, and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1909 he was elected mayor of the city of Allentown on the Republican ticket, being the youngest incumbent who has held that high office. Herbert J. Hunsicker was born February 7, 1880. He married Ruth Robbins, and has three children: Marion, James F., and Henry R. He is a graduate of Drexel Institute, and holds a position in the office of the firm Bittner, Hunsicker & Company.

The burden of his years rests lightly on the shoulders of Mr. Hunsicker. In the Indian summer of his life he continues his work with unabated vigor, and carries the zest of youth into his manifold interests. Surrounded by his estimable wife, and his sons, his beautiful home forms an attractive spot in the city of Allentown, where peace and joy reign supreme, and where gracious hospitality is dispensed with heart and hand. Here he finds the richest reward of his earnest, honest, industrious life in the affection of his family, the esteem of his friends, and the respect of his fellowmen.

ETTINGER, George T.,

Educator, Author, Lecturer.

For the past one hundred and fifty years the Ettinger family has been well known in the business, the musical and the educational

life of Lehigh county. Mathews & Hungerford's "History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon" mentions among the early settlers of Weissenberg township Gottlieb Ettinger, a hatter, who had a son named Jacob. Later we find Jacob also a hatter and prosperous farmer and the ancestor of the subject of this sketch. The founder of the Allentown branch of the family was Major Amos Ettinger, the son of a hatmaker, born in Lynn township, Lehigh county, March 23, 1817. His mother's maiden name was Smith. When still a very young man he came to Allentown, where he learned the trade of a coppersmith, in the establishment of Solomon Gildner, and later he started in the same business for himself at the southeast corner of Hamilton and Eighth streets. Still later he enlarged the fields of his business by buying out his brother-in-law, Nathan Laudenschlager, who was engaged in the stove and tinware trade. For a long time his store was at 738 Hamilton street, until, his business requiring greater and better accommodations, he purchased the property at 732 Hamilton street, and erected one of the largest and best appointed buildings in the city. At that time his store room was the largest in Allentown. He prospered, and for many years the phrase "Ettinger's Stove Store" was almost a household expression in Lehigh county. Tall and dignified in appearance, Amos Ettinger was one of the most genial of men, with an unusual fund of wit and humor. Many are the witticisms and practical jokes that he had to father. In this respect his reputation in his native country was proportionately as great as that of Abraham Lincoln in the United States. For many years he was the leader of the Allentown Band, the first organization of the sort started in Allentown. Of this musical organization Henry's "History of the Lehigh Valley," published in 1860, says: "Although the greater part of the time is devoted by the citizens of Allentown to their various business pursuits

and callings, they still find time for recreation and amusement. The Allentown Band, of which Amos Ettinger is leader, is considered one of the best in the State, and is composed entirely of the business men of the place." There is still in the possession of the family an excellent oil portrait of the genial face of Amos Ettinger, presented to him by the members of this musical organization. He was especially prominent also in the military life of his time, and held many important offices. He was captain of a model volunteer company called "The Lehigh Fencibles," and for seven years was brigade inspector of the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania. During his lifetime his fellow citizens honored him with various positions of trust and responsibility, and at the time of his death he was the president of the town council. On Christmas Day, 1836, he married Susan, a daughter of Henry and Lydia Hamman Laudenschlager, who was born in Macungie (then known as Millerstown), Lehigh county, December 22, 1818. The Laudenschlager family moved to Allentown, and for many years the father was a carpet weaver, living in a large stone house on Union street, near Seventh. From this marriage were born four sons: William Jacob, who died in 1863; Alfred Henry; Richard Carlos, who died in 1896; and George Taylor Ettinger. Amos Ettinger died February 1, 1866, in the forty-ninth year of his age. In speaking of his death the "Lehigh County Patriot" of February 8, 1866, said: "Through his affable, sociable demeanor the deceased won for himself the affection of all that came into contact with him. He was one of the best loved, most highly esteemed and most benevolent citizens of this town." The "Allentown Friedens-Bote" of February 7, 1866, summed up his life and character as follows: "He was an honorable, upright citizen, and a host of friends sincerely mourn his early demise. He was a true friend and a good

neighbor, and, the Spirit saith, he resteth from his labors and his works do follow him."

George Taylor Ettinger, the youngest son of Amos and Susan Ettinger, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1860. He received his elementary training in the excellent private school of Miss S. V. Magruder from 1869 to 1873, and in the fall of 1873 he entered the academic department of Muhlenberg College, with which institution he has been connected as student and teacher for forty-one years. As a student he had the remarkable record of not having missed a single recitation in seven years. He prepared for college in the academic department from 1873 to 1876, and in September of the latter year he entered the freshman class of Muhlenberg. He was graduated with first honor and the valedictory, June 24, 1880. In 1879 he received the junior oratorical prize of twenty-five dollars for the best oration as to matter and manner, the subject of his oration being "The Folly of Warfare." During his college course he was a member of the Euterranean Literary Society and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Immediately upon his graduation in 1880 he began to teach in the academic department of Muhlenberg College as assistant to Rev. A. R. Horne, D. D., from 1880 to 1882, and to Rev. John Kohler, D. D., from 1882 to 1884. From 1884 to 1892 he was principal of the academic department in connection with Professor E. S. Dieter, now of the Allentown High School. During these years the annual enrollment of the department increased from thirteen to seventy-five students. Upon the occasion of the quarter centennial celebration of Muhlenberg College in 1892, he was elected professor of pedagogy and associate professor of Latin. Several years later the title of the chair (which he has filled ever since) was changed to the Latin Language and Literature and Pedagogy. In 1888 he enrolled in the graduate department of New York University, which three years

later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) for work done in pedagogy, under Dr. Jerome Allen and Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, and in German under Dr. A. S. Isaacs. Upon the death of Professor Davis Garber, Ph. D., Dr. Ettinger became librarian of his *alma mater*, and upon the death of Professor Matthias H. Richards, D. D., he was chosen secretary of the faculty. He was the alumni editor of The Muhlenberg for many years, also served as corresponding secretary and treasurer of the Alumni Association and a member of its board of managers. He is now president of the Alumni Association. He has also been a member of the editorial committee of the Muhlenberg College Bulletin, an official quarterly publication of the institution, since its beginning in 1902. In 1904 the board of trustees elected him dean of the faculty. For nearly fifteen years Dr. Ettinger was a director of the public schools of Allentown, during which period he was repeatedly elected president of the board of control, later served as secretary of the same body and was chosen president of the Lehigh County Directors' Association. For nine years he was connected with the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna, serving in various positions as instructor in Latin and Greek, dean of the faculty and member of the board of managers. In 1905 he was chairman of the committee under whose auspices a successful series of University Extension Lectures was delivered in Allentown by Professor J. C. Powys, M. A., of Cambridge, England, on "The History of Liberty," and is one of the vice-presidents of the Allentown Chautauqua. He has published "Pedagogy the Fourth Profession," an address delivered before the Lehigh County Teachers' Institute, and "The Relations and Duties of Colleges to their Preparatory Schools," a paper read before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, at Cornell University. In 1904-05 he was associated, as supervising editor, with



George T. Estlin.

John W. Jordan, LL. D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Edgar M. Green, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in the publication of an extensive "Genealogical History of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania," in two handsomely illustrated volumes brought out by the Lewis Publishing Company of New York and Chicago, and is a member of the advisory committee for the present work, "Jordan's Biographical Encyclopædia of Pennsylvania," also by the Lewis Publishing Company. When the Liberty Bell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated the tablet commemorating the hiding of the Liberty Bell in the old Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, Hon. Robert E. Wright, who had promised to deliver the principal address found that it would be impossible for him to keep his engagement. As a special favor to the regent of the chapter, Dr. Ettinger consented to serve as a substitute and, with but three days for preparation, delivered what the local press was pleased to call "a masterpiece." On September 1, 1904, he also delivered the opening address at Muhlenberg College on "The American College and its Problems," which was afterwards published by the board of trustees. His services as a speaker and lecturer are in frequent demand, his two most popular lectures being "Life's Lottery" and "An Evening with the Dictionary." The subject of this sketch is a member of the American Philological Society, the American Historical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Moravian Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, of which he served many years as chairman for Lehigh county, and the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York. He is the president of the Allentown Free Library, secretary of the Pennsylvania-German Society, secretary of the Contemporary Club of Allentown, honorary member of the Rotary Club of Allentown, member of the John Hay Republican Club of Allentown, honorary member of the Luther Burbank

Society of California, member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Classical Studies, and a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences. He is also literary editor of the "Allentown Morning Call," having the largest daily circulation of any newspaper in the Lehigh Valley. He has also served as president of the Lehigh County Historical Society since its organization, and is a contributing member of the Lehigh Saengerbund, and the Allentown Oratorio Society. For many years he was the efficient secretary of the Livingston Club of Allentown, one of the largest and most representative social clubs of the Lehigh Valley. Although busily engaged as student and teacher, he still finds time to share in the larger life of the community and to discharge his duties as a citizen of the same. At various times he has served as a delegate to city and county conventions of the Republican party, and he presided over the stormy sessions of the Lehigh county convention in the historical contest for political supremacy in the State of Pennsylvania, waged between Governor Daniel H. Hastings and Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, with such tact and ability that special mention was made of it in the press of the State. In 1902 Judge Albright appointed Dr. Ettinger inspector of the Lehigh county prison, and his successor, Judge Frank M. Trexler, has continued him in this position from year to year. For several years he has served as secretary of the Prison Board of Lehigh county. Since his confirmation in 1877 he has been an active member of St. John's English Lutheran congregation. For many years he was an officer and is still a teacher in the Sunday school, served as president of the Young People's Society, was a deacon, secretary of the vestry, elder and vice-president of the same, and repeatedly delegate to conference, synod and general council of the Lutheran Church in North America. On August 17, 1899, he married Emma C., the only daughter of Gustav A. and Emilie F. Aschbach, of

Allentown. This union has been blessed with one son, Amos Aschbach Ettinger, born May 24, 1901, and named after his paternal grandfather. As Dr. Ettinger was but five years old when his father died, he was raised by his mother, a woman of strong mental and moral character, to whose excellent and Christian training he gladly ascribes whatever measure of usefulness and success he has attained in life. She attained the uncommon age of ninety-four years and four months, with mind active and able to recall and describe scenes, incidents and persons of the days when Allentown was hardly more than a large village. In the words of one of his friends: "Dr. Ettinger possesses a sympathetic nature, combined with that true modesty which causes him to carry his learning as a man carries his watch—to be kept out of sight till someone wishes to know the time. No man has less of the pedant about him. The lark needs no trumpet to herald the fact that it is a sweet singer. His advice and criticism are often sought. The one is always marked with good sense, and the other by the utmost kindness, but at the same time combined with justness and fairness. He is keen in his observations and can find 'sermons in stones, books in running brooks, and good in everything'."

HELB, Theodore R.,

Leader in Business Affairs.

The old city of York, strong in the darkest hours of our National history in the patriotism and intrepidity of her citizens, while no less so to-day, has now an added element of strength in her noble body of business men, among the foremost of whom stands Theodore R. Helb, who has been for forty years one of the most substantial citizens of York and a business man of National reputation.

Theodore R. Helb was born October 17, 1851, in Shrewsbury township (now Railroad borough), son of Frederick and Re-

becca (Henry) Helb. Frederick Helb was a leading business man and citizen of York county. Theodore R. Helb received his education in the public schools of his native township and in those of the city of Baltimore, and entered early upon his active career, learning the business of a brewer. In 1873 he established himself in York as the proprietor of an independent concern, but so modest was his beginning that for the first ten years he himself accomplished the most important part of the necessary manual labor, having but one assistant during the winter months and none the remainder of the year. He was a man, however, who knew his business thoroughly and fully realized all its possibilities. He was distinguished from the first by a peculiar aptitude in grappling with details and in recognizing and taking advantage of opportunities. His progressive spirit, which led him to adopt what he perceived to be real improvements, was combined with an originality of thought which enabled him to inaugurate new ideas and methods. His business increased to proportions which he would at one time have deemed incredible, inasmuch as he was by nature conservative and not over-sanguine, adding to or remodeling his brewery only as the actual demands of business rendered it imperative to do so. His conservatism, however, was combined with the progressive spirit previously mentioned as one of his leading characteristics, and he never neglected to avail himself of an opening, always, however, first making sure of his ground. The result is that he has to-day a truly magnificent establishment, finely planned architecturally and having the most complete and modern equipment. Mr. Helb is not only the most prominent man in his line of business in York, but also one of the best known throughout the United States.

As a true citizen Mr. Helb never withholds his aid and influence from any movement having for its end the betterment of York, and no good work done in the name



Theo. R. Webb

of charity or religion appeals to him in vain. It is men of this type who are intelligent factors in the success of all great cities, and Mr. Helb is recognized as one in the inmost circle of those associated with the business concerns and financial interests which have most largely conserved the growth and development of York. Wholly without political aspirations, he has confined his attention strictly to business matters, always, however, exercising his right of voting and taking an intelligent interest in men and measures, a fact which has caused his counsel to be often sought in matters of public moment. Of a genial disposition and in manner invariably affable and courteous, his social popularity is great and his friends are many. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Mystic Chain, the Knights of Malta, the Red Men and the Heptasophs. In the last-named order, which he helped to organize, he has taken particular interest, and for four years served as its first supreme treasurer.

Mr. Helb married, January 21, 1873, Emma Louise, daughter of John Rausch, a shoe merchant of Baltimore, and they are the parents of two sons: Louis, a graduate of Nazareth Hall and of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, class of 1894; Herbert, a graduate of the Maryland Institute of Art and Design, Baltimore, class of 1903. Both sons are associated with their father in business. Mrs. Helb, a thoughtful, clever woman of culture and character, possesses the rare combination of perfect womanliness and domesticity with an unerring judgment, traits which fit her to be to her husband an ideal helpmate, not alone a charming companion, but also a confidante and adviser. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Helb, one of the noted residences of the county, is a spacious mansion of beautiful architectural design, adorned with numerous works of art gathered in their many jour-

neys. Mr. Helb, having relinquished much of the active work of his enterprises, his health not being so sturdy as formerly, has been able to indulge his fondness for travel, which is, perhaps, his favorite form of recreation. He has made many transatlantic voyages, having visited every European country with the exception of Servia and Bulgaria, and having extended his wanderings to Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor and Greece. On one of the latter trips he was accompanied by his son Herbert, in company with whom he also visited Alaska and British Columbia. On another occasion he made an extended trip to Mexico and he has been twice to California. Notwithstanding his many foreign voyages Mr. Helb has not neglected his native land, having visited every State in the Union with the exception of Arkansas and South Dakota. Fond as he is of travel, Mr. Helb spends his happiest hours at his own fireside and his home is the seat of a gracious hospitality.

Mr. Helb's career has worthily supplemented that of his noble father. As an able business man and public-spirited citizen he has greatly promoted the material prosperity and moral welfare of his native city and county. He is, however, of a nature so broad and complex that its influence has been felt in every portion of the community, vitalizing all its best interests and imparting an impetus to every worthy movement. Perhaps the best description that could be given of him might be condensed into the brief sentence: "He is an all-round man."

LIVINGOOD, Frank S.,

Lawyer, Public-spirited Citizen.

For three generations the Livingoods have been eminent physicians and lawyers of Berks county, Pennsylvania. John Bricker Livingood, who was a practicing physician of Womelsdorf, was the father of six sons, four of whom adopted their father's profession, the other two choosing

the law. All were professional men of distinction, and in turn left sons who fully maintained the high professional standing of their forebears and were men of high standing in both law and medicine in Berks county and elsewhere. Among the grandsons of the good doctor who have continued in the county is Frank S. Livingood, eminent at the bar, prominent in business, and for a quarter of a century president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Reading.

The Livingoods of Berks county are of ancient Swiss ancestors, later settled in Alsace, Germany, near Strasburg, where they were known as Leibenguth and Loewenguth. They settled in Alsace prior to 1660, and fifty years later the American ancestor, John Jacob Loewenguth came, landing in New York, in 1708. Like so many other foreign family names, the original form was lost in anglicizing, Loewenguth in time becoming Levingood, and then Livingood, both forms being used by descendants of the Swiss-German John Jacob Loewenguth.

The founder of the family settled in Schoharie county, New York, but in 1727 came to Berks county, settling in Tulpehocken township. There he farmed and prospered until April, 1758, when in an Indian raid he and his wife were killed and two daughters carried into captivity. A son Jacob escaped the fate that destroyed his family, and from him descended the Livingoods of Berks county.

One of these descendants, Dr. John Bricker Livingood, the physician of Womelsdorf from 1812 to 1872, had, as stated, six sons, all of whom were well known and able members of the medical and legal professions: James C., John T., Michael T. and Louis H., physicians; and Jacob S. and William H., lawyers. One of these sons, Jacob Seltzer Livingood, was a lawyer, practicing at the Berks county bar from 1845 to 1906, sixty-one years. He

married Lucy Jane, daughter of Francis B. Shalters, of Reading.

Frank S. Livingood, son of Jacob Seltzer and Lucy Jane (Shalters) Livingood, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1855. He secured his early education in Reading schools, public and private, entered Phillips Andover Academy in 1869, was graduated in 1872, and that year entered Harvard University. He spent four years in Harvard and in 1876 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to Reading, he prepared for the practice of law under the preceptorship of his honored father, and in August, 1879, was admitted to the Berks county bar. From that date until the present he has been in continuous practice in Reading, admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a learned and honored member of the legal fraternity, but his professional work represents only a part of the usefulness of his life. He has taken active part in the business development of his city, and in its philanthropic, educational, religious club and social life. He is president of the Reading Hospital, and a trustee of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, having held the latter position since 1892; president of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1888; trustee of the Reading Public Library; vice-president of the Berks County Bar Association; member of the American and Pennsylvania State Bar associations; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Berks County, the Pennsylvania German Society, and taking a deep interest in the work of all. His clubs are the Wyomissing and Berkshire of Reading; the University of Philadelphia, and the Harvard of New York. In religious faith he is Evangelical Lutheran, belonging to St. Matthew's Church of Reading.

Originally a Republican in politics, the chairman of the county committee from 1881 to 1886, a delegate to the National



Geo. Bornemann,

Convention held in Chicago in 1884 that nominated James G. Blaine for President; he now belongs to the Washington party, and while ever striving for the supremacy of the party of his choice, has never sought office for himself.

BORNEMANN, Right Rev. Monseignor George,

Clergyman, Leader in Charitable Work.

For half a century an honored priest of the Roman Catholic church, and for nearly this entire period the beloved pastor of St. Paul's Parish, Reading, "Father Bornemann," as he is affectionately known, holds an enviable position in the hearts of his people. Although now a dignitary of the church, "Monseignor Bornemann" is still "Father Bornemann" to his people—the loving priest who has been their comforter, friend and spiritual guide from childhood to mature years, and in many cases has baptized, confirmed, married, and then laid away in consecrated ground, members of the parish. The work done by the good "Father" in the nearly half century he has spent in Reading has not been wholly spiritual, great as is the good accomplished for men's souls, but the temporal prosperity of his parish has been a marked feature of his stewardship. Hospitals, schools, asylums and churches have been built for the different nationalities that comprise the three thousand communicants of the parish, and every department of church, educational and charitable work has been capably and faithfully administered. Beloved by his own people, Father Bornemann is held in no less respect by those of other denominations acquainted with him and his unselfish life of devotion.

George Bornemann was born in Lingen, Hanover, Germany, October 5, 1838, son of William Bornemann, a ropemaker, who died in Reading in 1884, aged eighty-two years. His mother, Louisa Rolfs, died when he was a young boy, and, had she lived, perhaps Reading would never have known

Father Bornemann. Bereft when so young of a mother's care, he formed his own plans, and at fifteen years of age alone came to the United States. To the education he had received up to that time in excellent German schools, he added training for the priesthood at the great educational institution of his church in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Latrobe, and was graduated from St. Vincent's College in 1862. He continued theological study at St. Charles Seminary at Philadelphia, and was regularly ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia in 1865, Bishop (afterward Archbishop) Wood officiating. He served as assistant in Philadelphia one year, another year at Newcastle, Delaware, in charge of a parish, then, in 1867, was made pastor of St. Paul's, at Reading. From that date his service to that parish as pastor was continuous until his elevation to his present title. From a comparatively small parish, St. Paul's has become one of three thousand communicants, the church at Ninth and Walnut streets, with the educational and charitable institutions connected therewith, being the largest in Reading. Besides administering the multitudinous affairs of his parish, Father Bornemann has been the leading spirit in the founding and management of splendid institutions of his church in Reading—St. Joseph's Hospital, House of the Good Shepherd, St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum for Girls, St. Paul's Orphan Asylum for Boys, Gethsemane Cemetery—all being institutions fostered under his care. With its mixed population, churches were a necessity for the different races, and there has grown up in the original parish Polish, Italian and Slavic churches, with priests of such linguistic attainments that it is now possible for every Catholic in Reading to confess to a priest in his own tongue, or listen to a sermon delivered in his own language. Another institution of note is St. Bernardino's Convent and Asylum at Oak Brook. Father Bornemann has been raised to the rank of Monseignor.

WINTER, Ferdinand,

Leading Manufacturer, Retired.

Probably in no State in the Union have foreign born residents exercised greater influence in public and business life than in the State of Pennsylvania. To enumerate the deeds would be to write a history of the State, and while this is true of other States, nowhere has their influence been greater or more beneficial than in Pennsylvania. Among this class of men who, overcoming the handicap of language and strange environment, have established great industries, brought them to the highest point of success, and there been able to retire with abundant means to ease, is Ferdinand Winter, an honored citizen and present resident of Reading. There is much to admire in the life of Mr. Winter, but nothing shows the beauty of his character, more than his loyal undying affection for the home of his youth and the people of his native land. Thirteen times has he crossed the Atlantic, and each time some portion of the period devoted to foreign travel was spent at the old home in Austria, renewing his acquaintance with the scenes of his childhood and youth. Nor is he lacking in love and devotion for his adopted country—that to him has been indeed the "Land of Opportunity"—nor for Pennsylvania and Reading, the State of his entire American residence, and the city of his almost entire American business life. A little less than half a century ago Mr. Winter came to Pennsylvania from his Austrian home, and two and a half years later began his long and successful career as a leather manufacturer, retiring in 1904, leaving an honored name in the trade and a business founded on excellence of product equalled by a record of integrity without a blemish.

Ferdinand Winter was born in Austria, in 1838, a son of Anton and Marie (An-sorge) Winter. He obtained a good education and began his business life in a tannery, learning expert methods of tanning chamois skins and other fine leather used in

glove and shoemaking. After mastering his trade he worked as a journeyman until 1867, attaining a thorough knowledge of the methods employed in various sections of Germany in preparing skins for commercial uses. At the age of twenty-nine years, on August 28, 1867, he sailed for the United States on the steamship "Northern Light," landing at Castle Garden, New York, proceeding thence to Philadelphia, where for two and a half years he pursued the trade he had mastered in his native land. In 1869 Mr. Winter settled in Reading, where he began his long connection with the business life of that city by securing an interest in a small tannery, established by Anton Blatz, a short time previously. Trading as Blatz & Winter, the firm continued for six years, when Mr. Winter purchased the interest of Mr. Blatz, and shortly afterward, in 1875, admitted Ferdinand Getz as a partner. The new firm, Winter & Getz, conducted business on the Canal street site of the Pennsylvania railroad until the site being needed for railroad purposes was sold to the Pennsylvania company, a new location bought, and a plant erected on the property now owned by the Ferdinand Getz Sons Company. The product of the plant was of superior quality, surpassing in excellence foreign leather in many instances, often being passed by inspectors as imported goods. Their large output found a ready market in the competitive markets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and was exported in large quantities to England, Germany, France, and other foreign countries, where the superior quality and fineness of the product was quickly recognized. After a successful business career extending from 1875 until 1904 the firm was dissolved in the latter year by the death of Mr. Getz. Mr. Winter having reached the age of sixty-six years and in possession of a fortune, then retired from business, and has since devoted himself to the enjoyment due him after a long and successful career in the business world. He retains his interest in affairs, however, as a member of the



J E Archmuthy

Chamber of Commerce, and as a director of the Keystone National Bank of Reading. He served in the Common Council for two terms—1880-1884.

During his American life, Mr. Winter has traveled extensively in this country and abroad, making thirteen voyages across the Atlantic, and on each trip visiting his Austrian home. He is fond of the finer pleasures of life and is rounding out an honorable, successful life in his adopted city, where he is held in respect by all who know him.

He is an honored member of the Masonic order, belonging to Teutonia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Excelsior Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Reading Commandery, Knights Templar; and Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in other societies and organizations.

Mr. Winter married, in 1874, Clara Kuchler, who bore him sons and daughters: Edward; Martha, deceased; Louis, Rose, Maria, Louisa, and two who died in infancy.

Time has dealt lightly with Mr. Winter, and not denied him at the age of seventy-six years the power and ability to thoroughly enjoy the fruits of his years of successful effort. Like most self-made men, he is modest and unassuming, yet proud of the fact that in a city of strong, successful men, he has not been found wanting in the essential qualities that make for true manhood.

AUCHMUTY, J. E.,

Physician, Surgeon.

J. E. Auchmuty, M. D., is one of the younger physicians of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, who has already achieved marked success in his chosen profession, and who is recognized as an able, progressive and enthusiastic practitioner. He is the son of B. F. and Mary E. (Latsha) Auchmuty, both born in the State of Pennsylvania, and both of Scottish ancestry.

Dr. J. E. Auchmuty was born at South Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1884, and was educated in the public grammar and high schools of his native town, being graduated from the last named institution in the class of 1897. He then attended the Susquehanna University School, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1905. Entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. His year of internship was served in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, after which he acted as assistant to Dr. H. M. Neale, of Freeland, Pennsylvania, for the period of one year. He received the appointment of physician and surgeon to the Maryd Coal Company, and retained this office until June 10, 1911, when he established himself in private practice in Tamaqua, and has already acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations; the University Club of Philadelphia; Tamaqua Lodge, No. 238, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 137, Royal Arch Masons; Scottish Rite Temple; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 592.

Dr. Auchmuty married, in 1903, Cleo, a daughter of Alfred and Mary (Miller) Kline, and they have children: Mary Helen, born October 8, 1908; John Howard, born March 4, 1909. The family residence is at No. 237 West Broad street. Dr. Auchmuty is a man of most benevolent impulses and kindly nature, and his professional skill as well as his sympathetic nature have gained for him the affection of the patients whom he has treated with exceptional ability. He keeps well in touch with all progress in his chosen profession, devoting all of his spare time to the perusal of medical literature.

MISHLER, John D.,

Theatrical Manager, Leader in Community Affairs.

Where the title of "grand old man" originated or who first bore it matters little, but never was it more worthily bestowed than upon John D. Mishler, Reading's "Grand Old Man," or, perhaps Pennsylvania's "Grand Old Man" would be more appropriate, as he is just as popular and beloved in other cities of the State as in Reading. Here is his philosophy of life: "Just to be kindly and good natured, just to do the little good one can, just to sympathize with one's friends when they are down, just to leave the world a little bit better than he found it, that's all I think a man need aim at." Further, "If only half the nice things said of people after they are dead were only told while they are alive, how much more happiness there would be in the world." So here is recorded some of the "nice things" that can said of this kindly hearted man whose whole life has been devoted to making people "just a little bit happier," who clean handed, public spirited and loyal to every duty has made the world a great deal "better for his having lived in it."

John D. Mishler was born in Newmans-town, Lebanon county, April 28, 1847, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Zimmerman) Mishler, who came to Reading in 1848. He attended the pay schools of Reading until seventeen years of age, then entered the employ of the then leading dry goods store of the city, John S. Pearson & Company, as delivery boy, receiving as salary seventy-five dollars yearly. His duties were to keep the store clean and to deliver packages to customers, sometimes using a wheelbarrow, sometimes by basket. Besides this he found time to act as clerk, selling during his first year \$15,000 of goods, for which he received from the firm the handsome bonus of twenty-five dollars. From an early age he contributed to the columns of the newspapers, with a weekly article in "The Times"

called "The Man About Town." He prospered, and on May 2, 1867, at the age of twenty years, sailed for Europe and the Paris Exposition, making a four months tour. His death while at sea was announced in the "Berks County Democrat," and he was thus accorded the privilege of reading his own obituary. This report probably arose from the fact that fogs and breakdowns caused the vessel to consume twenty-one days on the voyage across. On his return he visited friends and relatives in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties, people coming from great distances to hear his stories of his travels, a visit to Europe then being uncommon, he being the fifth person from Reading to make a European trip. On his return to Reading he was met at the station by a brass band and many citizens who escorted him to the Keystone (now Penn) Hotel, where a banquet awaited him.

A few days after attaining the age of twenty-one years, he began business for himself, starting a retail dry goods store at 533 Penn street (the Globe Store, later purchased by Dives Pomeroy & Stewart), which he conducted until 1874, introducing many new ideas in storekeeping and in advertising to give the store publicity. He was the first man in Reading to insert a column advertisement (1868), later using four columns, and at one time had an entire page of the "Times," with an extra edition of two thousand copies. On one occasion he secured the consent of the owners of the "Times," the only morning newspaper in Reading, made up and printed at 9 p. m., to print an account of the Maennerchor Ball, and have it appear the following morning. He accomplished the feat by plying the printers with their favorite beer, pretzels and cigars, and working all night. This occasioned great comment, as an account of the ball would not ordinarily appear until the second morning. He also conducted the "Globe Condenser" in the "Berks and Schuylkill Journal," making it a feature of

the paper, and also advertising his Globe Dry Goods Store. In 1871 he erected a marble public drinking fountain in front of his store, paying the city ten dollars yearly for the water consumed. This fountain now stands at Penn Common, Eleventh street, above Washington. He was a "master of publicity," another of his "first features" being the "John D. Mishler," in which Prof. Donaldson, the aeronaut, made the only store packing balloon ascension ever attempted in this country, on May 17, 1873, Mr. Mishler furnishing everything for the experiment. In 1873 he was a member of the City Board of Health, and after selling out his business in 1874 devoted himself to the management of the theatre built by his father, and opened to the public October 1, 1872, at 533-535 Penn street, the first modern theatre in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He managed this until 1886, when he had it removed and the present academy erected by a stock company, of which he was a member. He managed the academy until 1907, excepting only the years 1899-1900, when it was leased to H. R. Jacobs. The Penn Street was not the first of his theatrical ventures, as in 1873, while still in business, he established the Mishler Theatrical Circuit, which he controlled for years. In 1877-78 he toured the country as manager of the Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartette. From 1882 to 1886 he was manager and traveled with Bartholomew's Famous Equine Paradox, and again in 1889-90, while the academy was leased to Mr. Jacobs. He became very popular with the actors, visiting the academy, and has many mementoes of their regard. In 1882 Gus Williams named one of his successful plays "John Mishler." He made the academy a popular place of entertainment, and in many respects was a remarkable exception to the general rule. He was the greatest of publicity men, but in his advertisements did not exaggerate or state anything but the truth, and if he found a play had deteriorated after he had booked

it to appear at the academy he would publish the fact in the papers, that his patrons might be fully protected. He often gave the use of the academy for charitable and religious purposes, and on December 25, 1892, gave a special performance of "Lost in New York" to more than two thousand poor children who were his guests. He often gave the Reading newsboys an evening's entertainment, having them attend in a body. Indeed, to provide poor children with unexpected pleasure was and is one of his greatest delights. On June 11, 1873, he took at his own expense and entertained for the day at Heilman's Dale, Lebanon, thirteen hundred poor children, and on Christmas Day, 1872, gave a dinner at the City Hotel to two hundred and sixty poor children. His public charitable work has been unceasing, giving much of his own money and a great deal of time in soliciting from others aid for charitable institutions. In 1887 he inaugurated the idea of an annual Christmas offering to all Reading's charitable institutions, by placing contribution boxes in the hotels, saloons, stores and factories, realizing the first year over \$500. He was general secretary of the Associated Charities for seven years from its organization in 1902.

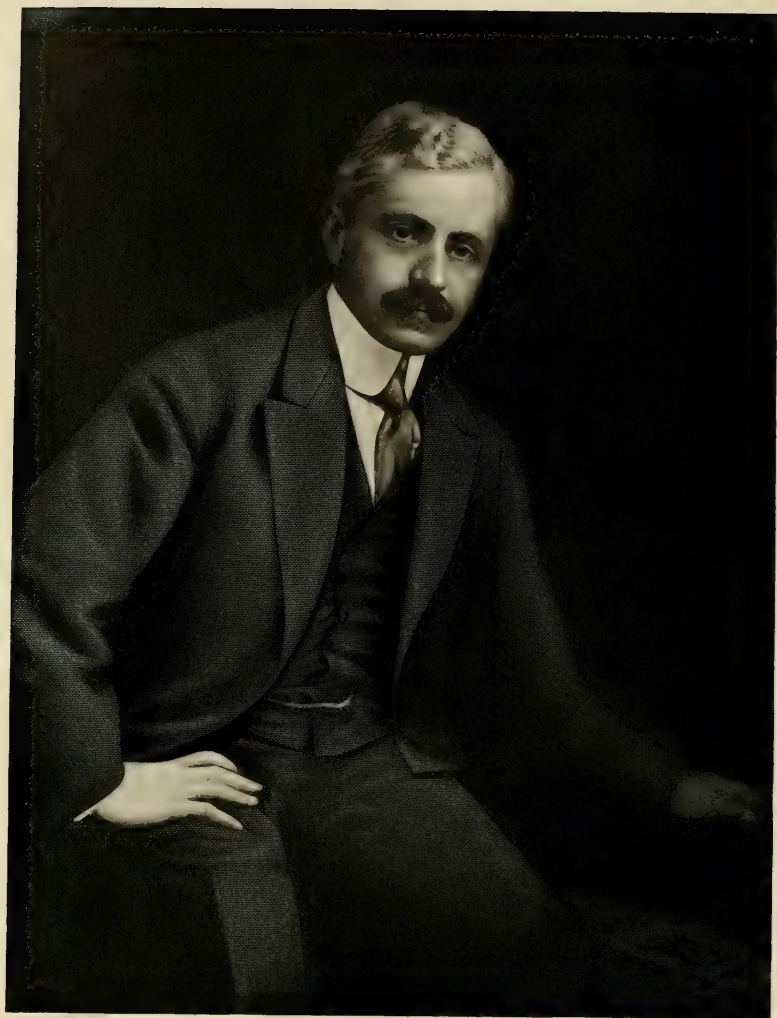
An enthusiast in everything that enlisted his attention, he found ample opportunity for needed reforms. On April 2, 1891, he organized the Berks County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and was its president for five years, thoroughly placing the fear of consequences before human brutes whom only fear of the law could deter from overworking and underfeeding their horses. He was a member of the citizens committee in the introduction of the "Pingree Potato Plan" to aid the poor of Reading to help themselves.

As early as April, 1875, he had a drawing made of the then Fair Grounds, now Penn Common, illustrated in the "New York Graphic," and advocated their abandonment for a public park, distributing

thousands of copies of the "Graphic" to leading people in the city and county. He had a drawing made by William H. Dechant, February 2, 1893, showing a public drive along the slope of Mt. Penn to McKnight's Gap and return. In 1896-97 he was chairman of the executive committee for Reading's Floral and Chrysanthemum Show, the profits of these successful exhibitions being divided among the hospitals. In May, 1895, he was chairman of the finance committee for the Forty-second Annual Conclave, Pennsylvania Knights Templar, held at Reading, May 27-29. All bills were paid a week after the conclave, and a pro rata of the surplus returned to the subscribers. He was again chairman of the finance committee for the conclave, May 27-29, 1901, with the same financial result. He was the treasurer of the finance committee for the Thirtieth Annual Encampment, Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, held at Reading, June 6-7-8, 1905. After all bills were paid, the balance in the treasury, added to by donations, was given to the Charles Evans Cemetery Company to keep in good condition, for all time, the soldiers' monument, the graves and the ground surrounding.

His enthusiasm and helpful efforts have extended into other channels, not for gain, not for popularity, simply that he is best satisfied when employed, and if not for himself, for others. He was a member of the committee of the Board of Trade to solicit subscriptions for an armory in Reading in 1907; was active in securing a loan of \$500,000 for a filtration plant in Reading in October, 1907; has made repeated efforts to build a modern hotel for the city, that dream now being realized; has done much effective work for the Board of Trade, and is a member of the present Chamber of Commerce; was a member of the committee that collected \$5,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Boyertown theatre fire in January, 1908, and in other ways has labored for the good of humanity. That he is

appreciated by his townsmen is fully shown in many ways. On January 9, 1908, at a Board of Trade dinner, he was chosen to respond to the toast "Our City's Special Needs"; in May, 1908, he was given a dinner at the Mineral Spring Hotel by the Board of Trade, as "A Reading Booster"; he delivered an address at the eighteenth annual commencement exercises of the Reading Hospital, advocating State legislation for the protection of graduate nurses; was on the reception committee when Governor Stuart addressed the Christian Endeavor Convention in Penn Common, July 9, 1908; in 1908 he visited Ireland with his wife, and for the benefit of the "folks at home" wrote many interesting letters to the "Reading Eagle." On their return, Mr. and Mrs. Mishler were given a "home-coming dinner" at the Mineral Spring Hotel, September 10, 1908, by more than one hundred men and women, and on September 24 the Reading Press Club gave him a "Welcome Home" reception, the club having made him their first associate member many years before. During the campaign of 1908 he presided at a Republican mass meeting held in the Academy of Music, October 30; presided at a Christian Science public meeting, October 13, 1908; was foremost in the advocacy of State roads; was made chairman of the general relief committee for the needy families during the typhoid fever epidemic, in 1908; assisted in raising funds for a gymnasium for the Young Women's Christian Association; took active part in Reading's Sesqui-centennial Celebration, was chairman of the finance committee, and, in fact, has borne a prominent part in nearly all public enterprises in Reading during the past half century. He retired from the theatrical business in Reading, May 11, 1907, and agreeably surprised some of his friends, "each one of whom he remembers for their participation in a specific incident of his life," with a copy of "Mishler's Memoirs," a handsomely illustrated volume of two hun-



Martin Kern.

dred pages, telling the story of his life from 1847 to 1907. The edition, limited to one hundred copies, tells the story of his varied useful life for a period of sixty years as business man, newspaper advertiser, his connection with the drama, his public benefactions, with most interesting detail of his career. He continues his residence in Reading—a useful, loyal citizen, wide-awake business man, public spirited, never weary of well doing, active in the discharge of whatever he is called upon to do that may inure to the welfare of his city, his friends, and his neighbors.

In politics he is a Republican, a confirmed member of Trinity Lutheran Church; liberal in his religious views, fraternizing with all creeds. He is a member of the Masonic order, holding all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Shriner and an Elk.

Mr. Mishler married, September 7, 1871, Louisa C., daughter of Augustus Halbach, of Philadelphia, their home in 417 Green Terrace being at all times open to their friends who are most cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained. Children: Rebecca Marie, married H. Hurd Hillegas, a paper bag manufacturer of Reading; Maud Viola, married Harry E. Bell, of the Reading Poster Advertising Company, with which Mr. Mishler is also connected; J. Boyd, of Reading, is a son, and expert sign painter in outdoor publicity.

KERN, Martin Edward,

Manufacturer, Financier.

In every branch of business it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to our society, and shape the destinies of the communities in which they reside. This is especially true of Martin Edward Kern, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who holds official position in a number of very important business enterprises, and who has made

his mark in the business and social world since his arrival in this country. His parents are Edward Carl and Marie Catherine (Hediger) Kern, both natives of Freiburg, in the mother nation of Switzerland.

Martin Edward Kern was born in Freiburg, Switzerland, October 6, 1871, and after an excellent preliminary education matriculated at the University of Heidelberg, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. In the same year he came to the United States, making the city of New York his first abiding place. While there he was engaged in the life insurance business, and after a time removed to Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and finally decided to make his permanent home in Allentown, Pennsylvania. In that city he became associated with the conduct of the Daeufer Brewing Company, and the executive ability he displayed in the management of this concern was recognized by the other owners of the plant, which resulted in the election of Mr. Kern to the presidency of the corporation in 1910, an office he is still filling. Mr. Kern was one of the organizers and promoters of the Penn Counties Trust Company, at Allentown, a banking institution which promises to become one of the foremost of its kind in that section of the State. He was elected first vice-president and is still in this office. He was also vice-president of the Mack Brothers Motor Car Company prior to its purchase by the International Motor Company. His accurate estimate of men enables him to fill the many branches of the enterprises under his control with men who rarely fail to meet his expectations, as he has an unusual capacity for judging the merits and motives of men.

The numerous business interests of Mr. Kern do not deprive him of all interests in social life, and his amiable disposition has endeared him to a host of friends. His fraternal affiliations are with Jordan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Livingston Club of Allentown; Pomfret Club of East-

ton; Lehigh Country Club; Northampton Country Club; Union League Club of Philadelphia, and a number of others. Mr. Kern married Jane, daughter of Gouverneur Embree, of Augusta, Georgia, and they live at No. 45 South Sixteenth street, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kern is a man of upright character and strict integrity, and carries out to the letter every agreement, whether verbal or in writing, which he makes.

ROSENTHAL, Wilhelm,

Prominent Journalist.

On May 27, in the year 1848, there appeared in the city of Philadelphia the first number of a German newspaper called "Die Freie Presse," by F. W. Thomas, 105 Callowhill street. The editor was a young Prussian who had been in the United States but one year, but by his frequent public appearances had already attracted favorable attention among the Germans of Philadelphia. This young man, destined to become famous among Pennsylvania editors, was Wilhelm Rosenthal, then aged twenty-four years. The quality of the young editor is plainly indicated in his first editorial entitled "What We Aim At." He said in part:

We wish to assist in protecting against abuse, selfishness and destruction, the eternally true principles of Democracy, by exercising the privileges of the free press. The principles enumerated by the great fathers of our glorious Republic and laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence we recognize as our own principles. We will try to do justice to the wants of our age, by supporting all fair measures intended for the benefit of the people. We respect all that is old and tried and on the other hand do not condemn all that is new. We should blend the two together, and by adopting what is good in the new strengthen the old. We recognize universal happiness as the object and purpose of the entire human life. To assist in that direction we will labor for recognition of truth, for truth is the foundation of all happiness. We will, free from all prejudice, uphold truth and justice, liberty

and equality, before the law, and when they are assailed or abused we will, without regard to party affiliation, rise against such treason to the people.

To these idealistic principles he always remained true, as he also did to the principles of Democracy, which he also clearly set forth in the first number. He ever upheld them in the newspapers he later edited, in the publication he founded, and in his daily intercourse. He spoke in later years in about every town and hamlet in Berks county, in the interest of the Democratic party, and through his newspapers spoke to about every German family in the county. For forty-five years "Die Reading Post" appeared with the following announcement at the head of its first column: "The Reading Post is the oldest German daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Its circulation extends to all classes of the German population, by whom it is regarded as the acknowledged public medium of communication." From 1847, the date of his arrival in the United States, until his death, nearly sixty-six years later, Mr. Rosenthal was connected with the newspaper and publishing business, over half a century of his useful life being spent in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he died full of years and honors, New Year's Day, January 1, 1914.

Wilhelm Rosenthal was born in 1823, at Nordhauser, Prussia, in the Hartz mountains. At the age of seventeen he was graduated from the Gymnasium at Nordhauser, then entered the employ of the publishing house of Dr. Philip Phoebe, where he continued five years, adding largely to his mental equipment and gaining a practical knowledge of the publishing business. In December, 1846, he came to the United States, arriving on the sailing vessel "Biene" at New York in May, 1847. He worked for a few months in Ludwig's Publishing House, then in September, 1847, located in Philadelphia, where he opened a book store.

In 1848 the German Revolution awakened his sympathy, and with other German citizens of Philadelphia he organized the "German Workmen's Association," designed to interest the Germans in the Revolution, and to secure greater freedom for workmen. He was elected the first president of the association, serving as such five years, the association gaining a larger membership and erecting Mechanics' Hall, on Third street. It was his frequent public appearances and strong speeches that attracted F. W. Thomas, then about to begin the publication of a new German daily, "Die Freie Presse," and induced him to offer the young man the responsible position of editor. He remained editor of "Die Freie Presse" for seven years, resigning in 1855 to begin the publication of his own newspaper, a German weekly, "Die Wockenblatt." He continued this publication three years, then sold out to Hoffman & Morwitz, who consolidated it with their own paper, "Die Neue Welts," retaining Mr. Rosenthal as editor of the consolidated papers. He remained in that position until 1860, occupying at the same time a position on the editorial staff of the "Philadelphia Democrat." In May, 1848, he surrendered his connection with Philadelphia newspapers, and located in Reading, Pennsylvania, having accepted the editorial management of the "Readinger Adler," owned by Charles Kessler. From the year 1860 dates Mr. Rosenthal's long and prominent connection with the German press of Reading and with other vital interests of that city.

He was an ardent Democrat, as were the owners of the "Adler," and with all his youthful powers of tongue and pen he entered the political arena in Berks county, ever a hotbed of political contention. The "Adler" supported Breckenridge for President with all the eloquence and logic at the command of the editor, but in the Civil War, 1861-65, advocated the preservation of the Union, although denouncing the extreme measures that caused the war. In

1864 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago that nominated General George B. McClellan for President, and in the campaign that followed "stumped" the Eastern States for the Democratic candidate. In the fall of 1864 he retired from the editorship of the "Adler," that paper having changed owners, and soon afterward he began the publication of a German weekly newspaper, "Die Banner Von Berks." This paper he published as a weekly until 1867, then began the publication of a Sunday edition, which he named "Die Biene," after the vessel that brought him to the United States. In 1868 he issued the first number of the "Die Reading Post," the first German daily newspaper in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. After securing a sure footing for the "Post," the "Banner Von Berks" was continued as a weekly edition of the "Post," and "Die Biene" as an illustrated Sunday paper, all being under the editorial management of Wilhelm Rosenthal, and all prosperous, well appreciated by a large number of subscribers. In addition to these he founded in 1869 a German paper, "Die Deutsche Eische," devoted to the interests of the German Order of Harugari, which became the official organ of that society in the United States.

Mr. Rosenthal was an untiring worker and was devoted to his profession. His papers were ardent advocates of Democratic principles, and their editor one of the ablest and most useful party workers, both as a campaign orator and political writer. He continued as editor and publisher of the "Post" and allied journals until well past eighty years of age, then retired with regret from the profession he honored. He was a frequent delegate to party, county and State conventions, and in 1864 to the National Convention. He was not an office-seeker, and never accepted political preferment, his labors all being for love of the cause, and in the interest of his friends. He was a power in his chosen field, and one of the

ablest German editors of the State, known and valued for his fearless advocacy of principles and his loyal self-sacrificing devotion to the doctrines of Democracy.

He became a member of the German Order of Harugari in 1860, and rose to great distinction in that order, holding its highest offices for many years; was editor of its official organ, and on all important questions his opinion and advice were always sought. On May 28, 1898, the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Rosenthal's entrance on his career as a journalist was celebrated by a complimentary banquet, provided by his many friends and admirers; among those in attendance were Berks county judges, the mayor, heads of city departments, ex-mayors and many business and professional men of the city. The occasion developed into such a spontaneous, enthusiastic outburst of kindly feeling and recognition of the services of Mr. Rosenthal as has seldom been witnessed on similar occasions.

Burdened as he was with editorial responsibilities, he always had some time to spare for the general welfare and public good of Reading, and few men of the city did more to advance the interests of his adopted city. He was connected with several building and savings societies, erected many buildings himself, was an active and interested member of several musical and literary societies, and in many ways manifested his public spirit. He retained his intellectual vigor to the last, dying in 1914, aged ninety years.

He married in Germany, and by his first wife had six children, of whom all died in infancy except Ida, who became the wife of Philip Bissinger. His first wife died in 1861 and in 1876 he married Miss Sarah Jane Numemacher, daughter of Michel H. and Mariah Numemacher, all natives of Berks county.

BARBEY, John,

Manufacturer, Financier.

Since the year 1860 the Barbeys, father and son, have been continuously connected

with the brewing business in Reading, a business the elder Barbey learned in the brewing establishments of Switzerland, France and Germany. To his son he transmitted his expert knowledge and under the able management of the latter, the business has expanded until in 1906 it had distanced all competitors in size and output. John, the son, has also risen to prominence in the financial world, and as president of the Keystone National Bank of Reading holds a leading position.

Peter Barbey, founder of the family in the United States, was born in Dierbach, Canton of Beigzabern, Rhinepalz, Bavaria, November 9, 1825, and died in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1897, son of Christian Barbey. He attended school until fourteen years of age, then began his half century connection with the brewing business by entering the employ of his uncle, Peter Barbey. He remained in the latter's brewery three years, and having learned every detail of the business as then conducted, followed the German custom and obtained employment in similar establishments located in other countries. He employed four years in this manner working in Switzerland and in France, thus combining the brewing knowledge and methods of three nations. He returned to Germany, and having attained legal age was "called to the colors" and spent four years in a cavalry regiment of the German army. Then in 1850, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he worked several years, imbibing a knowledge of brewing methods as there conducted. He then came to Reading, entering the employ of Frederick Lauer, a fellow German, engaged in the brewing business. In 1860, having acquired both American experience and sufficient capital, he began business for himself and founded Barbey's Brewing Company, a concern that under his son has advanced to the front rank of Reading's brewing establishments. Peter Barbey continued the capable head until his death in 1897. He was a Democrat



Sam Bailey

in politics, a past master of Teutonia Lodge, No. 368, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Germania Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a director of the Keystone National Bank from its organization (in which he assisted) in 1863 until his death, and a useful citizen of his adopted city. He married Rosina, daughter of Philip Kuntz, of Rhenish Bavaria. Children: Katrina, died in infancy; and John, the only son.

John Barbey was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1850, and when four years of age was brought to Reading by his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Reading and in business college, beginning business life with his father, who taught him the brewing methods that he had acquired in the old and in the new world. He was his father's trusted business associate until 1880, when he was admitted a partner, the firm trading as P. Barbey & Son. Seventeen years later the founder and senior partner died, leaving to the son the entire control and ownership of their well established business. To the plant as it then existed, many additions and improvements have been made, and in 1906 it had taken rank as the largest manufactory of malt liquors in Reading. Its prosperity has kept pace with its size, and is a testimonial to the business sagacity and executive ability of its owner and manager.

Mr. Barbey has also aided in the establishment of new financial and industrial enterprises in Reading, particularly the Keystone and Farmer's National Bank, and the Colonial Trust Company, serving as director in several of the more important institutions or concerns in which he is interested, and was elected president of the Keystone National Bank. He was made a Mason in 1876 in Chandler Lodge, No. 227; is a companion of Reading Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, past eminent commander, elected in 1886; and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Barbey married Mary Ellen, daughter of George W. Garst, of Reading, a prominent contractor and builder for many years. The family consists of an only son, John Barbey, and six daughters.

THUN, Ferdinand,

Large Manufacturer.

In the development and upbuilding of Wyomissing, Reading's beautiful and important suburb, too much credit cannot be given to two young Germans, Ferdinand Thun and Henry Karl Janssen, manufacturers of textile machinery, founders of the business later incorporated as the Textile Machinery Company. There is a tinge of romance in the lives of these two men, that impresses one with the idea that chance may be governed by laws that are not even suspected, much less understood. Both were born in Barmen, Germany, in February, 1866, one on the 8th, the other on the 14th day of the month. Coming to the United States on different dates, they met in Reading—one an expert machinist and thoroughly familiar with textile machinery, the other a textile manufacturer of experience. Their friendship, strongly renewed in a strange land far from the scenes of their youth, resulted in the formation of a business bond that yet exists, mutually profitable and pleasant. In the development of Wyomissing as a municipality, they have worked in harmony, both occupying prominent positions in council and aiding in the establishment of industries, bringing prosperity to the borough.

Ferdinand Thun was born in Barmen, Germany, February 14, 1866, son of Ferdinand and Julia (Westkott) Thun, of Barmen. The father was a foundryman, and in 1890 retired from business which he had followed for forty years of his then sixty years. Of his four children the only one to leave their native land was Ferdinand; the second son, Emil, succeeded his father in business; and Mary and Emilie, the daughters, yet reside in Barmen.

Ferdinand Thun (2nd) was educated in the excellent schools of Barmen, graduating from the Technical High School in 1883. Barmen, for many years a manufacturing center, numbered among its important industries large plants devoted to the manufacture of braids, laces and dress trimmings. After leaving high school, Ferdinand Thun spent three years in the offices of one of these plants, and then decided to visit the United States. He finally located in September, 1886, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, at Stony Creek Mills, obtaining employment as bookkeeper with Louis Kraemer & Company, Mr. Kraemer, senior proprietor of the mills, being an old friend of Ferdinand Thun, senior. Two years were spent at Stony Creek Mills, the young man acquiring the English tongue and useful business experience. In the spring of 1888 he returned to his home in Germany. He had decided to permanently locate in the United States and engage in manufacturing, his visit to Germany being to further familiarize himself with German methods of manufacturing braids, ribbons, etc., and to make the necessary financial arrangements. He improved his time in acquiring needed knowledge of the practical side of his proposed business in the Barmen mills, and in February, 1889, he again sailed for the United States.

He entered the employ of a large braid manufacturing mill in New York City, continuing there three years, becoming superintendent of the plant, and acquiring expert knowledge of every detail of braid manufacture. While superintendent of the braid mill he made the acquaintance of Henry K. Janssen, also a native of Barmen, who was an expert machinist, and especially familiar with the manufacture of textile machinery. The young men were mutually attracted, and thus began a friendship and business association that has never terminated. They decided upon a partnership for the manufacture of textile machinery, and agreed upon Reading, Pennsylvania, as a location.

Their plans materialized in 1892, and business was begun in a modest way at 220-222 Cedar street, with but a few hands. In four years, so well had the young firm succeeded, greater facilities were needed to handle their increasing business. Wyomissing was the location selected, that town then being but a proposed residential community without any industrial plants. A tract containing several acres was selected, lying along the Lebanon Valley railroad, that road offering abundant shipping facilities. A mill or factory was erected, capable of allowing for the employment of one hundred hands, and when equipped was placed in operation. Prosperity attended the intelligent efforts of the partners, and business increased to such an extent, that a corporate form became desirable. In 1900 this change was effected by the organization and incorporation of the Textile Machine Works, Henry Karl Janssen, president; Ferdinand Thun, secretary and treasurer. The advance made in the first ten years in Wyomissing was as remarkable as that of the four years in Reading. The works employing one hundred hands in 1896, in 1906 employed three hundred hands, and in 1913 employed over five hundred, buildings and equipment keeping pace. Nor do these figures fully indicate the full expansion. New industries using textile machinery have been promoted and established by Messrs. Thun and Janssen in Wyomissing, notably the Berkshire Knitting Mills and the Narrow Fabric Company, employing five hundred hands, the partners holding official position in both. In 1902 Mr. Thun organized the Wyomissing Suburban Building and Loan Association, followed in 1906 by the Wyomissing Building and Savings Association, holding in both associations the office of treasurer from their incorporation until the present time.

The result of the enterprise of Mr. Thun and his partner has been the wonderful development of Wyomissing as a residential and manufacturing community, that in 1906 was incorporated a borough, Mr. Thun, a

prime mover in the change, being elected a member of the first council, as was Mr. Janssen. When the council met to organize, Mr. Thun was elected president, an office he yet holds.

Mr. Thun is a man of untiring energy and qualities of leadership. He is full of spirit of progress, is far-sighted, his initiative spirit leading him to advocate and press to successful fruition projects that to others border on recklessness. But it is so tempered with cool calculating wisdom that he makes no serious mistakes, as the past has proved. A tree is judged by the fruit it bears, and the fruit of Mr. Thun's leadership has been nothing but prosperity for all who have trusted his judgment and followed his lead.

In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious preference is connected with the Lutheran church. He is a member of many associations and societies, business, social and fraternal; has a wide circle of friends, and is highly esteemed for his manly attributes. Mr. Thun married, in 1896, Anna M., daughter of Louis Grebe, of Stony Creek Mills. Children: Anna, Margaret, Wilma, Hildegard, Ferdinand (3rd), and Louis.

JANSSEN, Henry Karl,

Large Manufacturer.

In close association with Ferdinand Thun, the subject of the preceding narrative, Mr. Janssen developed the important industry, the Textile Machine Company, and other industries, forming the foundation of the prosperity of the borough of Wyomissing, and taking an active part in the upbuilding and development of that beautiful community. His was one of the first homes erected in the borough.

Henry Karl Janssen was born in Barmen, Germany, February 8, 1866, his partner, Ferdinand Thun, being born in the same town, the same month and year. Twenty-five years later the two men met in New

York City, and there began a friendship and business association that yet exists.

Henry K. is a son of Albert Janssen, born near the border of Holland, in the lower Rhine region, in 1834. He located in Barmen in 1860, and there was engaged in business as a book publisher until his death in 1878. He married Helen, daughter of Jacob Benner, of Hesse Nassau, who bore him six children, Henry K. being the only member of his immediate family to come to the United States. His brother Ernest was a dyer in Barmen; Johannes was a wholesale merchant in the same city and a member of the city council; Paul was a merchant and hotel proprietor of Offenbach in Hesse; and another brother, Albert (2nd) and a sister Helen are deceased.

Henry Karl Janssen attended the Barmen public schools until fifteen years of age, and then began an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. He spent four years in this manner, and at the age of twenty-two years was a finished workman and entitled to all the pay and privileges of an expert machinist. To his German training and experience he decided to add such knowledge as could be gained in the United States, and in 1888 he arrived in New York City. He obtained employment with the Castle Braid Company, a large manufacturing concern of Brooklyn, rising through proficiency to the position of foreman of the machine shop. He thoroughly understood the manufacture of textile machinery, and when he met his old townsman, Ferdinand Thun, superintendent of another plant in the same line of business, the two capable young men naturally discussed plans for their future. To the office and manufacturing knowledge of his friend, Mr. Janssen could add his own skill and practical knowledge of machine building. The young men deciding that combination to be desirable, formed a partnership, resigned their positions, and in 1892 began business very modestly at Nos. 220-222 Cedar street, Reading, Pennsylvania. Four years later the partners purchased

land in Wyomissing and erected a plant, employing one hundred hands. In 1900 they incorporated as the Textile Machine Company, with Mr. Janssen as president, and Mr. Thun as secretary and treasurer, positions they now occupy, their plant employing three hundred hands. Mr. Janssen also served as vice-president of the Berkshire Knitting Mills and of the Narrow Fabric Company, two prosperous industries of Wyomissing, founded through the enterprise and assistance of Messrs. Janssen and Thun.

With the establishment of these large industries came increase in population, and in 1906 Wyomissing took on the dignity of an incorporated borough, Mr. Janssen being elected a member of the first council. His home near the plant of the Textile Machine Company was built in 1897, and was one of the first dwellings to be erected in the borough, Mr. Janssen causing it to be erected, and ever since making it his home. He is a member of several societies and organizations, is a thorough man of business, possessing all the attributes of the level-headed, intelligent, progressive man of affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Lutheran.

In 1890 Mr. Janssen married Minnie, daughter of Henry Raeker, of Lippspringe, Westphalia, Germany. Children: Harry, Minnie, Helen and Elsie; the latter died in childhood.

HERBST, Dr. Henry H.,

Physician, Professional Instructor and Author.

Dr. Henry H. Herbst, late of Allentown, for many years one of the best physicians of the city and one of the very foremost citizens of the community, was a worthy descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors. The family for centuries past had been seated in Altenberg, Musselwitz, Saxony, Germany, where they were active and prominent, the principal factors in the

growth and improvement of the sections wherein they resided.

Dr. Frederick William Herbst, grandfather of Dr. Henry H. Herbst and of Senator E. M. Herbst, M. D., of Oley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, was born in Altenberg, Germany, February 3, 1804; died in the year 1880. He emigrated to the United States in 1826, after obtaining an excellent literary education, and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there under the guidance of a prominent physician he began the study of medicine, continuing with him until his graduation from Jefferson Medical College. He located in the Oley Valley in the section now embraced in Pike township, Berks county, and there for forty years devoted himself to his profession. Not only did he become a leading physician, but he became a prominent public-spirited citizen and one of the intellectual leaders of his community. The last two years of his life were spent in retirement. He was a Democrat in politics, and in 1861 was elected county treasurer. He married Catharine Schall, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1799, died in 1882, daughter of David Schall. Children: 1. Captain George S., born in 1830; became manager of the Rockland Iron Forge, and when the Civil War broke out was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call for men; he was mustered into service April 23, 1861, becoming captain of Company D, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; he contracted sickness while in service, and after a lingering illness passed away December 26, 1865; in 1854 he married Violetta Maurer and they had one son, Dr. Edwin M., who is now serving his third term in the State Senate from Berks county. 2. William, of whom further.

Dr. William Herbst, son of Dr. Frederick William Herbst, was born in 1833, and died in 1880. He was reared in Berks county, Pennsylvania, attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, and later attended Williston Seminary in East Hampton,



A. Herbert Herbert

Massachusetts, remaining two years. At the age of eighteen years he began reading medicine with his father in Berks county, and later took a course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1855. He located at Trexlertown in the spring of 1855, and there built up a large and lucrative practice, being a foremost physician of the county until his death. He served for thirteen years as physician at the almshouse, filled the chair of botany at Muhlenberg College for upwards of seven years, and was connected with the various local medical societies, serving as secretary of the Lehigh County Medical Society for a number of years. He was a Lutheran in religion, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Elenora Schall, daughter of David and Mary (Rupp) Schall, representatives of families the members of which were prominent in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars of this country. Children: Henry Herbert, of whom further; Caroline E.

Dr. Henry Herbert Herbst, son of Dr. William Herbst, was born in Trexlertown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1858, died September 23, 1911. He pursued his collegiate preparations at Williston Seminary, and was a student at Muhlenberg College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1878, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in due course. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, was president of his class during the first year and class secretary the last year, and at his graduation in 1881 received honorable mention for a thesis upon the subject of "Alimentation." He was also one of the founders and first president of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of the University. For a year after his graduation he was examining surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilmington, then returned to Allentown, where he was engaged in active practice until his death. In addition to his practice, which was both extensive and remunerative, he served as

physician to the coroner; was city physician for the Poor Directors; president of the Board of Health from 1890 to 1895, and served on the United States Board of Pension Examiners from 1888 to 1897. He took an active interest in the Tuberculosis Convention held in Allentown, and was largely responsible for the success of the project. He served at the Allentown Hospital, and was Professor of Physical Education at Muhlenberg College for fourteen years. He was the author of "Etiology of Diphtheria," "Physical Education," and "School Hygiene." He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine, president of the medical section of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and a first vice-president of the society when they met at Allentown, president of the Muhlenberg College Alumni Association.

Dr. Herbst was a member of the Board of Control from the Ninth Ward for twenty years, and served as its president for nine years, and when he was elected first the board was Republican by two majority. He devoted considerable time to the interests of the public schools, and it can be truthfully said that he took a great pride in the up-building of the public schools in the city of Allentown. He was the father of medical inspection in schools, having worked for it for five years before it was instituted. He was twice a Democratic candidate for the office of mayor of Allentown. In 1893 he was defeated by Hon. H. W. Allison, and in the primary election for the same office, June 23, 1908, he won out over Colonel S. D. Lehr, receiving 2,402 votes and his opponent 1,498. In the general election following he was unfortunate again, going down to defeat, Mayor Hunsicker winning by 4,863 votes to 4,578. When Mayor Harry G. Stiles died in office, November 8, 1908, the Democrats in city councils turned to Dr. Herbst as their man for mayor and he was named at a caucus on the fourth ballot by twelve votes to ten for Colonel Lehr, N. E. Worman, Hon. H. E. Crilly and H. B.

Schall had received one, two and one vote respectively on earlier ballots. At a meeting of city councils, November 17, 1908, Dr. Herbst was elected mayor over E. M. Young, the Republican nominee, by a vote of twenty-two to fourteen. He administered the affairs of office with signal ability and credit, winning the approbation of his colleagues and constituents. He resigned from the Board of Control, of which he was president, to assume the duties of this office, and was later returned to that body. Dr. Herbst stood high in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-third degree. He was also a charter member and one of the first board of governors of the Livingston Club, and a member of the Clover Club.

Dr. Herbst married, in 1881, Annie A. Frill, of Reading, Pennsylvania, who survives him. Children: 1. Dr. William Frederick, graduated from Allentown high school, 1903, then entered Williston Seminary, from which he graduated in 1905, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department in 1910, now a successful practitioner, assuming charge of his father's practice. 2. Henry, who was killed in 1908 by an automobile at Jefferson and Hamilton streets, Allentown.

Dr. Herbst died September 23, 1911, and his funeral was attended by many of the noted citizens of Allentown, also by noted physicians from Philadelphia and other cities of the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The school board met in special session on Friday evening, September 23, 1911, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Death has removed from our midst Dr. H. H. Herbst, who was a member of this board since 1891, with a slight interim, and served as president of the body for a number of years, and was intimately known by this body as a progressive school man, ever ready to give his time and attention to the interests of the schools. He was a man of conviction and principle, but ready to concede, when led to see that some other course was preferable. Before medical inspection of pupils was made compulsory, he was instrumental in having it introduced in the

schools of this city, and gave his time and attention together with statistics showing the necessity of such a step.

To his friends he was known as eminently loyal, ever ready to espouse their cause, if just, and they only can appreciate the loss sustained in the death of Dr. H. H. Herbst. Therefore, as a mark of respect, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Control attend the funeral in a body, and that the teachers of the city and friends of education be requested to meet at the Administration building and accompany them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the board and published in our city papers and an engrossed copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased:

TOWNSEND, David Cooper Ogden,

Leading Dealer in Precious Stones.

David Cooper Ogden Townsend, who was for many years a leading dealer in precious stones in the City of New York, traces his descent to the eleventh century, in England, and to the early part of the seventeenth century in this country. The first ancestor of whom we have record is Sir Lodovic de Townshend, a Norman nobleman who came to England soon after the Conquest, and married Elizabeth de Hauteville, heiress of Raynham, a portion of the de Hauteville property coming to the Townsend family. The arms are: A chevron between three escallop shells.

Roger Townsend, of the fifth generation, in a direct line, was a prominent lawyer, and held many public offices. Sir Roger Townsend, son of the preceding, also a noted lawyer and public official, was knighted in 1545. Sir Robert Townsend, his son, had an equally honorable career, was also a lawyer of note, knighted by Henry VIII., and made lord chief justice of Chester.

Thomas Townsend, of the tenth English generation, was the founder of the family in this country, to which he came in 1637 with his three sons, and took the freeman's oath at Lynn, Massachusetts, March 14, 1639. His first wife had died in England,

and he married (second) Mary, a sister of Ann, wife of John Neazati, a merchant and selectman of Boston.

Richard Townsend, third son of Thomas Townsend by his first marriage, resided in Warwick, Rhode Island, 1655-58; was in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in 1658, and Oyster Bay records show that he purchased lands at Lusum in the same year. He died in Jericho, Long Island, about 1671. He married (first) Deliverance, daughter of Robert and Mary Coles, (second) Elizabeth, daughter of John Wicks, one of the original settlers of Warwick, Rhode Island. With his own family and the brothers and sisters of both his wives, he settled at Rusdorp, Queens county, New York, subsequently known as Jamaica.

John Townsend, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wicks) Townsend, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and removed with his parents to Queens county, Long Island, New York, his father becoming an original patentee of Rusdorp, now Jamaica. They were members of the Society of Friends, and greatly persecuted by both the English and Dutch in New York and notably on Long Island, and John Townsend migrated further south and stopped for a time at Leeds Point, on Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey. He next located at Somer's Point, temporarily leaving his family there, and after cruising the Great Egg Harbor river, he followed down the sea coast about ten miles, where he found a stream of water suitable to use as water power for a mill, and he concluded to locate his future residence there. He purchased the land about three miles each way above and below the grist mill, a sea front of six miles. He returned to Somer's Point, where he purchased a team of oxen and a yoke, and he swam the oxen across the river, carrying the yoke on his own back and driving the oxen ahead of him. Once across he yoked the oxen and followed an old Indian trail to the place of his intended new home. This was the extreme upper part of Cape May,

and there were no other white settlers there. He built a rude house or "cabin," cleared the best land of timber, and built a grist mill upon the stream. In 1841 this mill was still standing and in use. This mill was built between 1660 and 1680, and was therefore more than one hundred and sixty years in use as a grist mill. His death occurred at Cape May, New Jersey, March 5, 1721, "of quinsy while sitting in a chair." He married (first) Phoebe ———, who died at Cape May in 1705, daughter of Robert Williams, (second) Mercy ———, who probably survived him.

Richard Townsend, eldest child of John and Phoebe (Williams) Townsend, was born in Egg Harbor, New Jersey, in 1681, and died at Cape May, New Jersey, May 30, 1737. Married, in 1704, Millicent Somers.

Isaac Townsend, youngest child of Richard and Millicent (Somers) Townsend, was born in Cape May, July 10, 1715, died at the same place, February 25, 1788. Married Sarah, daughter of John Willits, in 1737.

Isaac Townsend, son of Isaac and Sarah (Willits) Townsend, was born in Cape May, September 27, 1738, died January 1, 1780. He married Keturah, daughter of Josiah and Ann Albertson, who lived near Haddonfield, New Jersey.

Isaac Townsend, son of Isaac and Keturah (Albertson) Townsend, was born in Cape May, New Jersey, June 12, 1774, and died July 8, 1865. Late in life he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his wedding, January 2, 1860, surrounded by many of his descendants. He married, January 2, 1800, Hannah Ogden, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Austin) Ogden; a direct descendant of David Ogden, the immigrant, who came to this country with William Penn; a great-granddaughter of Francis Austin, of Vale of Evestam, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Samuel Townsend, eldest child of Isaac and Hannah (Ogden) Townsend, was born

in Cape May, New Jersey, October 30, 1800, and died at Philadelphia, May 5, 1887. He removed to Philadelphia in 1822. For a time he was engaged in the importation of Chinese wares, then commenced dealing in carpets, rugs, etc., admitting his son George C. to the firm which operated under the name of Samuel Townsend & Son. He married (first) Rebecca Craft, (second) Myra Sharpless, (third) Rachel Wilson Moore.

George Craft Townsend, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Craft) Townsend, was born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1824, and died November 6, 1869. As mentioned above he became his father's business partner. He married Beulah Pancoast, daughter of David C. and Beulah (Hancock) Ogden, and a lineal descendant of John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was born December 23, 1826, and died February 5, 1905.

David Cooper Ogden Townsend, eldest son and second child of George Craft and Beulah Pancoast (Ogden) Townsend, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and being only eighteen years of age when his father died, he engaged as a commercial salesman for a jewelry manufacturing house in Philadelphia, remaining with this concern until 1880, when he removed to New York City, and continued in the same line of enterprise until 1892, in which year he was admitted as a partner of E. August Neresheimer & Company, wholesale dealers and importers of diamonds, and at the end of five years he purchased the interests of E. August Neresheimer, and with Louis Neresheimer continued the business as Neresheimer & Company, his partner taking charge of the business in London, England, and Mr. Townsend retaining the management of the New York establishment. This partnership was terminated January 1, 1904, at which time the partnership of David C. Townsend & Company was formed, which became very well known and successful.

Mr. Townsend is independent in politics, and has never aspired to public office. He is a communicant of Old Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York, and a member of various social and business organizations, among them being: The "24 Karat" Club of New York; the Jewelers' Board of Trade of New York; the Chamber of Commerce; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Museum of Natural History; the Pennsylvania Society of New York; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; the Sons of the Revolution, of New York; and the Automobile Club of America.

Mr. Townsend married (first) April 15, 1871, May Lynde Shipley, born October 2, 1853, died March 22, 1895, and they had one child: David Shipley, born and died March 22, 1895; he married (second) May 2, 1902, Jean, born August 23, 1867, a daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick, of New York.

YOUNG, Simon Cameron,

Manufacturer, Financier.

A brief review of the American ancestor of Simon Cameron Young, of Middletown, Pennsylvania, begins with Peter Young, who lived near Sinking Springs, Berks county, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War. He performed active service during that conflict and received public recognition by Continental authorities. On December 14, 1776, he was commissioned by the Council of Safety of Philadelphia second lieutenant of the Third Battalion of Berks County Militia, a commission signed by David Rittenhouse, vice-president of the council; on May 17, 1777, he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania second lieutenant of a company of foot in the Fourth Battalion of Militia, Berks County; and on May 10, 1780, the same authority made him lieutenant of a company in the Sixth Battalion of Militia in that county.

His son, Peter Young, was born in Berks

county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1781. For the greater part of his life he was a hotel proprietor, early in life moving to Dauphin county, and from 1820 to 1834 was proprietor of the stage house on Swatara Hill. He became host of the Washington House, Middletown, February 1, 1835, and was its popular owner and manager until his death, September 29, 1844. He married Catharine Sophia Ettla, born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1793, died October 19, 1876, daughter of David and Magdalena (Oldweiler) Ettla, both of her parents natives of Germany. David Ettla immigrated to the American Colonies about 1756 and settled at Middletown, Pennsylvania, pursuing his trade, that of tailor, for the greater part of his life. He held a conspicuous and important place in the early history of Middletown, and was one of three commissioners appointed by the King of England to raise the necessary funds for the erection of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, and at one time, in performance of his duties as a member of this commission, walked from Middletown to Philadelphia, through a then desolate and rarely traveled section of the state.

James Young, son of Peter and Catharine Sophia (Ettla) Young, was born at Swatara Hill, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1820, died May 4, 1895. He was a student in the common school of the locality and was in boyhood and young manhood his father's assistant in the hotel business. During this time he cultivated habits of industry, frugality and economy, it being one of his traits that he was always more concerned with the amount of his remuneration for labor than with the kind of work he was to perform. By 1839 he had accumulated sufficient capital to purchase a canal boat, which he operated for one year between Hollidaysburg and Philadelphia, the following year establishing a lumber yard at Middletown. To this he subsequently added coal dealing and for twenty-six years engaged in successful trade in these lines,

at the same time fulfilling contracts with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for supplies. He was also in the service of the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Company as purchasing agent for a number of years, and during the Civil War laid a portion of the second track of that company under contract. A valuable limestone quarry at Leamon Place, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, now managed by his son, Simon C. Young, became the property of Mr. Young by purchase in 1859, and from this deposit large quantities of stone were furnished the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the building of bridges and abutments along its lines. Besides holding title to the Washington Hotel, in which his business life was begun, the opera house, and a number of stores and houses in Middletown, Mr. Young was the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land in and about Middletown. To describe the magnificent scale upon which he conducted agricultural and stock-raising operations on this vast tract, to narrate the methods and systems employed by his large force of workmen on his estate, to picture the scene of busy prosperity as it appeared painted upon the country side of Dauphin county, would require time and space far beyond the limits of this chronicle, and it is doubtful if even then an accurate idea of the efficient management of the place would be obtained. It will here suffice to say that it was the show place of the county, that its excellence of cultivation and high-grade of stock excited the wondering admiration of a visiting nobleman, and that, in the opinion of one writer, a similar sized tract of land could not be found in the country that would match it in fertility, wealth of production, fineness of upkeep, practicality of improvements, and, last but not least, beauty.

The local institutions and enterprises that sought the services of Mr. Young were many, his pride in the region of his birth and his public spirit, associated with his keen business instincts, giving him double value to

those organizations with which he was connected. He was president of the American Tube and Iron Company, of Middletown; president of the Cameron Furnace Company, of Middletown; director of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Harrisburg; director of the Farmers' Bank, of Middletown, of which he was an organizer; director of the First National Bank, of Lebanon; director of the National Bank of Steelton; director of the Lochiel Rolling Mill Company; and director of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy & Lancaster Railroad Company, in which capacity he served for over twenty years. By appointment of the governor he was a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, and also served as vice-president of the State Agricultural Society, his achievements in scientific farming giving him an influential position both upon the State Board and in the Society. An attendant of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, he contributed liberally to its support, and in politics gave allegiance to the Republican party, never entering public life.

Mr. Young married, June 8, 1843, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Oldweiler) Redsecker, born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1824, died at Middletown, May 9, 1896, a descendant of an old Swiss family, the American ancestor having fought in the Revolutionary War. Children of James and Elizabeth Ann (Redsecker) Young: 1. Redsecker Isaac, born January 7, 1844, married Sarah C. Lewis. 2. Delanson James, born September 14, 1846, died March 31, 1872. 3. Catharine Sophia, born August 10, 1849, married Harry P. Dunbar, of Harrisburg, who died in 1901. 4. Sarah Hubley, born November 14, 1852, died March 25, 1878. 5. James Samuel, born August 19, 1855, died October 10, 1886. 6. Simon Cameron, of whom further. 7. Harry Peter, born June 17, 1862.

Simon Cameron Young, son of James and Elizabeth Ann (Redsecker) Young, was

born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1859. He obtained his preparatory education in the Friends' Central School, of Philadelphia. For his scientific and technical training he is also indebted to an institution of his native State, the Polytechnic College, whence he was graduated with degree of C. E. in 1880. His entire professional career was passed in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and immediately after graduation he was placed in charge of the construction of the West Pennsylvania Division, later being assistant supervisor at Blairsville, New Florence and Gallatin. He was then supervisor at Jamesburg, New Jersey, and Reading, Pennsylvania, retiring from the service of the road on May 15, 1895, he and his mother having been appointed to administer his father's estate. Mr. Young succeeded his father as president of the Cameron Furnace Company, holding this position until the corporation gave up its charter, and was vice-president of the American Tube and Iron Company until its purchase by the National Tube Company. At the present time Mr. Young is president of the Farmers' Bank, of Middletown, and a director of the Steelton National Bank and the Steelton Trust Company. Fraternally, as well as in business and financial circles, Mr. Young holds prominent place, belonging to Prince Edwin Lodge, No. 486, Free and Accepted Masons; Harrisburg Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Harrisburg Council, Royal and Select Masters; Harrisburg Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret; also holding membership in Zembo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His other associations of like nature are with Mount Penn Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Reading; and Middletown Lodge, Royal Arcanum. The Dauphin County Historical Society claims him as a member. He affiliates with the Presbyterian Church, being an elder thereof, while politically he is a Republican sympathizer.

He married (first) in 1881, Mary Alice



Glameron Young

Cleaver, died December 1, 1886; (second) December 4, 1889, Mary Emma Sutton, of Englishtown, New Jersey. By his first wife he is the father of two children, Elizabeth Anne, born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1881; James, born September 9, 1883, married Eleanor Reese, of Baltimore, Maryland, and resides at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, the father of one daughter, Frances.

CLUST, Prosper,

Manufacturing Jeweler.

The usual business success attained by Prosper Clust as a manufacturing jeweler may be credited to the influence of technical training which has been handed down from father to son for generations. His father, Ernest Clust, was born in France, July 26, 1855, learned a trade, and came to America in 1872, where he soon married Addie Higgins, a native of Windsor, Canada. He settled in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and followed his trade for some years there.

Prosper Clust, son of Ernest and Addie (Higgins) Clust, was born September 26, 1873, at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He attended the local public schools of his native town, and also took a commercial course at a business college there. He then came to New York, where he secured employment in the manufacturing department of a wholesale jewelry house, and continued there for about three and one-half years. In the year 1898 he formed a partnership with Charles J. Dieges, under the firm name of Dieges & Clust, and they engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver jewelry, making a special feature of badges and medals, also of special order work. The business increased rapidly and to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to incorporate their common interests; and in 1908 the partnership was transformed into a company with Charles J. Dieges as president and director, and Prosper Clust as secretary-treasurer and

director, with place of business at No. 20 John street, New York City, where they have continued since that time.

Prosper Clust is identified with various business and social organizations. He is a member of the Commercial Traders Association, the Protectors Association of Commercial Men, the Jewelers 24-Karat Club, the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn; of the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn, Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Order of Woodmen of the World, the Junior Order of Mechanics, the Foresters of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Pythias; Excelsior Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Brooklyn Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is an Independent.

He married Anna Bisinger, daughter of Engelhart Bisinger, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1893, the 1st day of October, 1898, in Brooklyn, New York. She was born in Germany, January 27, 1872; and is the mother of one child, namely: Adelaide Clust, born April 29, 1901, in Brooklyn, New York.

MADDEN, William Jay,

Life Underwriter, Art Critic.

The Maddens of Dublin, Ireland, are probably descended from John Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp, county Oxford, who was a son of Thomas Madden, of Bloxham Beauchamp in the time of Henry VIII., and said to be a descendant from the Sept of O'Madden. Said Thomas Madden died May 23, 1635, having had two sons—Thomas Madden, of whom more hereafter; Robert Madden, of Donore, county Dublin, who married (first) Jane Ward, daughter of J. Ward, of Kilmarta, county Roscom-

mon, (second) Joyce, daughter of Edward Basset de Hince, of county Stafford, and was ancestor to the Maddens of Meadesbrook, and in the female line, of Oliver Goldsmith.

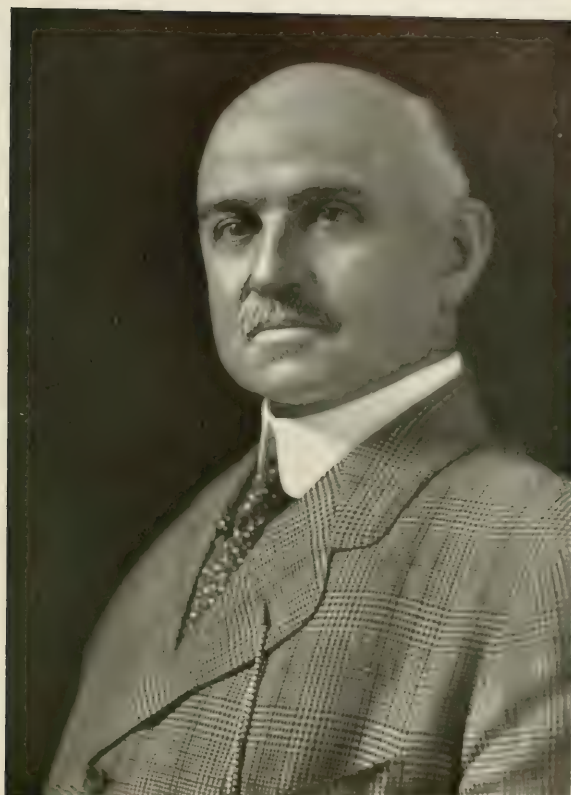
Thomas Madden, the elder son, was of Baggotsrath, near Dublin, and was controller to the Earl of Stafford, who was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1639 a member of parliament for Dungannon. He married Elizabeth Pettiver, the only daughter of William Pettiver, of Middleton Cheney, county Northampton, and died January 30, 1640, leaving issue, namely: 1. John Madden, his heir. 2. William Madden. 3. Thomas Madden. 4. Mathew Madden, who left issue. 5. Manasses. Also daughters—Sarah Madden, who married John Ball, and Grace Madden. From this family sprang many later families of the name, and they belonged to the landed gentry since the seventeenth century. This particular family is noted for a long line of ministers and lawyers, who have honored the name generation after generation.

William Jay Madden, grandfather of William Jay Madden, whose record follows hereafter, lived in or near Dublin, Ireland. His son, William Madden, was born in 1810, and graduated as mechanical engineer from Dublin College. He came to America in 1845, settled in Philadelphia, and pursued his trade there, until his death in 1879, in Philadelphia. He married Margaret Wade, probably in England, before his arrival in America. She was the daughter of a ship owner and navigator whose ships plied the Thames for traffic, and was a forwarder of freights from London to Dublin; he had several brothers who served in the English army and two in America at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, one of whom, Colonel Wade, is reputed to be the first man killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Issue of Mr. and Mrs. William Madden: 1. Mary Madden, born in Dublin, Ireland, married William Early, of Philadelphia, was the mother of twelve children, and in

1913 was living in Philadelphia, aged sixty-five years. 2. Margaret Madden, born in Camden, New Jersey; is the mother of eight children, and was living in 1913, aged sixty-two years. 3. William Jay Madden, of whom more hereafter.

William Jay Madden, son of William and Margaret (Wade) Madden, was born June 15, 1856, in Philadelphia. He attended the public and private schools of Philadelphia, including the Spring Garden Institute; graduated from the High School of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. He early developed a natural talent for drawing, became an expert draftsman in outline designs for fresco paintings, and in time ripened into an art critic and connoisseur of rare paintings. During his youth he traveled for a time with Colonel Wade, of the United States Regular Army, as his assistant in land surveying on the Pacific coast in California. At nineteen years of age he engaged in life insurance business as a solicitor; he was several years with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, then went with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has been local agent for that company some thirty years in New York City.

He married Matilda Legoria McCormick, on May 26, 1882, at Indianapolis, Indiana, the Rev. D. Myron W. Reed officiating. She is the daughter of Edward and Sarah McCormick, of Cleveland, Ohio, whose kinsman is of harvest reaper fame. She was born March 27, 1862, at Baltimore, Maryland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Madden: 1. William Madden, born in June, 1883, at Cleveland, Ohio, died during infancy. 2. Evelyn Sarah Madden, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1885; married Leonard Andrew Robinson, in 1906, and died April 23, 1912, without issue. 3. Jay Madden, born September 6, 1890, in New York City; attended the public schools of New York, and graduated from the high school in 1907. After leaving school he became a traveling



W. J. Madden



W. M. Mayo

salesman for the Parsons Trading Company of New York; traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East for that company, and in 1912 was made resident agent in the Orient, with headquarters at Shanghai, China, where he still continues.

In religion, as in politics, Mr. Madden is very broad-minded, and in consequence, is a popular figure in the various social circles with which he is identified. He has traveled extensively in all the principal countries of the globe, and his mind is well stored with information drawn from his personal experience and observation, and from the best of literature. He has been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association for more than thirty years; and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Montauk Club and the Crescent Club of Brooklyn, New York; and the Pennsylvania Society.

MASTERS, Carson Willard,

Hotel Proprietor.

There is to-day in Allentown no citizen more popular and at the same time more highly respected than Carson Willard Masters, manager, and also one of the proprietors, of the Hotel Allen. For over twenty years Mr. Masters has been closely and prominently identified with many of the leading interests of his home city.

Henry Martin Masters, father of Carson Willard Masters, and son of John Masters, a native of Manchester, England, was born August 2, 1842, at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Buck Tails;" was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and honorably mustered out August 17, 1863. Mr. Masters married Hannah Rebecca Snyder, born in Union county, daughter of Joseph Snyder, and their children were: Emma Jane; Carson Willard, whose name heads this sketch; Henry Ward Beecher; Katie

Irene, deceased. Mr. Masters died April 5, 1906, leaving an honorable record both as a soldier and a citizen. Mrs. Masters is still living (1913).

Carson Willard Masters, son of Henry Martin and Hannah Rebecca (Snyder) Masters, was born September 11, 1868, in Union county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of his native county and in those of Columbia county. He engaged in the trade of paper-making, but after the mill was destroyed by fire Mr. Masters went to Milton and became employed in the Godcharles nail plate mill. After a short residence in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, he removed in August, 1888, to Allentown, and there accepted a position in the Hotel Allen. This was in 1890, since which time Mr. Masters has been the manager, and since 1906 one of the proprietors. A man of strongly marked social nature, Mr. Masters belongs to a number of clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Sons of Veterans, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Goodwill Fire Company, the Clover Club, and he is first president of the Eagles. In politics he is a Progressive, and his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran church.

Mr. Masters married, August 5, 1897, Minnie Elizabeth R., daughter of Edwin A. Young, of Allentown, who was at one time County Superintendent of Schools. Mr. and Mrs. Masters are the parents of the following children: Willard Harris, born November 12, 1898, died August 5, 1903; Jean Elizabeth, born January 21, 1900; Carson Willard, born June 26, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Masters are popular in the social circles of Allentown.

Mr. Masters has proved himself a truly public-spirited citizen, sincerely interested in the welfare and progress of his home city and doing all in his power to promote it. It is such men as he who encourage and build up the best interests of their communities.

BROCK, John Penn,

Prominent Manufacturer.

John Penn Brock, a prominent representative of the great iron and steel industry, vice-president of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, is a descendant in the eighth generation from John Brock who preceded William Penn in Pennsylvania, coming from the county of Chester, England. John Brock was one of the most prominent men of his day, filled various public offices, and was a member of the Society of Friends. His descendants confined themselves to agricultural life until the fifth generation, when the family entered upon broader fields.

John Brock, great-great-grandson of the immigrant, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1792, on arriving at manhood, engaged in a mercantile business in Doylestown, the county seat, remaining until 1818, when he removed to Philadelphia and founded the firm of John Brock Sons & Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the city, was one of the earliest purchasers of coal lands in Schuylkill county, and one of the promoters of the North Pennsylvania railroad. He was a lieutenant of State troops during the War of 1812-14. His sons, George E., William Penn and Charles, were associated with him in business. Another son, Richard Stockton Brock, was a member of the banking firm of W. H. Newbold's Sons & Company.

John Penn Brock, third son of John Brock, was a lawyer. During the Mexican War he served as a second lieutenant in the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry. He married Julia Watts, who came from a family having a distinguished Revolutionary War record. His son,

Horace Brock was born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1854, and was educated at the school of Dr. Faires, and in other high class private institutions. In association with his brother, Arthur Brock, he engaged in the

iron business at the Lebanon furnaces, and became interested in other financial and business enterprises, among which was the First National Bank of Lebanon, where he resided for some years. His home is now in Philadelphia. He married Deborah Norris, daughter of Hon. George Dawson and Deborah (Brown) Coleman, of Lebanon.

John Penn Brock, only son of Horace and Deborah Norris (Coleman) Brock, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1879. He was educated at Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900, the year in which he attained his majority. He early became connected with the iron and steel industry. He is highly regarded throughout the country among iron and steel operators, and is vice-president of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Brock married Pauline Biddle, of Philadelphia, and they have three children—Anna Biddle Brock, born August 21, 1906; Horace Brock Jr., September 12, 1908; Deborah Norris Brock, November 30, 1909.

HAWLEY, Jesse G.,

Accomplished Journalist.

No eulogy of Jesse G. Hawley can too forcibly proclaim his merits, though none is needed in the city of Reading, his monument being the newspaper he founded, and his eulogy every issue of the "Daily Eagle," published since January 28, 1868. To his fellow townsmen and his brethren of the newspaper world he was well known and held in high esteem. To the people of his State, this review of his career will be of interest, as the establishment of "The Eagle" marked an era, and its founder was a splendid example of the power a good man can exert through his life and influence.

Jesse G. Hawley was born at Pughtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1839, and died in Reading, April 19, 1903. He was a son of Jesse and Esther Trimble



Joseph G. Hawley.

(Meredith) Hawley, his ancestors being early settlers of Eastern Pennsylvania. He began his education under the instruction of his maternal uncle, James M. Meredith, a teacher in the South Coventry public schools. He continued his studies at Greenwood Dell Boarding School, in West Bradford township, Jonathan Gause being the principal. Later he attended Millersville State Normal School, then entered the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, having determined upon the law as his profession. His studies there were interrupted, and for a time he taught school, a vocation that has often been used by successful men. He taught in Amity township for a time, but continued his legal studies. In 1859 he made his appearance in Reading as a law student in the office of Major Samuel L. Young. Completing his legal preparation, he was admitted to the Berks county bar in September, 1860, and practiced his profession in Reading four years, taking rank as a strong and forcible advocate, and winning notable victories in jury trials.

But the law was not his true profession, he realizing that journalism offered a more congenial career. He formed a partnership with William S. Ritter (now deceased) on April 1, 1864, and purchased of Charles Kessler the "Reader's Adler," the oldest German newspaper in the United States, and the organ of the Democracy of Berks county. For four years this paper was continued on the old lines, when Mr. Hawley determined upon entering a wider field of journalism. On January 28, 1868, the partners launched the "Reading Daily Eagle," a paper marking the transition period in Berks county between the day of the German newspaper and its successor, the English daily. "The Eagle" was started as a four-page, six-column daily paper, the partners also purchasing the old "Gazette and Democrat," founded about 1840, and changed its name and published it as the "Weekly Eagle."

At this period Mr. Hawley was thirty years of age and possessed a fine physique, a brilliant mind, and the unerring journalistic instinct of fathoming the needs of the public and the ability to satisfy that need. He was an able writer, had original ideas, and put them into practice. They were new, but they proved the foundation on which success was built. Life, energy and enthusiasm he infused into the work, and "The Eagle" soon attracted public attention. Mr. Hawley believed in fair play—that there were two sides to every question, and that both sides were entitled to a hearing, hence he opened his columns to both sides on all questions of public interest. He did not deduce or strive for leadership, but believed in printing facts, and trusting to the intelligence of his readers to draw conclusions. He was perhaps the first American newspaper publisher to establish a complete system of rural correspondence, realizing the prime importance of local news. "The Eagle" continued Democratic until 1875, when party allegiance was abandoned and a policy of strict independence established. In February, 1877, Mr. Hawley became sole proprietor, establishing the "Sunday Eagle" and imbuing the papers as never before with his own virile personality. The independence of "The Eagle" arose from the editor's belief that an independent paper could perform a higher public service than a partisan one, and to this course he steadfastly adhered. Except on important occasions he abandoned the editorial column, allowing the intelligence of his readers to decide matters, when given a true statement of facts upon which to base a conclusion. Yet there was no shrinking from responsibility on his part, for when the situation called for an expression of opinion from "The Eagle" he responded vigorously and without fear or favor. This policy was approved by the public and resulted in a large patronage, and this policy is strictly maintained by the present management in dealing with their more

than twenty-one thousand daily subscribers, to whom they issue an eight-column paper of from twelve to twenty-four pages.

As the head of a great newspaper, Mr. Hawley wielded a power that he never used to advance his own interests, remaining an independent editor, neither asking nor receiving favors from either party, nor using his influence to strike at organizations or individuals. Ever enterprising and progressive in his own ideas, he used his newspaper to build up and advance the interests of his community, and privately was a contributor to every worthy object, although often his name was not made public as a donor. He valued the public school as the foundation of the true greatness of the State, and did all in his power to advance the cause of education. For years he offered prizes to the boys of the Reading High School for the best literary essay, and to the pupils in country schools prizes for meritorious work. For years he served on the board of control connected with the public school system of Reading, and labored in season and out for the good of the schools. His life was a splendid one, and left an impress on his day and generation that will not pass away. Mr. Hawley's success was largely due to the power of a striking personality which was reflected in the originality of many "Eagle" features.

Mr. Hawley married, December 15, 1863, Kate E., daughter of Louis Ritter. She survived her husband and became president of the Eagle Corporation, in which capacity she served until her death, June 1, 1906. Two daughters reside in Reading—Edith, wife of William Seyfert; and Helen, wife of Edwin A. Quier. Mr. Seyfert is president of the Eagle Corporation, and Mr. Quier, vice-president.

KELLY, Melville Clyde,

Journalist, Congressman.

In the changes that were made in the Congressional seating when the Sixty-Third

Congress of the United States convened, there appeared among the representatives from the State of Pennsylvania one who there began his experience in national politics, although as a member of the Assembly of his State he had proven rigid fealty to his party and had rendered valuable service in Allegheny county, Melville Clyde Kelly. Since 1901 Mr. Kelly has been a conspicuous figure in journalism, a position he retains to the present time as president of the Daily News Herald Company, and managing editor of the newspaper bearing that name.

Melville Clyde Kelly is a son of William Brandon and Mary (Clark) Kelly, his father a native of West Virginia, his mother born in Ohio. William Brandon and Mary (Clark) Kelly were the parents of: Clark William, business manager of the "News Herald"; Harry H., a student; Maude, married Rev. J. G. C. Webster, of New York; and Melville Clyde, of whom further.

Melville Clyde Kelly was born in Bloomfield, Muskingum county, Ohio, August 4, 1883, and after attending the public schools took a course of study in Muskingum College, teaching school when his studies were completed. He then engaged in mercantile lines until 1901, when he began his association with journalism in Braddock, Pennsylvania, finally becoming city editor of the "Braddock Daily News." In 1904 he established the "Braddock Weekly Leader," the following year purchased the "Daily News" and consolidated the two as the Braddock Daily News Publishing Company, of which he became president and managing editor. In 1907 the "Braddock Evening Herald" was added to the property of the company, the periodical published being known as the "Daily News Herald," a paper that enjoys a successful and prosperous continuance, induced by a wide circulation. Under the competent direction of Mr. Kelly the sphere of influence of this journal has been extended and its stronghold fortified until at the present time there are few papers in the



John C. Graham.

State for which public opinion has such great deference, and so carefully has this great power been wielded, so watchful the care exercised in the preparation of the issues of the paper, that its reputation as a sheet for universal reading is unexcelled. The political sympathy of the "News Herald" is Progressive, and the issues of campaigns and elections have been discussed in its pages with a boldness and truthfulness that, through the frankness and fearlessness displayed, Mr. Kelly has gained strength as a political leader. In November, 1910, he was the successful candidate for the State Legislature, and two years later victory came to him in the contest for the Congressional election. As a member of the powerful rules committee of the House, he has taken part in the debate on every important measure before the Sixty-Third Congress.

Mr. Kelly's fraternal affiliations are with Valetta Commandery, Knights of Malta; Edgar Thompson Council, Royal Arcanum; Braddock Field Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Husband Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and Clan Robertson, Order of Scottish Clans. He serves the First United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member since residing in Braddock, as trustee.

GRAHAM, John C.,

Lawyer, Financier, Soldier.

When the present site of Butler, Pennsylvania, was virgin soil, the ancestors of John C. Graham came from the East (Dauphin county) and purchased a tract of three hundred acres; this was in 1795. Recognizing the fitness of this tract, Robert Graham donated one hundred of his three hundred acres for a town site, and lived to see a flourishing village thereon. The prominent part he took in the early development of Butler was equalled by the useful activity of his son, John B. Graham, and his grandson, Walter L. Graham. The latter was one of

Butler's foremost citizens until his death, November 4, 1900. Besides his great interest and work for Butler, he was one of the founders of the Republican party, and it was one of his proudest memories that he sat in the convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He aided the government in the prosecution of the war, with his influence and wealth, to the full extent of his ability, which was not inconsiderable. He was a leading lawyer of the county and no man stood higher in professional, public or private life. His widow, Margaret Zimmerman, survives him.

John C., son of Walter L. and Margaret (Zimmerman) Graham, was born in Butler, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1868, the fourth of his family line to help build a city worthy of the foresight of Robert Graham, the founder. He was educated in the public schools, graduating with the high school class of 1887 as salutatorian. At the age of eleven, he began to be a wage-earner, selling newspapers, continuing all through his school life until graduation, and earning about \$3,000, his father having met with severe financial reverses. Notwithstanding this handicap he was graduated with high honors. After graduating he kept books, was a reporter for Pittsburgh daily papers, and at the age of twenty years had sufficient capital accumulated to begin trading in real estate. His ambition was to succeed his father in his law business, and this ambition never slept or slumbered, although deprived of any assistance in obtaining a college education. He was successful in his real estate ventures, and in the fall of 1890 entered Lafayette College, remaining one year. He then began the study of law under his father's instruction, and in 1894 was admitted to the Butler county bar. He at once began practice with his father, continuing until the death of the latter. Since then he has continued in practice alone, having been admitted to the State and Federal courts of the district. His private enter-

prise in the improvement of Butler has been along the line of the erection of homes of modern tasteful design in Butler, and developing acreage in the suburban section. His public work has been in connection with the Butler Board of Trade, which he served as secretary for the seven years of Butler's greatest development, 1889 to 1906, when the population jumped from ten to twenty-five thousand.

The Board of Trade was largely instrumental in the phenomenal prosperity of those years, and as secretary Mr. Graham bore a conspicuous part. Aside from his legal and real estate interests, he is connected with many financial and commercial enterprises as a large stockholder and attorney. He has also been actively interested in oil production and in all his undertakings has been uniformly successful. He is interested in the Butler Savings and Trust Company; the Butler County National Bank; the Lyndora National Bank; the First National Bank of Bruin (Butler county) of which he is also attorney; the Allegheny Valley Foundry and Machine Company at Glassmere (Allegheny county) of which he is director, also attorney; and the Clay Products and Mineral Company of Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Graham has for many years been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He enlisted first in 1888 in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment and served with his regiment at the great Homestead strike of 1892, ranking as corporal. He again enlisted in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, in Company G, Twenty-first Regiment (which he was active in organizing) and was elected second lieutenant. The company did not see actual warfare, although the regiment tendered their services to the government. He was mustered out after two years' service in June, 1900. In 1910 he was appointed adjutant of the Sixteenth Regiment, which position he held until his resignation in September, 1912. He was always fond of athletics, and from

1892 to 1896 was a member of the famous First Ward Running Team (which lowered the world's record from 250 yards run). He competed in many State contests, the Cotton States International Exposition at Atlanta and incidentally won \$6,500 in cash prizes. He has just retired from the office of district deputy grand commander of the Knights of Malta; he is a member of Blue Lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Sons of Veterans. For several years he was active in the Young Men's Christian Association as a director and a worker. For one hundred and ten years, and for four generations, the Grahams have been pillars of strength in the First Presbyterian church, and John C. Graham has worthily followed the example set by his sires. He is a trustee of that church and for many years has been a teacher in the Sunday-school. In political faith he is a Republican and active in the party, but has never yielded to the inducements of his friends, that he accept public office. His club is the Butler Country. Mr. Graham's chief recreation is travel, and such time as he can secure from his business is spent in journeying to the historic, romantic, or scenic wonders of America and Europe. He has visited all such places in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and in 1911 toured the British Isles and the Continent of Europe. He does not neglect the social side of life and is devoted to home and family.

This brief outline shows the wonderful activity of a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, and of one who in the place of his birth has risen to a high place in the esteem of his townsmen. No phase of life in his city is without interest to him, no good cause is presented but receives his support; no enterprise that will benefit Butler but has his endorsement and no call for benevolent action passes unheeded.

Mr. Graham married (first) December 6, 1894, (the same year he was admitted to



James E. Barnett

the bar) Lovey Ayres, daughter of Captain H. A. Ayres and Elizabeth (Kerr) Ayres, and a granddaughter of General William A. Ayres, a pioneer attorney of Butler. She died August 16, 1907. Children: Elizabeth, deceased; Walter, deceased; John C. Jr. and Margaret L. survive. Mr. Graham married (second) July 3, 1913, Elizabeth Wilson, second daughter of Hon. Theophilus Wilson (deceased), former President Judge of Clarion county, and sister of Judges Harry R. Wilson and Theodore Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were married in Clarion and left for a wedding tour of Europe. They reside in Butler, Pennsylvania.

BARNETT, Col. James Elder,

Lawyer, Soldier, State Official.

The Barnett family is allied with the Scotch house of Livingston, and in the sixteenth century a branch was transplanted from Scotland to county Derry, Ireland. The Barnetts were prominently associated with the political life of Belfast and Dublin and with their educational and benevolent institutions. One of them held the office of mayor of Dublin, and another served in defense of Londonderry. This family were the founders of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, and at the present day the branch resident in that country is conspicuously associated with affairs.

John Barnett, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1678, near Londonderry, and about 1700 emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Hanover township, Lancaster county, where he was one of the pioneers. He died in September, 1734. Another John Barnett, his grandson, and great-grandfather of James Elder Barnett, was an officer in the Continental army, served with distinction in the Canadian campaign, and accompanied Washington in the Trenton expedition.

Rev. John Morrison Barnett, D. D., grandson of the Revolutionary hero, mar-

ried Martha Robinson Elder, whose ancestors belonged to the Stewart and Cameron clans, many of them being interred at Paisley Abbey. Ellerslie, a town of Scotland, was named in honor of the Elder family. The American branch was founded about 1700, when members of the family settled at Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where Rev. John Elder built the Paxtang church, which is still standing. July 11, 1763, he received from the governor of the province a commission as colonel, with command over all blockhouses and stockades from Easton to the Susquehanna river. Prior to this he commanded the "Paxtang Boys." Thomas Elder, another member of the family, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the militia of the Keystone State.

James Elder, son of John Morrison and Martha Robinson (Elder) Barnett, was born August 1, 1856, at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He received his preparatory education in public and private schools, attended the Elder's Ridge Academy, and in 1882 graduated from Washington and Jefferson College. He then entered the Law School of Columbia University, being admitted to the bar of Washington county in 1890, and in 1899 to that of Allegheny county.

Early in his career, Colonel Barnett enrolled himself as a member of the Republican party, and has always taken a lively interest in politics. In 1893 he was chosen in behalf of Washington county to meet representatives from Beaver county in order to consult in regard to the adjustment of the respective claims of those counties to priority in the ensuing Republican nomination of a candidate for the State Senatorship from the Senatorial District composed of those counties. He served as deputy prothonotary of Washington county under John W. Seaman, and for some years as clerk to the county commissioners. He was appointed, July 1, 1895, by Governor Frank

Reeder, as Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, an office which he held until October 19, 1897, when he resigned and returned to his practice. August 24, 1899, he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer, and the following November was elected by a majority of 110,000. He served the full term of two years, and retired with a record alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He once more resumed practice, becoming a member of the firm of Scandrett & Barnett.

In 1884 Colonel Barnett enlisted in Company H, Tenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, as a private, and passed through the various grades of service, being elected first lieutenant in 1887, captain in 1890, major in 1893, lieutenant-colonel in 1897. In 1898 he volunteered with his regiment, the famous "Fighting Tenth," for the Spanish-American War. Realizing that the Philippines were to be the centre of the most decisive interest and action, he obtained permission from Colonel Hawkins to apply for an assignment to that point, and through the assistance of Senators Quay and Penrose, Deputy Attorney John P. Elkins, State Treasurer P. J. Haywood, Harry C. Fry, of Beaver county, and Second Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States W. S. Shallenberger, the Tenth Regiment was ordered to San Francisco to embark for the Philippines, sailing thence June 15, 1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett was, however, ordered back to Pennsylvania by Colonel Hawkins to recruit more men for the regiment. He established "Camp Hawkins" at Washington, Pennsylvania, and on July 10 reported with two hundred and fifty-six men to Brigadier-General Charles King, in San Francisco. He immediately had assigned to him the recruits for the First California, Second Oregon, First Colorado and First Nebraska regiments, in all about one thousand men, and under command of General King sailed, about August

1, 1898, for Honolulu, with the Pennsylvania, First Nebraska and First Colorado recruits. At Honolulu the expedition was sidetracked, but by order of President McKinley to the Secretary of War, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett was directed to proceed to his regiment at Manila, being in command of the transport "Arizona" (now "Hancock") from Honolulu to Manila. He reached there September 28, 1898, and served with his regiment in the Philippine insurrection, taking part in the attack on Manila and in the engagements of Chinese Hospital Lahoma, Caloocan, San Francisco del Monte, Tuliahan River, Meycauayan, Marilao, Bocaue, Guiguinto and Malolos.

About April 14, 1899, the regiment was ordered from Malolos to Cavite, Colonel Hawkins being made commander of that independent military district, and placing Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett in command of the regiment. Colonel Hawkins soon after fell ill and requested that Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett be made commander of the district—a request which was granted by General Otis, with the proviso that he should also retain command of the regiment, thus entailing upon him double duty. Under his command were the peninsula and town of Cavite, the island of Corregidor, two batteries of the First California Heavy Artillery, one battery of Wyoming Light Artillery, four guns; one troop of Nevada Cavalry, and the Tenth Pennsylvania. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett retained command of this district until July 1, 1899, when the regiment embarked for the United States. Out of deference to the memory of Colonel Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett refused promotion to the rank of colonel of the Tenth Regiment in the United States service. During the Boxer Rebellion he volunteered to raise a regiment for service in China. In 1900 Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett was unanimously chosen colonel of the reorganized Tenth Regiment, and in 1905 unanimously reelected, resigning in 1907.



M. P. Ormsted

Under his command the regiment maintained its efficiency, and in 1902 took part in the anthracite strike, being stationed at Shamokin. After the earthquake and fire in San Francisco he inaugurated the movement by which the members of the Tenth Regiment, through the generosity of their friends in their respective company towns, were enabled to send \$10,000 to the people of the stricken city.

CORL, Henry L.,

Merchant, Financier.

Joseph Corl was born in 1820, the son of Daniel Corl. He was a blacksmith in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. To him and his wife Catharine were born three children—Emma L. Corl, Henry L. Corl, the subject of this sketch, and Catharine Corl.

Henry L. Corl was born in Lebanon county, March 1, 1845. He received a public school education at Myerstown, in the same county, and began his business career as a blacksmith. After this he was for five years with the mercantile firm of Dongeo & Weirich, at Myerstown. But in 1879 he went into business as a member of the firm of Corl & Manderbach, and under the management of the partners this has become a prosperous retail mercantile business. Mr. Corl is also a director in the Farmers' National Bank, at Myerstown. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Camp No. 64. Politically he is a Republican. In April of 1912 he was elected one of the seven members of the town council of Myerstown, and was chosen president of the council. As a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, he has greatly interested himself in its Sunday school work, and has been treasurer of the Sunday school for thirty years.

Mr. Corl married, at Myerstown, May 9, 1889, Celia, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Sunday) Kline. No children have been born to this union.

OLMSTED, Marlin E.,

Lawyer, Veteran Congressman.

Hon. Marlin Edgar Olmsted, LL. D., son of Henry Jason and Evalena Theresa Cushing Olmsted, was born at Olmsted's Corners, near Ulysses, Potter county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1847. When he was about one year of age his parents moved to the county seat, Coudersport, where he attended the common, or district school, and the Coudersport Academy.

His father served as prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Potter county for more than twenty-four years, and Marlin E. frequently acted as his deputy. It was planned by his father and uncle that he should read law with his uncle, Arthur G. Olmsted, one of the leading lawyers of Northern Pennsylvania, who had served as speaker of the House of Representatives, was at the time State Senator, and later became President Judge of the Bucks and Montgomery district, and still later of the Forty-eighth Judicial District, but the young man did not at that time incline to the law.

In 1869 he was, through the influence of Senator Olmsted, tendered a position in the State Treasury, but the then State Treasurer, Robert W. Mackey, learning of his youth and inexperience, traded him off, as it were, to Auditor-General Hartranft, in whose department he became assistant corporation clerk in the place of Captain W. B. Hart, who was transferred to the Treasury, and who subsequently became cashier and then State Treasurer. The young man devoted himself to the duties of assistant corporation clerk with such energy and success that one year later, although the youngest in years and in service of the many clerks in the department, he was, upon the resignation of J. Montgomery Forster to accept the position of Insurance Commissioner, promoted to the responsible position of Corporation Clerk in charge of the collection of millions of dollars of revenue

under Pennsylvania's peculiar system of taxing corporations. He rendered the State an additional service in the preparation of several entirely new general revenue laws, which were passed by the legislature in the precise form in which he prepared them, and, being sustained by the courts at every point, yielded to the Commonwealth vast sums of revenue. This position he held for six years, under Auditors-General Hartman and Allen. Upon the accession of a Democratic administration, the leading newspapers of the State declared that in the interest of the Commonwealth Mr. Olmsted, although a Republican, should be retained in office, but the incoming Auditor-General elected to appoint his own son-in-law.

Upon retiring from the Auditor-General's office Mr. Olmsted was offered a position in the Insurance Department, a position in the Treasury Department, and a position in the office of the Secretary of State, as well as one or two desirable business positions, including the cashiership of a large national bank. But, declining them all, he chose to read law with the late John W. Simonton, at Harrisburg, who afterwards became President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, November 25, 1878, to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 16, 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, November 12, 1884. From the very beginning, important clients came to him in great numbers from different and distant parts of the State and from other States, and he soon had an extensive and lucrative practice in the State and Federal courts, chiefly in cases involving questions of constitutional and corporation law.

When scarcely of age he was elected borough auditor of Coudersport, but never served, having taken up his residence in Harrisburg, where he was elected and served for a brief period as a member of Select Council. In 1891 the people of the various

districts of Pennsylvania were called upon to elect delegates to a proposed Constitutional Convention, and also to vote whether such convention should be held. Mr. Olmsted was elected a delegate from his district, but in the State at large the majority voted against the holding of the convention.

In 1896, he was, by an overwhelming majority, elected to Congress from the Fourteenth District, comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Perry. Although from the beginning of the government no congressman had represented the State capital district for more than two terms, Mr. Olmsted was elected eight times—twice more from the Fourteenth, and then five times from the Eighteenth District, which was the same as the former, except that Cumberland county was substituted for Perry. At each of the eight elections he ran far ahead of the candidates on the State and local tickets.

He took an active and prominent part in the important legislation of Congress from the time he became a member of that body. His speeches on the tariff, in particular, have been extensively quoted from in campaign text-books in Congressional and Presidential years. As chairman, for a number of terms, of the Committee on Elections, he helped to rescue the determination of contests for seats in the House from a mere political controversy, and to convert the committee into a judicial tribunal wherein contests were decided upon their merits without reference to political considerations. He acquired an enviable reputation for fairness in that committee, and also in his rulings in the chair, where he was frequently called to preside over the House of Representatives. As a member of the Committee on Revision of Laws he assisted in the preparation and passage of a law for the government of Alaska. As a member and later, as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, he was prominent in promoting and passing laws for the government of the Philippines and Porto Rico,

and particularly the "Olmsted Bill," which, withstanding attacks in the court, settled a deadlock between the two legislative branches in Porto Rico which threatened to block the wheels of government. He was also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, perhaps the most important of all the committees of the House. He was one of the managers on the part of the House who presented and argued before the United States Senate the impeachment proceedings against Judge Swayne of Florida.

Discovering early that the member most skilled in the complicated parliamentary law and usages of the House had a great advantage in legislation, he devoted himself to the mastery of the subject, and on many important occasions was called—perhaps more frequently than any other member—to preside over the House of Representatives, either as Speaker *pro tempore* or as chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. More important rulings made by him are recorded in Hinds' "Parliamentary Precedents" than by any other congressman who ever served in that body without having been Speaker. His well-known parliamentary skill led to his selection as Parliamentarian of the Republican National Convention of 1912. Mr. Olmsted received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Lebanon Valley College in 1903, and from Dickinson College in 1905. He was for a number of years one of the trustees of Pennsylvania State College.

He married, October 26, 1899, Gertrude, daughter of the late Major Conway R. Howard, of Richmond, Virginia.

December 22, 1911, there apparently being no opposition to his continued service, he publicly announced that in the ensuing year he would not be a candidate for reelection to Congress, preferring to see more of his family and give more attention to his professional practice and his business interests. He was senior member of the firm of Olmsted & Stamm, which probably has as large

a practice as any law firm in Pennsylvania; and at the expiration of his last term in Congress, March 4, 1913, it was his purpose to devote his attention entirely to his profession and to the affairs of railroad and other enterprises with which he was connected. However, he died suddenly in New York, July 19, 1913, following a surgical operation. Mrs. Olmsted and five children survive him.

PAINTER, Burton Charles,

Physician.

Dr. Burton Charles Painter, a well established physician and surgeon of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, was born in West Sunbury, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1878. He comes from an old Pennsylvania family, and is a son of Simon Peter and Lois (Sutton) Painter.

Simon Peter Painter, born in 1836, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, was a farmer, and coal and oil operator. He was a man of ability and standing, and served as school director, tax collector and justice of the peace. He married, in 1856, Lois Sutton, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, daughter of John and Nancy (McCall) Sutton; she was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. Children of Simon Peter Painter: John Sutton, born 1858; Jacob Monroe, 1860; Malinda Jane, 1862; William Harvey, 1864; Nancy Elizabeth, 1867; Howard Isaiah, 1870; Perrie Alvin, 1872; Allen Baker, 1874; Louise S., 1876; Burton Charles, 1878; Lillian May, 1880; Stella Sara, 1883; Lester LeRoy, 1886.

Burton Charles Painter, son of Simon Peter Painter, began his education in the public schools, and pursued advanced studies in the West Sunbury Academy. He prepared for his profession in the medical department of the University of Pittsburgh, from which he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a medical student he interspersed his studies with service as a public school teacher, in

which he acquitted himself most creditably during a period of three years. Immediately after his graduation in medicine, he began practice in his native town, and in which he has continued to the present time successfully and with a constantly increasing patronage. He is a member of the Beaver County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle; and is a member of the Brighton Club.

Dr. Painter married, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1906, Dulce Thompson, born in Butler county, October 6, 1879, daughter of James Milton and Emma Viola (Christley) Thompson; her father is a successful oil operator. Children of Dr. and Mrs. Painter: John Milton, born May 20, 1907; Margaret Dulce, October 6, 1909; Burton Charles Painter Jr., July 4, 1911.

McCLELLAND, John Black,

Physician, Humanitarian.

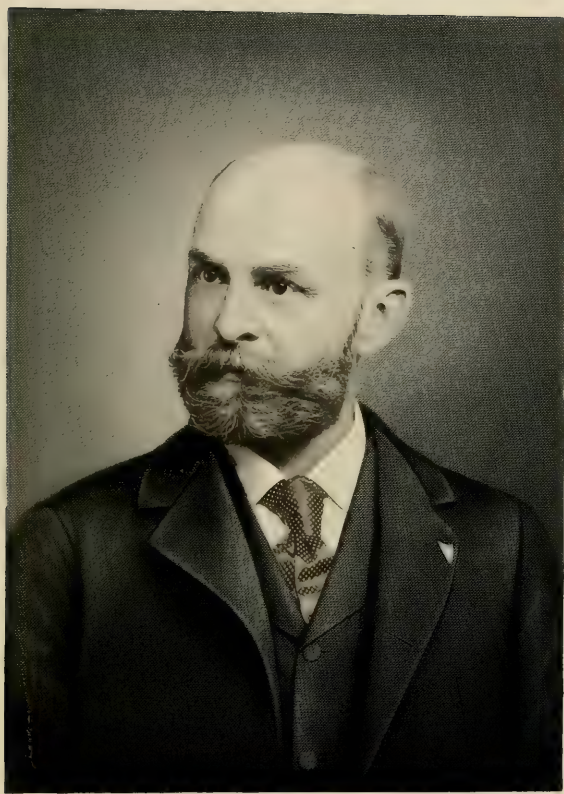
One of Pittsburgh's titles to greatness has always been the prestige in learning, skill and weight of character, of the members of her medical profession. Her physicians of the present have worthily upheld the high standards so nobly maintained by those of the past, and prominent among those whose records recently became part of her history was Dr. John Black McClelland, for a third of a century one of the most noted practitioners of the metropolis and numbered among her leading citizens.

John Black McClelland was born June 4, 1843, in Pittsburgh, and was a son of James H. and Elizabeth Thomson (Black) McClelland. A biography and portrait of Mr. McClelland, who in his day was one of the most prominent architects of the State and built many of the finest structures in Pitts-

burgh, appear elsewhere in this work. John Black McClelland was given the name of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Black, D. D., a prominent divine of old Pittsburgh, whose son, Colonel Samuel Black, won distinction in the Civil War. The grandson was educated in public and private schools of his native city, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in Hampton Battery. He saw hard service, acquitting himself most creditably, and at the close of his term received an honorable discharge. Deciding to devote himself to the profession of medicine, Mr. McClelland entered Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1879. He immediately began active practice in Pittsburgh and in the course of time, by close study, unwearied research and ceaseless devotion to duty, built up a large and lucrative clientele, advancing to that high position in the ranks of his professional brethren which he occupied for so many years. For thirty-two years he was connected with the Homœopathic Hospital. As long as Dr. McClelland lived no physician in Pittsburgh stood higher than he.

A true and faithful citizen, Dr. McClelland loyally maintained the public-spirited traditions of his family. He adhered to the Republican party, but neither sought nor desired office, albeit, as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, of sound opinions and broad views, his ideas carried weight among those with whom he discussed public problems. His charities were numerous but extremely unostentatious. He was prominent in social as well as in civil life, belonging to the Pittsburgh and University Clubs, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, and to various medical associations. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church.

A high order of intellect, profound and comprehensive learning and an unusual degree of professional skill were combined in the personality of Dr. McClelland with a genial disposition which recognized and



J. B. McClelland

appreciated the good in others. Of fine presence, his countenance bearing the imprint of his noble characteristics and his eyes, thoughtful yet penetrating, speaking at once of the thinker and the observer, he looked the man he was. The true physician and the perfect gentleman, he was, also, to the end of his life, the soldier, retaining his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran Legion, and taking an active part in the work of both organizations.

Dr. McClelland never married, but lived with his brothers, Drs. J. H. and R. W. McClelland, the trio occupying conspicuous places in the group of the oldest and best known physicians of Pittsburgh. Biographies and portraits of Drs. J. H. and R. W. McClelland appear elsewhere in this work. On August 4, 1912, Dr. McClelland closed his long career of usefulness and honor, leaving a record worthy of his noble profession, the record of one whose talents were wholly consecrated to the relief and uplifting of humanity.

The family of which this high-minded physician was a representative is famous in the medical annals of Pittsburgh and the name derives much of its lustre from the character and work of Dr. John Black McClelland.

SMITH, Frank H.,

Civil Engineer, Financier.

The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can scarcely be overestimated, and the good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable. The late Frank H. Smith, of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, was such a man, and so deeply did he leave his impress upon the industrial, civic and business life of the communities in which he resided at various times, that no word of eulogy is demanded for him. Results speak for him.

(I) John Smith, great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, was of Dutch ancestry, and came to this country directly from Holland. He settled at Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, where he raised a large family.

(II) Isaac, son of John Smith, was born near Bushkill and spent his entire life there, being occupied as a farmer and lumberman. He married Catherine Arnst, and both are buried in Coolbaugh Cemetery. Children: John, of further mention; Catherine; Elizabeth; George; Sarah; Peter; Louise; Mary.

(III) John, son of Isaac and Catherine (Arnst) Smith, was born December 29, 1807, and died October 13, 1867. Early in life he commenced working as a blacksmith at Dingman, Pennsylvania, where he also assisted in the construction of the first bridge across the Delaware river. Later he removed to Middle Smithfield township, where he was a farmer as well as a blacksmith. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and gave his political support to the Democratic party. He married Elizabeth Hankinson, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 10, 1807, died May 12, 1878. Children: Frank H., of further mention; George H., killed during Civil War, at Newberne, North Carolina; Martha, married Frank C. Bunnell, of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Frank H., son of John and Elizabeth (Hankinson) Smith, was born at Bushkill, Pike county, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1832, and died at East Stroudsburg, November 13, 1909. The district schools of his native township furnished him with his early educational advantages, and these were supplemented by attendance at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. For several years after leaving this institution he followed the profession of teaching with success in the State of Pennsylvania. Early in 1855, being of an energetic and ambitious nature, he removed to new fields in the State of Iowa, and while there formed a connection with Senator Trumbull, for whom he bought, sold and surveyed lands

of large extent. Among his work of this nature was a preliminary survey for the construction of the Cedar Valley road. Subsequently, making his headquarters at Camp Creek, Black Hawk county, he commenced speculation independently, and still later conducted a general store in Chickasaw county. He returned east in 1863, and there engaged in farming on the Smith homestead, which he purchased in 1870, and made his home on this fine estate until his removal to East Stroudsburg in 1894. For many years he had been a leading spirit in financial circles in this section, and he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg in 1882, and was chosen its first vice-president, in 1884 was elected to the presidency, and was still in office at the time of his death. But it was not in financial matters alone that his remarkable ability was so prominently displayed. In 1892 he purchased the franchise and equipment of the old horse-car line between Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, and in association with others the company was reorganized, placed upon a sound financial basis, the motive power ultimately modernized after much opposition, and Mr. Smith, who was the chief stockholder, was elected to the presidency. The road was extended to Milford Crossing in 1902, and has since been operated as a trolley line. Mr. Smith was one of the trustees of the State Normal School at East Stroudsburg and, while not financially interested, was an active worker in the establishment of the knitting and silk mills and other industries in that section. It was chiefly owing to his efforts that the State bridge over the Brodhead creek, between Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg was constructed. He was a member of the Coolbaugh Presbyterian Church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and for many years served it as elder and active worker. Mr. Smith married, in February, 1856, Mary, born in Chestnut Hill township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, a daugh-

ter of Daniel and Mercy (Hallock) Brown, and they were the parents of children as follows: Lewis B., a physician at Bushkill, Pennsylvania; Nellie, married John Albertson, of Warren county, New Jersey, and now residing in East Stroudsburg; Edward F., of further mention; May, who was graduated from the Model School at Trenton, New Jersey, taught school for a number of years, and was bookkeeper in the First National Bank for twelve years; George, died at the age of nine years.

(V) Edward F., son of Frank H. and Mary (Brown) Smith, was born in Floyd county, Iowa, September 18, 1862, and was an infant when he came to the Smith homestead, located on the Delaware river, three miles above Shawnee, Pennsylvania. His elementary education was acquired in the district schools of his township, and he then attended the John I. Blair Academy at Blairstown, New Jersey, and finally became a student at Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. Upon the completion of this final preparation for entrance upon the business life of the world, he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time, and when he came to East Stroudsburg in 1892, became associated with his father in the conduct of the affairs of the Street Railway Company. He was elected to the office of secretary and general manager in 1895, and has since filled that office with a degree of efficiency which has been highly satisfactory to all connected with the corporation, and the public which it serves. He is also a director in the First National Bank and the Monroe Ribbon Mills. His religious affiliation is with the Stroudsburg Presbyterian Church, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Malta.

STAUFFER, George E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

George E. Stauffer, proprietor of the Keystone Foundry, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and prominently

identified with many enterprises of importance in the financial and commercial world, is a descendant of an honored German family. According to tradition the Stauffers owe their origin to a generation of knights called "Stauffacher," at Hohenstauffen, Germany. It is presumed by genealogists that all the Stauffer pioneers that immigrated to America at various times have the same common origin and are more or less remotely related. Jacob Stauffer, who settled in Locust Valley, near Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, many years ago, was the direct ancestor of George E. Stauffer and Isaac Stauffer.

Jacob Stauffer, father of George E. Stauffer, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and died in Tannersville, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1881. He was young when he removed with his parents to Northampton county, and settled near Wind Gap, and there obtained the limited amount of education that the district schools of that day afforded. As soon as he had attained the proper age he was apprenticed to learn a trade, in his case it being that of a blanket weaver, and he finished his apprenticeship at about the time that he came of age. About the year 1840 he obtained a contract from the government to deliver the mail through his section of the country. He went into this with the vim which characterized all that he undertook. Employing about ninety horses in carrying the mail and passengers on the various stage coach routes to which he had been assigned, the service he afforded gave the greatest satisfaction and was considered a marvelously swift and comfortable one for that time, although our modern opinion of it might not be exactly the same. From Easton to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the old Wilkes-Barre turnpike, he employed thirty-two horses, or four relays, and also on the route from Easton to Honesdale, Pennsylvania. The mail and coach route, four horses, from Easton to Stroudsburg, also the stage and mail route from Stroudsburg

to Port Jervis, New York, and the mail and coach route from Wilkes-Barre to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and several smaller routes, were included in the districts which he covered, and these were continued until the operation of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He also had a six-horse team which carted leather from Tannersville, Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, for R. T. Downing & Company, taking about a week to make the trip.

In 1846 he came to Tannersville, where he conducted a store as a general merchant for a time. He established a foundry for the manufacture of ploughs and other farming implements, and was also engaged in farming and lumbering. He was a man of many-sided ability, and was justly prominent in the community. He affiliated with the Republican party, and was appointed Associate Judge of Monroe county in 1875. Another business connection was with the old Stroudsburg Bank, of which he was a director many years. He was a member of the German Reformed Church of Tannersville, and a charter member of Barger Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stroudsburg. Mr. Stauffer married Anna Hahn, born in 1810, died in 1895, and both are buried at Tannersville, Pennsylvania. Of their children, the following four grew to maturity: Isaac, lives at Pocono Lake, Pennsylvania; George E., whose name heads this sketch; Kate, now deceased, married Charles Brown, of Tannersville; Henrietta, married Wilson Kistler, now deceased, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.

George E. Stauffer was born near Wind Gap, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1836, and was ten years of age when he removed with his parents to Monroe county. There he received his education in the public schools, and there he was associated with his father in the foundry business until 1870, when both foundry and residence were removed to No. 268 Washington street, East Stroudsburg, and where for a period of forty-four years he has been en-

gaged in the manufacture of ploughs, etc., and has conducted a general jobbing business. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Stroudsburg, was a member of the board of directors from the time of its inception, and has now been in office as vice-president for a number of years. For a long time he has served in office as a trustee of the State Normal School, but has now resigned. For more than forty years he has been a member of the Methodist church of East Stroudsburg, and at present is steward and trustee. He has been through all the chairs of Barger Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons of Stroudsburg, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Stauffer married, January 1, 1858, Lucetta, daughter of Anthony and Mary (Bush) Seabring, and they have had children: Frances Eloise, married Spearing Shafer, and has children: Dorothy, Edith and George I.; May, married John Ingraham, and has: George S. and Adelaide; Myrtle, married A. Reeves J. Wallace. Mr. Stauffer stands high in the esteem of all who come in contact with him in the business or social world. His counsel is frequently sought in various directions, and he is ever ready to lend his assistance in furthering any project which has for its object the improvement of existing conditions.

STAUFFER, Isaac,

Manufacturer, Capitalist.

In the foremost ranks of the progressive men of Pocono Lake, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, stands Isaac Stauffer, who though more than eighty years of age, is as energetic and active as many men far his juniors in point of years. He still attends to all his business affairs, which are numerous and extensive, and is respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens for the sterling integrity which has characterized all his

dealings throughout his long life. The earliest history of his family is referred to at length in the sketch of his brother, George E. Stauffer.

Isaac Stauffer was born near Wind Gap, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1834, and his education was obtained in the country school near his home. His first employment was with his father, as a driver of the stage coaches on the various routes controlled by the latter, and he followed this occupation until 1856, when he engaged in the produce and butchering business at Tannersville, continuing this until he was drafted into the army in 1862. Owing to disability he was not accepted. In 1863 he settled in Tobyhanna township, Monroe county, at South Pocono Lake, where he was engaged in lumbering. In 1874 he purchased a tract of five hundred acres of timber land partly cleared this, and in 1894, purchased four thousand acres of timber land in the same locality, the greater part of which is still in his possession. He is engaged in lumbering on an enormous scale, owns a saw mill which was erected by Charles Hauser in 1851, planing, lath and shingle mills; in 1876 he erected a clothespin factory, which he operated, and in 1882 he erected and personally operated a shoepeg factory. He is also the owner of Laurel Inn, one of the prominent summer hotels in the Pocono Lake section. He was the leading spirit and promoter of the Pocono Lake Ice Company, and other ice industries in that section, which have since grown to huge proportions. He is a member of Barger Lodge, No. 325, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stroudsburg.

He married, in 1856, Anna Maria, born October 16, 1836, a daughter of John Woodling and Lydia Learn Woodling, and has: Alice, who married Burton Herrick, of Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Isaac Stauffer (Anna Maria Woodling) is a descendant of George Woodling, who emigrated from Germany some time in 1700



Isaac Stauffer

and settled in Hamilton township, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and raised a large family; also a descendant of Conrad Woodling, who served in the Mexican War.

BORNHOEFT, John J.,

Manufacturer, Capitalist.

John J. Bornhoeft, whose family now lives in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, for many years occupied a foremost place among men of large affairs. His operations in the business world redounded to the great advantage of the community with which he was identified, and his personal life was an exemplification of all that is becoming to the irreproachable citizen.

John Bornhoeft, his father, was born in Germany in 1811, died in New York City, January 27, 1890, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. He learned the trade of cabinetmaking in Germany, and was still in his teens when he emigrated to America. Arriving at New York, he followed his trade there for a number of years, later becoming a dealer in rosewood, mahogany and other fancy woods, at No. 90 Walker street, New York City. He was very successful in this line of business, and became financially interested in the Sohmer and Steinway piano manufacturing companies. In the meantime he had purchased a tract of more than 1,400 acres of heavily timbered land in Pike county, Pennsylvania, and erected a dwelling there in which he lived with his wife and family during the summer months. Some of the timber on this fine estate he converted into hammer shanks. In 1870 he retired from active business life, and spent the remainder of his life in New York City. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and a Republican in politics. Mr. Bornhoeft married, in New York, Dora Bancker, also born in Germany, and they had children: John J., whose name heads this sketch; Margaret; Julia; Dora; Annie, Johanna and Edwin.

John J. Bornhoeft was born in New York

City, August 26, 1844, and died there February 25, 1891. His education, a liberal one, was acquired in public and private schools, where he was taught both English and German, and he was still quite a young lad when he became a business associate of his father. The name of the firm was changed to read John Bornhoeft & Son, and after the retirement of his father he conducted the business alone until his death. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, of New York City, enlisting March 31, 1862, in Company A, remaining until June 12, 1869; he was in the United States thirty-day service from June 16, 1863, to July 20, 1863. The war records of the Seventh New York Regiment were destroyed, so that it is not possible to get more detailed information. After the death of Mr. Bornhoeft his family continued to reside in New York during the winter months, but made their summer home in Pike county, Pennsylvania. Later they purchased a fine residence in East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, where they have since resided. Mr. Bornhoeft married (first) Sophia, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Daubt) Brown, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bornhoeft died in 1880, and the following year Mr. Bornhoeft married her sister, Elizabeth Brown, by whom he had children: Anna M., married P. L. Voss, of East Stroudsburg; and Edna D. By the first marriage there was one son.

George J. Bornhoeft was born in New York City, where he was educated in the public schools. Upon attaining a suitable age he engaged in the hardware business, with which he was successfully identified for a period of nine years in East Stroudsburg, and he is now a representative of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company in East Stroudsburg. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of all the Scottish Rite bodies, and Keystone Commandery, Knights Templar, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He married Lula, a daughter of Hon. T. Y. Hoffman.

HESS, Jeremiah S.,**Educator, Legislator, Public Official.**

Nicholas Hess, progenitor of the family of which Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess is a worthy representative, and whose ancestors are so numerous represented in Bucks and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, was a native of Zweibruecken (Deux Ponts), on Schwarzbach (Black River), in the Palatinate of Pfalz, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to this country when about eighteen years of age, but the exact time is not known, presumably about the year 1741, nor is it positively known in what vessel he crossed, as his name does not appear correctly, if at all, among the list of immigrants at the port entry. On April 13, 1752, he received a warrant of survey for a tract of one hundred and thirteen acres of land from Thomas and Richard Penn, for the consideration of £17 10s 3d, deed for which was recorded in Philadelphia. The tract is located about two miles south of the village of Springtown, in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. According to the records of the Orphans Court, Nicholas Hess died intestate in January, 1800, and on May 6, 1800, upon the petition of Conrad Hess, the eldest son, the court ordered an appraisement to be made of his real estate, and the premises to be divided by an equal and just partition among all his children. Nicholas Hess was evidently a prominent and influential citizen. He was one of six men who organized and established Springfield church at its present site, and erected the first stone building in the year 1763. The church was founded in 1745, and originally a log building served as a place of worship. In the year 1795, Nicholas Hess being then the only surviving member of the six original elders and trustees, in order to establish a title, executed a deed conveying the church property to the members of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations forever. He married, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Catharine Funk, a native of Mont-

gomery county, Pennsylvania, born in 1726, youngest child of Martin Funk, who resided in Hatfield township. Children: 1. Conrad, born January 22, 1746, died March 16, 1832; resident of Springtown. 2. Philip, born May 1, 1750, died 1828; resident of Springtown; soldier in 1777. 3. Elizabeth, born January 4, 1753, died November 28, 1833; married Samuel Beidelman, of Chemung, New York. 4. John George, of whom further. 5. Catharine, born December 21, 1767, died aged thirty-two years; married Philip Beysher, of Bedminster, Pennsylvania. The mother of these children died in 1787, aged sixty-one years; she was survived by her husband, who died at the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Michael Frankenfield, in January, 1800.

John George Hess, son of Nicholas Hess, was born in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1760, died April 9, 1848. He was a miller by trade, and for a while operated what is known at present as Ehrhart's mill, on Saucon creek, near Bingen, Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Afterwards he leased what was then known as Andrew Ohl's mills, on Saucon creek, two miles north of Hellertown, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a prosperous business for a number of years. On May 27, 1805, he purchased these mills, consisting of a grist mill and a clover seed mill near by, together with the farms belonging thereto, consisting of two tracts, one of seventy-four acres and fifty-four perches, and the other of one hundred and seventeen acres, all for the sum of £2,500. After retiring from active business, he sold both mills and farm to his sons, John and Joseph, jointly, who in 1840 erected a new mill which until recent years was known as Hess' Mill. He married Elizabeth Knepley, of Tohickon Creek, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born April 2, 1762, died May 28, 1847. Children: Jacob, George, John, Catharine, William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Charles, Samuel.

Rev. Samuel Hess, son of John George

Hess, was born at Hess' Mill, Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1804, died at Hellertown, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1875. He began a course of study for the ministry under Rev. J. C. Becker, of Kreidersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and continued it for four years, and in October, 1827, during a meeting of Synod at York, Pennsylvania, he was ordained in the ministry of the German Reformed church. He immediately received the appointment as pastor of Blue Church congregation, near Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, and also Richlandtown congregation, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, both of which he served until he retired from the active work of the ministry in 1868, a period of forty years, and with the unusual record of being pastor of one charge. During part of that time he was also pastor of the Reformed congregation at Springfield church, and organized a congregation at Applebachsville, Bucks county, where, through his efforts, a church edifice was erected. He also established the Reformed congregation which worshiped in Keller's Church, Bedminster township. His relation to the New Jerusalem Church at Leithsville, Pennsylvania, began with its organization, and to him is due the credit of doing the planning, collecting the funds, and erecting the church building at that place, in the year 1834. He also took a deep interest in education, and was an active factor in the establishment of schools in Northampton county upon the enactment of the public school system. He was also for many years extensively engaged in the brick manufacturing business on his own premises, at Hellertown. This brief account of his life plainly indicates that he was a man of public spirit and extensive influence, using all the power within his means to improve the community wherein he resided.

Rev. Samuel Hess married (first) July 29, 1828, Elizabeth Dorothea Owens, born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1808, died at

Hellertown, May 1, 1838, buried in New Jerusalem Church burying ground, Leithsville. No issue. He married (second) February 18, 1840, Lucetta Kline, born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1816, died December 15, 1893, buried in Hellertown cemetery, by the side of her husband. They had two sons: Jeremiah S., of whom further; Milton J., born August 19, 1847.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, son of Rev. Samuel Hess, was born at Hellertown, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1843. In his early youth he attended Nisky Hill Academy, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and also Allentown Seminary. In 1859 he entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the sophomore year, became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, graduated in 1862, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. From 1862 to 1864 he was the principal teacher in Allentown Seminary, and after that he became a student in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, continuing there for one year. The following two years he spent in Germany, attending lectures at the Universities of Berlin, Bonn and Tübingen. Returning home in 1867, it soon afterwards became evident, owing to impaired health, that he would be compelled to abandon the career he had planned for himself, and accordingly he engaged in the lumber and coal business at Hellertown. He also served as cashier of the Hellertown Savings Bank from 1873 to 1877; was principal of the Hellertown Academy three years, 1878-80; was chief burgess of Hellertown Borough; justice of the peace for several terms; served one term in the State Senate under Governor Pattison, having been elected to that office in 1882, and at the present time (1914) is serving as a notary public. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania German Society, and is a member of Lodge No. 563, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been secretary for twenty-six years. He has always taken a great inter-

est in Forestry, and in 1883 advocated the preservation of the forests from fire, and he has always been a strong advocate of education, serving in various capacities on the school board. After his return from Europe in 1867, he was chosen superintendent of Christ Union Sunday School at Hellertown, in which capacity he is serving at the present time, a continuous service of almost half a century, a record of which he is exceedingly proud and of which he has just cause to be. He is one of the influential men of the community, active and prominent in all worthy enterprises.

Mr. Hess married, June 17, 1875, Tillie Henninger, born at Hellertown, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1856, daughter of Moses Henninger. Children: Herbert H.; Clara; Mary L., and Samuel.

HESS, Milton J.,

Man of Business.

Milton J. Hess, who for about forty years has been prominently identified with business enterprises of Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a member of an old family of Pennsylvania whose ancestral history is to be found in the sketch of his brother, Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, also in this work. Milton J. Hess was born in Hellertown, August 19, 1847. When fifteen years of age Mr. Hess had completed his education in the public schools of Hellertown, and entering Allentown Seminary, he successfully completed a three years' course in that institution. For a short period of time he was engaged in teaching a public school near Hellertown, then matriculated at the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1869. He then accepted a position in the drug store of Dr. Charles E. Shoe-

maker in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and while faithfully discharging the duties thus entailed, attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in due course of time. The drug firm of Shoemaker & Hess was then organized, and was in force until 1872 when Dr. Shoemaker retired from the firm and Mr. Hess took Lewis W. Snyder as a business associate, the name of the firm becoming Hess & Snyder. Under its new management the firm successfully conducted this business a further three years, until the death of Mr. Hess' father in November, 1875, brought about another change. Mr. Hess sold his interests in the drug business, and early in 1876 associated himself in a business partnership with his brother, the Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, in the lumber and coal line at Hellertown, and still actively attends to his duties there. He resides on the Hess homestead in Hellertown.

Mr. Hess married, June 16, 1870, Mary A. Bachman, who was born in Lower Saucon township, near Freemansburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1849. They were blessed with five children, of whom two died in infancy: William Jeremiah, Howard Samuel, Calvin B., George Spencer and Kate E. Mr. Hess has done a great deal to better conditions in the community in which he resides, especially in the fields of religion and education. It has been one of his greatest pleasures to render the paths toward the acquisition of a higher education less difficult to young men of ambition but small means, and his efforts in this direction have been crowned with a satisfactory measure of success. Energetic and determined in all he undertakes, he is, however, ever ready to listen to the opinions of others, and gives due thought to them as he forms his own conclusions.

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Boyd, J. Y., Vol. I, page 60. Mr. John Y. Boyd died March 9, 1914. At the time of his death he was superintendent of Pine Street Presbyterian Church Sunday-school, had held that position for the past six years and had brought the Sunday-school up to the largest enrollment in Harrisburg. He had been one of the early promoters of good roads in the State, and held the office of commissioner in Swatara township; page 61, second line, 1820 should read 1823.

McClelland, J. H., Vol. III, page 881. Dr. James H. McClelland died November 14, 1913, and his sketch should be read in the past tense.

Mohn, John G., Vol. III, page 971. "A veteran of the Civil War before he was nineteen years of age," should read: A soldier of the Civil War before he was seventeen years of age; 2d col., 4th line, Hanoom should read Hanover; 10th line should read: William Mohn, his great-grandson, was born at; 19th line, sentence beginning "Several years after his death" should be eliminated; 36th line, "seventeen" should be sixteen; 44th line, "Army of the Poto-mac" should be Army of the James; page 972, 2d col., 3d line, Jeremiah G. and Richard in the shipping departments and office; John G. in the manufacturing department should be eliminated; 20th line, "on" should be in; 31st line, "soon to be" should be recently; page 973, 1st col., 21st line, "Robertson" should be Robeson; 29th line, "Katherin" should be Katherine.

Mohn, Jeremiah G., Vol. III, page 974, 1st col., 18th line, "Inherited" should read inheriting; 2d col., 20th line, "and also" should read Mr. Mohn served, etc.; 33rd line, "she" should read Mrs. Mohn.

Riegel, A. J., Vol. I, page 287, 2d col., 12th line, "Frederick" should read Fredericksburg.

Smith, W. D., Vol. III, page 921, William D. Smith died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1911.

Wilson, T. D. M., Vol. I, page 189, 1st col., 24th line, Elizabeth H. Wilson was educated in private schools and at Washington Seminary.

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Note:—An asterisk (*) appearing against a name is a reference to Addenda and Errata.

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